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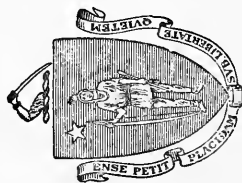
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OF THE

## INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

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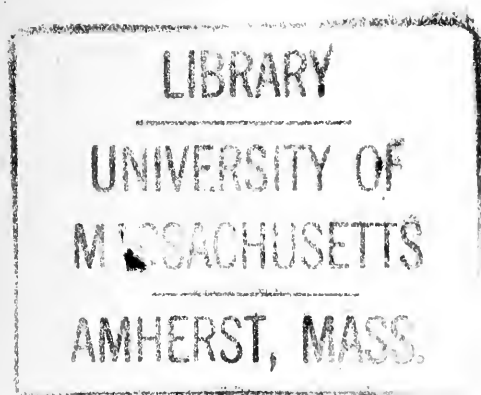
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# BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

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VOL. XXIV.

ENERO 1907.

No. 1.

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## NOMBRAMIENTO DEL HON. JOHN BARRETT COMO DIRECTOR DE LA OFICINA INTERNA- CIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

En la sesión celebrada por el Consejo Directivo de la Unión Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas el 19 de diciembre de 1906, el Señor JOHN BARRETT, Ministro que era de los Estados Unidos en la República Colombiana, fué elegido por unanimidad de votos Director de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas en substitución de Señor WILLIAMS C. FOX, quien presentó su renuncia para aceptar el cargo de Ministro de los Estados Unidos en el Ecuador. El Señor BARRETT tomó posesión del puesto de Director el 11 de enero de 1907.

Desde el año 1894, el nuevo Director ha prestado á su país valiosos servicios en el extranjero, habiendo desempeñado los importantes cargos que á continuación se enumeran: De 1894 á 1898, Ministro de los Estados Unidos en Siam; de 1898 á 1899, Comisionado Especial de las Cámaras de Comercio Americanas en China, Japón y Filipinas; de 1901 á 1902, Comisionado General de la Exposición de San Luis en Asia y Australia; de 1903 á 1904, Ministro de los Estados Unidos en la República Argentina; de 1904 á 1905, Ministro en Panamá, y de 1905 á 1906, Ministro en Colombia.

El Señor BARRETT nació en Grafton, Estado de Vermont, en 1866. Poco tiempo después de graduarse de Bachiller en Artes en el Colegio Dartmouth, en 1889, fijó su residencia en Portland, Estado de Oregon, en donde se dedicó á las labores del periodismo. Más adelante, la misma institución docente le concedió el diploma honorario de Licenciado en Artes, y la Universidad Nacional de la República de Columbia, en agradecimiento á sus gestiones para estrechar las cordiales relaciones que existen entre la América Latina y los Estados Unidos de la América del Norte, acaba de conerirle el título de Doctor en Leyes y Ciencias Políticas.

## RECEPCIÓN DEL MINISTRO DEL URUGUAY EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

En día 5 de enero de 1907 fué recibido con las formalidades de estilo, por el Señor Presidente de la República, el Señor Doctor Don LUIS MELIAN LAFINUR, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario del Uruguay ante el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos.

Al presentar sus credenciales, el Doctor LAFINUR se expresó en los términos siguientes:

“EXCELENTÍSIMO SEÑOR PRESIDENTE: Tengo el honor de poner en vuestras manos la credencial que me inviste con el carácter de Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de primera clase de la República del Uruguay ante el Gobierno de Vuestra Excelencia, así como os entrego también la carta autógrafa que pone término á la misión de mi antecesor don EDUARDO ACEVEDO DÍAZ.

“El Uruguay, Excelentísimo Señor, mantiene constantemente el propósito de estrechar los vínculos de fraternidad que por suerte lo unen á la poderosa nación cuyos destinos estáis presidiendo. Se honra con la amistad de vuestro noble país que siempre le ha dado pruebas tanto de buena voluntad como de consideración, y procura seguirlo en la senda de su colosal progreso, á cuyo efecto desearía que la industria y el comercio de ambos pueblos se identificasen en la solidaridad de recíprocas conveniencias.

“Contando con vuestra benevolencia vengo á propender al logro de esta aspiración de mi Gobierno en cuyo nombre hago votos por la prosperidad de vuestro pueblo y por la dicha personal de Vuestra Excelencia.”

A lo que contestó el Presidente en los siguientes términos:

“SEÑOR MINISTRO: Tengo la satisfacción de daros la bienvenida á Washington y de recibir de vuestras manos la carta que os acredita como Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario del Uruguay cerca del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos.

“Las manifestaciones que habeis hecho respecto á la amistosa y fraternal buena voluntad del Uruguay hácia los Estados Unidos, coinciden con las impresiones que Mr. Root recibió durante su visita á vuestro país, y hallan eco en los sentimientos recíprocos que este Gobierno y pueblo tienen por el Gobierno y pueblo del Uruguay. En todo cuanto tienda á mantener y fortalecer esas buenas relaciones y á fomentar el desarrollo del intercambio comercial é industrial mutuamente ventajoso entre los dos países, será satisfactorio á este Gobierno prestaros su decidida cooperación.

“Os doy gracias por los buenos deseos que expresáis en nombre de vuestro Gobierno y en cambio os ruego trasmitáis á vuestro digno

Presidente la expresión de mi propio deseo por su personal bienestar y por la prosperidad y felicidad del pueblo del Uruguay.

“Aprovecharé la primera oportunidad para acusar recibo de la carta de retiro de vuestro predecesor directamente á Su Excelencia el Presidente del Uruguay.”

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## NUEVO EDIFICIO PARA LA OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

El Señor ANDREW CARNEGIE ha hecho un donativo de \$750,000 para la construcción de un edificio, en la ciudad de Wáshington, para el uso de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas. La siguiente carta contiene el anuncio de la ofrenda del Señor CARNEGIE:

“NUEVA YORK, *Enero 1 de 1907.*

“MUY SEÑOR Mfo: Me es sumamente grato que usted y sus colegas de las Repúblicas Sudamericanas me hayan hecho el honor de sugerir que yo podría proporcionar un edificio adecuado en Wáshington para la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas.

“La aprobación de su solicitud por el Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional y la sincera expresión de agrado del Presidente ROOSEVELT, me halagan muchísimo.

“Usted ha sido muy bondadoso al mencionar el hecho de que fui miembro de la Primera Conferencia Panamericana y de que apoyo el Ferrocarril Panamericano cuyos tramos de unión se están construyendo paulatinamente. Cada día estoy más convencido de la trascendencia de esta empresa, y espero verla realizada.

“Por consiguiente, me es grato manifestar que ha de constituir uno de los goces de mi vida suministrar á la unión de todas las Repúblicas de este Hemisferio los fondos necesarios, es decir, \$750,000, de tiempo en tiempo, según se necesiten para efectuar la construcción de un palacio internacional en Wáshington.

“La cooperación de nuestra propia República se advierte en la asignación de fondos que ha hecho el Congreso para la compra de un solar, y el acuerdo celebrado entre las Repúblicas para el sostenimiento de la Oficina, proporciona una prueba adicional de cooperación, de manera que el futuro templo americano de paz ha de ser la obra conjunta de todas las Repúblicas, y á cada generación que pase deberán unirse más y más.

“Es un motivo de regocijo el pensar que todas estas Repúblicas han de ser representadas por vez primera en la próxima Conferencia de La Haya. De aquí en adelante serán miembros de aquel cuerpo cuyo objeto es el arreglo internacional de las controversias por aquel alto tribunal de las naciones, ú otro tribunal semejante.

“Pido que se me permita dar las gracias más sinceras á cada una y á todas ellas, por haberseme permitido hacer una dádiva de Año Nuevo como ésta. Jamás me había convencido de una manera tan profunda como me convencí en esta mañana de Año Nuevo de que es más grato dar que recibir, y me considero muy honrado al juzgárseme digno de suministrar el futuro palacio de la Unión donde se han de reunir los representantes acreditados de todas las Repúblicas y donde espero que se unan íntimamente sus respectivas naciones mediante los vínculos de una paz no interrumpida.

“Soy sinceramente de usted,

“ANDREW CARNEGIE.

“HONORABLE ELIHU ROOT,

“*Secretario de Estado y Presidente*

“*Ex-officio del Consejo Directivo de las*

“*Repúblicas Americanas, Washington, D. C.*”

“CASA BLANCA,

“*Washington, Enero 2 de 1907.*

“MI ESTIMADO SEÑOR CARNEGIE: Me es muy grato saber por el Secretario ROOT lo que usted se propone hacer por la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas. Usted ha hecho ya prácticamente lo mismo por la causa de la paz en La Haya. Esta nueva dádiva de usted tiene una importancia casi ó enteramente igual, en cuanto atañe á la causa de la paz en el Hemisferio Occidental, puesto que la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas se esfuerza por llevar á cabo en este Hemisferio lo que el Tribunal de Paz de La Haya se esfuerza por efectuar en ambos Hemisferios. Le doy á usted las gracias de todo corazón.

“Deseándole muchos felices años nuevos, créame de usted sinceramente,

“THEODORE ROOSEVELT.”

Hace como tres años que el Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas resolvió comprar un solar con el fin de construir un nuevo edificio para el uso de dicha Oficina, que en la actualidad ocupa un edificio alquilado en la Ciudad de Washington. Se acordó gastar con tal objeto la cantidad de \$125,000. Esta cantidad habían de contribuir la las diferentes Repúblicas en proporción con el número de sus habitantes, ó sea en la misma proporción en que contribuyen para pagar los gastos de la Oficina. Quince Repúblicas, además de los Estados Unidos, manifestaron estar dispuestas á pagar su cuota, y algunas de ellas enviaron el dinero, de manera que durante algunos años ha habido de \$20,000 á \$30,000 en el Tesoro de los Estados Unidos, que habían de emplearse en la construcción del precitado edificio.



El Señor HAY, que á la sazón era Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, escribió al Presidente poniendo en su conocimiento estos hechos, y el Presidente envió un mensaje al Congreso pidiéndole que hiciera una asignación que representase la cuota de los Estados Unidos, que hubiera sido como de \$71,000. La asignación fué aprobada en el Senado, pero no en la Cámara. Entonces el asunto quedó pendiente de resolución hasta la próxima sesión. Cuando el Secretario Root se preparaba para la Conferencia de Río de Janeiro, se encontró este estado de cosas, es decir, este mensaje del Presidente al Congreso, sobre el cual no se había tomado una resolución, y pidió á las Comisiones del Congreso que procediesen sobre el asunto é hiciesen la asignación. Como quiera que el Señor Root creía que la base de \$125,000 era inadecuada para la obra que él esperaba que la Oficina llevase á cabo, y como esperaba asimismo obtener recursos adicionales de otras fuentes, logró que el Congreso hiciera una asignación de \$200,000. Dicha asignación se hizo para comprar un terreno, y constituía toda la cuota de los Estados Unidos que había de invertirse en el nuevo edificio de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, debiendo dicha cantidad pagarse á la orden del Secretario de Estado.

Así pues, la Oficina cuenta en la actualidad con las cuotas de las otras Repúblicas Americanas sobre la base original; después tiene la asignación de \$200,000, hecha por el Congreso, y ahora tiene el donativo de \$750,000 que acaba de hacer el Señor CARNEGIE. Lo que se pretende es que el edificio sea un modelo notable de arquitectura latino-americana, y tener en él locales que puedan usarse como puntos de reunión de cada nación latino-americana ó grupo de naciones, según se disponga. También habrá en dicho edificio salones de lectura en los cuales se encontrará los principales periódicos y revistas latino-americanas, así como el local necesario para la biblioteca que ya tiene más de 12,000 volúmenes, donde puedan consultarse con facilidad, y que venga á ser punto de reunión para todos los latino-americanos que visiten los Estados Unidos.

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## TRATADOS SOBRE LÍMITES ENTRE COSTA RICA Y PANAMÁ.

Los siguientes tratados, concluidos en la ciudad de Panamá el 6 de marzo de 1905, entre los representantes de las Repúblicas de Costa Rica y Panamá, fueron ratificados por el Congreso de esta última el 25 de enero de 1907:

“Los Gobiernos de las Repúblicas de Costa Rica y de Panamá, teniendo en mira el arreglo amistoso y definitivo de cualesquier

cuestiones que en lo futuro pudieran presentarse sobre sus respectivos derechos territoriales, y animados del deseo de borrar para siempre las diferencias que por largos años fueron germen de intranquilidad entre las dos Naciones aquí representadas, y que hoy deben quedar extinguidas para siempre porque así lo quieren los fraternales y recíprocos intereses de ambos países; para tales fines, el Excelentísimo Señor Presidente de la República de Costa Rica ha dado sus plenos poderes al Excelentísimo Señor Licenciado Don LEONIDAS PACHECO, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario ante el Gobierno de la República de Panamá y el Excelentísimo señor Presidente de la República de Panamá al Excelentísimo señor General don SANTIAGO DE LA GUARDIA, Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Gobierno y Relaciones Exteriores, los cuales Plenipotenciarios, previo el lleno de las formalidades de estilo, hacen á nombre de sus respectivos Gobiernos la siguiente declaración:

“I. Las Repúblicas signatarias declaran solemnemente que al tenor de lo que disponen y establecen las leyes y tratados respectivos y las declaraciones oficiales hechas por las partes, la disputa sobre límites territoriales, mantenida durante largos años por la República de Colombia, antes dueña del territorio en litigio, hoy perteneciente á la de Panamá y la de Costa Rica, quedó resuelta por la sentencia que en el respectivo juicio arbitral se sirvió dictar el Excelentísimo señor Presidente de la República Francesa en Rambouillet el once de septiembre de mil novecientos y en virtud de la cual, fijada la frontera por el Alto Juez por medio de indicaciones generales, quedó la determinación material de la misma sujeta al mutuo acuerdo que dictaran el espíritu de conciliación y de buena inteligencia en que se han inspirado hasta ahora las dos Naciones interesadas.

“En fé de lo cual firmamos y sellamos por duplicado, en la ciudad de Panamá, el día seis de marzo de mil novecientos cinco.

“LEONIDAS PACHECO,

“SANTIAGO DE LA GUARDIA.”

“Los Gobiernos de las Repúblicas de Costa Rica y Panamá, tomando en cuenta el tenor de la declaración hecha por ellos en el día de hoy con referencia al laudo arbitral dictado por el Señor Presidente de la República Francesa en once de septiembre de mil novecientos, animados del deseo de estrechar y fortalecer las fraternales relaciones que felizmente existen entre ambos, y considerando que uno de los medios más expeditos y eficaces para obtener el deseado fin es el de fijar de un modo definitivo y solemne las fronteras que limitan los respectivos territorios, consultando al hacerlo así sus recíprocos sentimientos de amistad como las conveniencias de ambos países; que por virtud de la separación del Istmo, verificada el tres de noviembre de mil novecientos tres, las circunstancias han variado profundamente de la época en que

fué dictada la sentencia arbitral que aquí se menciona á la de hoy; que esas circunstancias aconsejan á ambas Repúblicas establecer una línea de frontera que se acuerda mejor con sus actuales y futuros intereses; que los cordiales sentimientos que animan á las Naciones signatarias y el común deseo de que su desarrollo, prosperidad y progreso pueda continuarse sin trabas, antes bien con el apoyo y colaboración de la una y la otra, indican la conveniencia de consultar en el nuevo trazado los deseos, aspiraciones y necesidades de ambos países; que al inspirarse en un criterio de conciliación y buena inteligencia para establecer las bases á que deba ajustarse el trazado de fronteras, las Repúblicas de Costa Rica y Panamá atienden como es debido al respetable consejo del Alto Juez que conoció del juicio arbitral; por todo ello las partes enunciadas han resuelto celebrar el siguiente Tratado, para cuyo fin el Excelentísimo Señor Presidente de Costa Rica ha comisionado al Excelentísimo Señor Licenciado Don LEÓNIDAS PACHECO, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario ante el Gobierno de la República de Panamá, y el Excelentísimo Señor Presidente de Panamá al Excelentísimo Señor General Don SANTIAGO DE LA GUARDIA, Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Gobierno y Relaciones Exteriores.

“ Los dichos Señores PACHECO Y DE LA GUARDIA, después de comunicarse sus plenos poderes que hallaron en debida forma, conyienen hoy en establecer la frontera que limite los territorios de las Naciones representadas por ellos, en la forma definitiva que se consigna en la cláusula siguiente:

“ I. La frontera entre las Repúblicas de Costa Rica y Panamá será formada por una línea que, partiendo de la Punta Mona, en el Océano Atlántico, siga en dirección suroeste hasta encontrar el río Sixaola, aguas abajo de Cuabre. De este punto la línea divisoria seguirá por la ribera izquierda del dicho río Sixaola hasta la confluencia de éste con el río Yurquín ó Zhorquín. Aquí la línea fronteriza cortará el thalweg del Tarire ó Sixaola en la ribera izquierda del Yurquin y seguirá en dirección sur la división de las aguas, primeramente entre las cuencas del Yurquin al este y del Urén al oeste, y luego entre las de este último y las de Teraria ó Tilorio hasta alcanzar la cumbre de la gran cordillera que divide las aguas del Océano Atlántico de las del Océano Pacífico. Desde este lugar seguirá la línea con dirección este sureste por sobre la referida cumbre hasta un punto denominado Cerro Pando que marca el principio de la división de aguas entre los ríos Coto de Térraba y Chiriquí Viejo. De allí la frontera continuará por sobre la cumbre de las montañas de Santa Clara, siguiendo la división de aguas entre los ríos Coto de Térraba y Esquinas al oeste, y los ríos Chiriquí Viejo y Coto del Golfo al este, hasta alcanzar las cabeceras del río Golfito sobre el cual continuará la línea hasta su desembocadura en el Golfo Dulce, en la boca llamada del Golfito. Entre este último punto y Puntarenitas, una recta imaginaria dividirá las

aguas del Golfo Dulce, quedando la parte Occidental de éste bajo el dominio exclusivo de Costa Rica y la parte Oriental, bajo el dominio común de ambas Repúblicas signatarias, con la reserva de lo que en sus respectivas costas se denomina mar litoral y que se considera parte integrante del territorio contiguo.

“II. Una Convención adicional al presente Tratado establecerá la manera de proceder para la demarcación de las fronteras fijadas en la cláusula anterior.

“III. Ratificado que sea el presente Tratado por los respectivos Congresos, se procederá dentro de los tres meses siguientes á la fecha de la última de las ratificaciones, á efectuar su correspondiente canje, que se verificará en la ciudad de San José de Costa Rica ó en la de Panamá.

“En fé de lo cual firmamos y sellamos por duplicado el presente documento en la ciudad de Panamá, el día seis de marzo de mil novecientos cinco.

“LEONIDAS PACHECO.

“SANTIAGO DE LA GUARDIA.”

“Las Repúblicas de Costa Rica y Panamá, con el fin de establecer el modo más expedito para trazar y amojonar la línea fonteriza que determina el Tratado de límites firmado entre las mismas partes el día de hoy, han convenido en celebrar el presente convenio para cuyo objeto el Excelentísimo Señor Presidente de Costa Rica ha nombrado al Excelentísimo Señor Licenciado Don LEONIDAS PACHECO, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario ante el Gobierno de Panamá y el Excelentísimo Señor Presidente de Panamá al Excelentísimo Señor General Don SANTIAGO DE LA GUARDIA, Secretario de Estado en el Despacho de Gobierno y Relaciones Exteriores.

“Los dichos Señores GUARDIA y PACHECO, con vista de sus respectivos plenos poderes, que encontraron en debida forma, han convenido en lo siguiente :

“I. Con el objeto de trazar y amojonar debidamente la línea que establece la cláusula I del Tratado de límites celebrado entre las Repúblicas signatarias el día de hoy, los Gobiernos contratantes se obligan á nombrar cada uno una comisión formada con el personal necesario, la cual deberá ejecutar su cometido dentro de los plazos y en la forma que se expresa en las cláusulas siguientes :

“II. Las comisiones que por el artículo anterior se crean serán integradas por un Ingeniero cuya designación se hará en la forma que adelante se indica y cuyas funciones se concretarán á lo siguiente: Cuando en la práctica de las operaciones estuvieren en desacuerdo las comisiones de Costa Rica y de Panamá se someterá el punto ó puntos discutidos al juicio de dicho Señor Ingeniero, el cual tendrá amplias facultades para decidir cualquiera dificultad que surja. Conforme á su fallo se ejecutarán las operaciones de que se trate.

“III. Dentro de los tres meses siguientes al canje de la presente Convención, ya debidamente ratificada por los respectivos Congresos los Representantes en Wáshington de ambos Gobiernos contratantes procederán, de común acuerdo, á solicitar del Señor Presidente de los Estados Unidos de Norte América que acceda á nombrar el Ingeniero á que antes se hizo referencia y que verifique su elección. Si por falta del representante en Washington de cualquier de los dos Gobiernos ó por cualquier otro motivo dejare de hacerse la solicitud conjuntamente en el plazo enunciado, una vez vencido éste, podrá cualquiera de los Representantes de Costa Rica ó de Panamá en la indicada Nación hacer por separado tal solicitud, la cual surtirá todos sus efectos como si hubiere sido presentada por ambas partes.

“IV. Verificado el nombramiento del Ingeniero dicho y dentro de los tres meses siguientes á la fecha de su nombramiento, se procederá á la demarcación y amojonamiento de la línea fronteriza, la cual deberá estar terminada dentro de los doce meses siguientes á la fecha de inauguración de los trabajos. Las comisiones de las partes contratantes se reunirán en Colón dentro de los términos fijados al efecto é iniciarán sus trabajos en uno de los extremos de la línea divisoria que según la cláusula primera del Tratado de límites aquí referido, parte de la Punta Mona en el Océano Atlántico.

V. “Las partes contratantes convienen en que si por cualquier motivo el día de iniciar los trabajos faltare en el lugar designado alguna de las comisiones de Costa Rica ó de Panamá, se dará principio á los trabajos por la comisión de la otra República que se halle presente, con la concurrencia del Señor Ingeniero aquí relacionado, y será válido y definitivo lo que en tal forma se haga y sin lugar á reclamo por parte de la República que haya dejado de enviar sus comisionados. Del mismo modo se procederá si se ausentaren algunos de los comisionados ó todos, de cualquiera de las Republicas contratantes, una vez iniciadas las obras ó si rehuyeren la ejecución de ellas en la forma que señala el presente Tratado ó con arreglo á la decisión del Ingeniero electo.

“VI. Las partes contratantes convienen en que el plazo fijado para la conclusión del amojonamiento no es perentorio y por tanto será válido lo que después de su vencimiento se hiciere, bien por haber sido aquel plazo insuficiente para la práctica de todas las operaciones, ó bien por haber convenido las comisiones de Costa Rica y de Panamá, entre sí y de acuerdo con el Ingeniero electo, en suspender temporalmente las obras y no bastar para concluir las el plazo que quede del fijado.

“VII. En caso de suspensión temporal de los trabajos de amojonamiento, se tendrá lo hecho hasta entonces por concluido y definitivo, y por fijados materialmente los límites en la parte respectiva, aun cuando por circunstancias inesperadas é insuperables dicha suspensión continuare indefinidamente.

“VIII. Los libros de actas de las operaciones que firmarán y sellarán debidamente los comisionados, serán, sin necesidad de aprobación ni de ninguna otra formalidad por parte de las Repúblicas signatarias, el título de demarcación definitiva de sus límites.

“IX. Las actas á que se refiere el artículo anterior se extenderán en la siguiente forma: Se consignará todos los días al concluir las obras, minuciosa y detalladamente, todo lo hecho, expresándose el punto de partida de las operaciones del día, la clase de mojones contruidos ó adoptados, la distancia á que queden unos de otros, el arrumbamiento de la línea que determina el común lindero, etc. Caso que hubiere discusión entre las comisiones de Costa Rica y de Panamá respecto de algún punto, se consignará en el acta respectiva la cuestión ó cuestiones debatidas y la resolución del Ingeniero aquí relacionado. Las actas se llevarán por triplicado. La comisión de Costa Rica conservará uno de los ejemplares otro la de Panamá y el tercero el antedicho Ingeniero para depositarlo, una vez concluidas las operaciones, en poder del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América.

“X. Los gastos que se ocasionen con motivo del envío y permanencia del señor ingeniero aquí relacionado, así como los sueldos que le correspondan durante todo el tiempo que dure en el ejercicio de sus funciones, serán pagados por mitades por las dos Repúblicas signatarias.

“XI. El transcurso de los términos de que antes se ha hablado sin la ejecución de los actos para los cuales han sido estipulados no produce la caducidad de la presente Convención y se procurará llenar la omisión por parte de la República á que corresponda verificarlo dentro del más breve término posible.

“XX. Ratificada que sea la presente Convención por los respectivos Congresos se procederá dentro de los tres meses siguientes á la fecha de la última de las ratificaciones á efectuar su correspondiente canje que se verificará en San José de Costa Rica ó en la ciudad de Panamá.

“En fe de lo cual firmamos y sellamos por duplicado la presente Convención en Panamá, el día seis de marzo de mil novecientos cinco.

“LEONIDAS PACHECO,

“SANTIAGO DE LA GUARDIA.”

## EL ESTADO DEL COMERCIO EN LA AMÉRICA CENTRAL.

El siguiente es un extracto del informe del Señor LINCOLN HUTCHINSON, agente especial del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos:

La geografía de los seis Estados centroamericanos es tan conocida que pocos son los comentarios que acerca de ella hay que hacer en

este informe. Sin embargo, á fin de poder apreciar ciertos rasgos del desarrollo comercial de estos países, es necesario llamar especialmente la atención hacia uno ó dos puntos que algunas veces se pasan por alto. Los seis Estados, á saber, Guatemala, Honduras, Bélize, Salvador, Nicaragua y Costa Rica, en conjunto constituyen una larga y angosta faja de tierra que se extiende del sudeste al noroeste en una distancia de unas 800 millas. Su ancho varía desde 60 hasta más de 300, y su área total se calcula en 176,927 millas cuadradas, ó sea un poco mayor que nuestro Estado de California. En cuanto á su latitud, toda esta región es tropical, estando el punto más al norte como á 18°, y el más hacia el sud como á 8°, latitud norte. Pero por toda la longitud de dicha región se extiende un cerro de montañas que se elevan de una manera más ó menos abrupta de la costa, las cuales en algunos lugares llegan á una altura de 10,000 ó 12,000 pies, incluyen muchas regiones de mesetas y templan el clima de una gran parte del interior.

#### OBSTÁCULOS PARA EL TRANSPORTE.

Acaso el efecto más importante de la presencia de este cerro de montañas, bajo el punto de vista comercial, sea la dificultad que ofrece al transporte entre las dos costas ó de una ú otra costa hasta el interior. El paso más bajo de la costa está en Nicaragua, y tiene una elevación que varía desde 100 hasta 200 pies. En otros países hay que vencer alturas mucho mayores. En Costa Rica, por ejemplo, hay que vencer una elevación de más de 4,000 pies, y en Guatemala de cerca de 5,000 pies. Estas elevaciones han impedido la construcción de ferrocarriles de una costa á la otra, y han mantenido una especie de separación comercial entre las regiones occidental y oriental de dichos países. La región occidental todavía pertenece al perímetro comercial del Pacífico. En la actualidad ningún ferrocarril cruza toda la distancia—que por cierto es bastante corta—que hay de la costa del Atlántico á la del Pacífico. En algunos casos se han comenzado dichas vías férreas y se han construido hasta una distancia mayor ó menor desde una costa ó de la otra, ó de ambas, y en uno ó dos casos, como sucede en Costa Rica y en Guatemala, hay probabilidades de que dichas vías se completen pronto. Sin embargo, hablando en términos generales, el transporte económico de mercancías de una á otra costa es ahora una imposibilidad, y aun en los distritos que quedan próximos á una ú otra costa, el transporte de mercancías resulta una empresa costosa é incierta. Empléanse las carretas tiradas por bueyes ó acémilas como medios de transporte, y muchos de los caminos que aun en la estación de secas están en bastantes malas condiciones, en la estación lluviosa se ponen prácticamente intransitables. Esta incomunicación comercial de las dos costas tiene consecuencias prácticas importantes que se han de discutir más detenidamente en otro lugar.

## POBLACIÓN Y COMERCIO.

Hablando en términos generales la población de los seis Estados es muy escasa, por cuanto el número total de habitantes se calcula en 4,100,000. Sin embargo, esta población está distribuida de una manera muy irregular. El Salvador, que es el más pequeño de los seis Estados, con un área que sólo asciende á 7,225 millas cuadradas, tiene una densidad de población de 140 habitantes por milla cuadrada, en tanto que Nicaragua, que es el mayor de dichos Estados y que tiene un área de 49,200 millas cuadradas sólo muestra una densidad de 8.5 habitantes por milla. Belice cuya area y población son insignificantes, por cuanto la primera consta de 7,562 millas cuadradas y la segunda como de 37,000 habitantes, por más que sus vecinos más cercanos, Honduras, Guatemala y El Salvador, constituyen la mitad norte de la América Central, representan el grupo más importante entre los seis Estados. El área combinada de estos tres Estados viene á ser como la mitad del área total de los seis, pero su población representa un 80 por ciento del total de habitantes.

## EL DESARROLLO DE DICHIOS PAÍSES AUMENTARÁ EL COMERCIO.

Considerada en conjunto, la actividad comercial de estos pueblos no es grande. El valor total de las importaciones de estos seis países es probable que ascienda como á \$16,000,000 anuales, ó sea poco menos de \$4 por cabeza. El valor de las exportaciones se calcula en \$26,000,000, ó sea, un poco más de \$6 por cabeza. Pero en este punto encontramos una vez más grandes diferencias. Costa Rica es el más activo en proporción con su número de habitantes, por cuanto el valor de sus exportaciones é importaciones en conjunto llegan como á \$30 porcabeza. Los otros países quedan muy rezagados, con excepción de Belice, cuya estadística comercial se ha aumentado, sin embargo, mediante un comercio de tránsito considerable y por consiguiente resulta engañosa. El valor de las exportaciones é importaciones de Nicaragua asciende como á \$10 por cada habitante, el de las de Guatemala asciende á \$9, el de las del Salvador asciende á \$7 y el de las de Honduras asciende á \$6.30.

Tres de los países de referencia han estado pasando por un período de abatimiento comercial durante estos dos ó tres últimos años, debido, en parte, por lo menos, á las malas cosechas de café, junto con los bajos precios que predominaban en los mercados del mundo. Los países que más han sufrido han sido Guatemala y Honduras. Guatemala no ha sufrido tanto, por lo menos en cuanto se refiere al efecto producido en el movimiento del comercio extranjero. Costa Rica ha sufrido menos en la baja en el precio del café que cualquier de los demás países, porque en dicho país se ha desarrollado otra gran industria, cual es el cultivo del plátano. Así, pues, encontramos que en algunas



regiones el comercio extranjero ha venido á menos de algunos años á esta parte, en tanto que en otras ha aumentado con rapidez. Es probable que las regiones donde dicho comercio se ha aumentado representen el estado normal de estos países, porque cuando ha ocurrido una merma en dicho comercio puede desde luego averiguarse que ha sido debida á causas que en su mayor parte son de índole temporal. Todos estos países tienen grandes recursos naturales y se están efectuando en ellos nuevas inversiones de capital extranjero y desarrollándose nuevas empresas. Puede asegurarse sin exageración que dentro de unos pocos años se verá un rápido progreso en el comercio de todos estos países.

#### LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS SON LOS QUE MÁS EXPORTAN Á DICHOS PAÍSES.

Las importaciones que la América Central hace siempre son características de los países cuyas industrias son principalmente agrícolas y mineras, tales como géneros, utensilios, herramientas, maquinaria y sustancias alimenticias. En este sentido la América Central no se diferencia grandemente de la mayor parte de los países de la América del Sud. Sin embargo, se diferencia de ellos en el hecho de que los Estados Unidos obtienen la mayor parte de su comercio. En los seis países considerados en conjunto es probable que los Estados Unidos suministren por lo menos un 50 por ciento del total de compras que hacen en el extranjero, y nuestro comercio se aumenta de una manera muy satisfactoria con excepción de los países que han estado sufriendo un abatimiento comercial. En la mayor parte de las seis Repúblicas se carece casi por completo de estadística comercial ó la que existe no es completa ni de confianza, de manera que las comparaciones tienen que establecerse utilizando la estadística de exportaciones de los países que envían sus mercancías á la América Central. Los tres rivales principales en dicho comercio son los Estados Unidos, Inglaterra y Alemania, y en la siguiente tabla se muestra su estadística de exportación, representando las cifras el promedio del valor anual por lustros en oro de los Estados Unidos:

*Promedio del valor anual de las exportaciones de los Estados Unidos, el Reino Unido y Alemania á los Estados de Centro-América durante periodos determinados.*

Países	Estados Unidos.		Reino Unido.		Alemania.	
	1895-1899.	1900-1904.	1894-1898.	1899.	1897-1899.	1900-1904.
Costa Rica .....	\$1, 178, 800	\$1, 688, 000	\$836, 000	\$664, 000	\$350, 000	\$347, 000
Guatemala.....	2, 183, 000	1, 214, 000	1, 519, 000	952, 000	493, 000	452, 000
Bélice.....	511, 000	813, 000	374, 000	313, 000	.....	.....
Honduras.....	667, 000	1, 057, 000	212, 000	258, 000	.....	.....
Nicaragua.....	1, 005, 000	1, 405, 000	826, 000	674, 000	} 415, 000	619, 000
Salvador.....	1, 163, 000	794, 000	1, 421, 000	1, 071, 000		

Se notará que los Estados Unidos ocupan el primer lugar en todos los países con excepción del Salvador. Inglaterra ocupa el segundo lugar excepto en el Salvador, donde ocupa el primer lugar, y Alemania

ocupa el tercer lugar. En Costa Rica, Honduras, Belice y Nicaragua los Estados Unidos han ganado mucho, y aunque han perdido algo en Guatemala y en Salvador, la merma representa simplemente una parte de la disminución general ocurrida en el comercio de dichos países.

#### LAS INDUSTRIAS AGRÍCOLA, MINERA Y FORESTAL.

Ya se ha explicado que las industrias de estos Estados Centroamericanos son principalmente agrícola, minera y forestal. Los productos de dichas industrias son de índole principalmente tropical, por más que en los terrenos altos se explotan también unas pocas industrias que son comunes en los climas templados. Las fábricas propiamente dichas no existen en dichos países, pero en algunas de las poblaciones se encuentran pequeñas industrias, tales como la fábrica de cerveza, de hielo, fósforos, muebles, etc. Por consiguiente la demanda de utensilios, herramientas, maquinaria, etc., se relaciona casi por completo con el desarrollo no sólo de estas fábricas en embrión, sino también con las industrias forestal y agrícola y la explotación de las minas que se encuentran en algunos distritos.

La índole de las industrias principales, así como los sistemas del futuro desarrollo en todos estos países, acaso se represente mejor analizando el curso del comercio é industria en uno de ellos—Costa Rica—que, como antes se ha dicho, ha demostrado la mayor actividad comercial. Es tanto más satisfactorio hacer esto, puesto que el Departamento de Estadística de dicha República ha desplegado un alto grado de eficacia, lo cual hace posible obtener datos muy completos.

#### COSTA RICA.

SUS EXPORTACIONES PRINCIPALES CONSISTEN EN PLÁTANOS Y CAFÉ.

Las exportaciones principales de Costa Rica son el café y los plátanos, dos ramos que juntos representan más de un 90 por ciento del valor de todas las exportaciones que se hacen al extranjero. Las maderas de construcción, los cueros y pequeñas cantidades de metales preciosos suministran la mayor parte del 10 por ciento restante. En los otros cinco países las exportaciones comprenden casi la misma lista de productos, pero en diferentes proporciones. En la mayor parte de ellos el café ocupa el primer puesto, en tanto que en Costa Rica la industria de plátanos se ha elevado á un punto que iguala al café y promete superarlo pronto. Durante los diez últimos años el valor de las exportaciones de café apenas ha variado, puesto que en 1896 dicho valor ascendió á \$4,310,000 y en 1905 sólo ascendió á \$3,774,000. Por otra parte, las exportaciones de plátanos se han aumentado con sorprendente rapidez de \$565,000 en 1896 á \$3,648,000 en 1905. El mercado para los plátanos de la América Central se extiende con

rapidez, habiéndose efectuado grandes ventas en estos últimos años en Inglaterra, y no cabe duda de que el éxito de dicha industria en Costa Rica ha de estimular la explotación de los terrenos productores de plátanos de los otros cinco países.

#### LAS IMPORTACIONES POR PAÍSES.

La merma en el valor de las exportaciones de café de Costa Rica ha sido compensada con creces por el aumento en las exportaciones de plátanos, y el valor total de los embarques de todos los productos á países extranjeros hasta ahora ha aumentado de \$5,333,000 en 1896 á \$8,148,000 en 1905. Y este aumento en las exportaciones ha dado naturalmente por resultado el desarrollo del comercio de importación por virtud del aumento general del crédito y del dinero para hacer compras, así como por virtud de la creciente demanda de todos los artículos que dichas crecientes industrias necesitan. En este comercio de importación creciente los Estados Unidos cada vez han desempeñado un papel más importante, como le demuestra muy bien el siguiente cuadro, en el cual se encuentra la proporción de las importaciones de los principales países:

*Proporción de los principales países en el comercio é importación de Costa Rica 1894-1905.*

Año.	Inglaterra.	Estados Unidos.	Alemania.	Francia.
1894 .....	32.03	34.59	19.21	7.79
1897 .....	36.92	33.64	21.01	10.00
1898 .....	19.61	44.80	15.50	10.80
1899 .....	19.60	51.00	14.55	5.90
1900 .....	27.50	46.50	13.59	5.94
1901 .....	21.83	46.77	13.50	5.43
1902 .....	23.94	54.08	12.47	5.25
1903 .....	21.57	57.20	11.07	6.47
1904 .....	19.27	52.20	12.50	4.60
1905 .....	19.73	46.88	12.90	5.24

La proporción de los Estados Unidos ha aumentado de un pequeño excedente que antes era á un excedente de un 9 por ciento sobre Inglaterra, Alemania y Francia juntas.

#### PRODUCTOS DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

La índole general del comercio de importación de Costa Rica y en gran manera del comercio de importación de otros países Centro-americanos, se representa en las siguientes cifras compiladas de la estadística de importación correspondiente al año que terminó el 31 de diciembre de 1905, las cuales cifras muestran las importaciones principales á Costa Rica en 1905, junto con la proporción de cada una de ellas procedentes de los Estados Unidos:

*Proporción de los Estados Unidos en el comercio de importación de Costa Rica en 1905,  
por clases de productos.*

Clase.	Total.	Procedente de los Estados Unidos.	
		Valor.	Propor- ción.
Géneros .....	\$1,171,150	\$243,674	20.8
Sustancias alimenticias, incluso cereales, víveres, vinos, etc .....	1,070,262	670,882	62.7
Hierro, acero y sus manufacturas .....	777,336	525,078	67.5
Pinturas, pigmentos, tinturas, etc .....	157,690	92,577	58.7
Sustancias químicas, drogas, medicinas, etc .....	147,306	66,401	45.1
Papel y artículos de papel .....	111,330	31,814	28.6
Tabaco en rama y elaborado de varias clases .....	100,-89	66,684	66.5
Carretas, carruajes, etc .....	73,398	71,889	97.9
Cuero curtido, sin enumerar .....	76,874	55,126	71.7
Madera .....	66,137	65,738	99.4
Moneda acuñada .....	501,601	501,601	100.0
Artículos diversos .....	985,425	314,599	31.9
Total .....	5,239,477	2,703,033	46.9

El cuadro que antecede da una idea bastante clara de las clases principales de productos importados á Costa Rica de los Estados Unidos, pero queda pendiente una cuestión más importante, á saber, el acrecentamiento ó merma del comercio de los Estados Unidos en artículos determinados. El siguiente cuadro arroja mucha luz sobre este punto, por cuanto cita el promedio del valor anual en oro de los Estados Unidos, de las principales exportaciones de los Estados Unidos, en el lustro á que se ha hecho referencia:

*Promedio anual del valor de las importaciones de artículos determinados á Costa Rica  
de los Estados Unidos, 1895-1904.*

Artículos.	1895-1899.	1900-1904.
Géneros .....	\$113,400	\$202,400
Sustancias alimenticias, incluso cereales, víveres, vinos, licores, etc .....	405,000	491,000
Hierro, acero y artículos de estos metales .....	188,000	342,000
Tabaco en rama y elaborado de varias clases .....	56,200	68,600
Madera y artículos de madera .....	60,600	122,600
Sustancias químicas, drogas, medicinas, etc .....	41,200	47,800
Cuero curtido y artículos de cuero .....	22,400	34,400
Instrumentos y aparatos científicos .....	19,400	39,100
Aceites .....	19,200	30,800
Carretas, carruajes, otros vehículos y sus piezas .....	18,000	51,200
Papel y efectos de papel .....	17,400	21,000
Pinturas, pigmentos y tinturas .....	2,600	4,600

En todos estos artículos, que constituyen la parte principal del comercio americano con Costa Rica, ha habido un aumento notable. Sin embargo, hay ciertos ramos pequeños, algunos de los cuales se han incluido en uno ú otro de los grupos arriba citados, en los cuales el comercio de los Estados Unidos ha mermado. Los siguientes son los más importantes de estos ramos:

Artículos.	1895-1899.	1900-1904.
Animales vivos .....	\$9,200	\$8,600
Libros, mapas, grabados, grabados al agua fuerte, etc .....	7,400	4,800
Pescado .....	21,600	16,000
Vinos, bebidas espirituosas y licores .....	44,600	29,200
Parafina y cera de parafina .....	26,200	23,000
Perfumería y cosméticos .....	4,600	3,400
Legumbres .....	15,600	15,000

## AUMENTOS Y MERMAS.

La merma en las exportaciones de animales vivos de los Estados Unidos parece ser simplemente una parte de la merma general que se advierte en las compras de dichos animales. Dentro del país mismo se cría un número mayor de ellos y en las Repúblicas vecinas, y no es probable que se hagan importaciones considerables de los Estados Unidos. La demanda tiene que limitarse á unos cuantos animales para los fines de la crianza.

Los libros, mapas, grabados, grabados al agua fuerte, etc., entre los cuales los libros constituyen el ramo principal, no ofrecen un campo muy halagüeño para los exportadores americanos. Se venden algunos periódicos ilustrados, cromos y litografías, etc., pero es evidente que los libros importados vienen principalmente impresos en español ó en francés, y las casas editoras americanas, que tienen un mercado un tanto limitado para las obras en dichos idiomas, apenas pueden competir con las casas editoras españolas, francesas y alemanas.

Los Estados Unidos continúan dominando la mayor parte del mercado de pescado, á pesar de la merma. Dicha baja es difícil de explicar. Parece que es meramente temporal, por más que España, Francia, Alemania é Italia están enviando cantidades considerables, sobretodo de sardinas y mariscos en latas.

En cuanto á la perfumería y los cosméticos la proporción que los Estados Unidos representan cuando más y mejor es pequeña. Francia es la nación que suministra este ramo y es probable que continúe ocupando el primer puesto.

La merma en las ventas de legumbres de los Estados Unidos es tan leve que apenas tiene importancia. Sin embargo, no puede decirse otro tanto respecto de la merma en las ventas de vinos, licores, etc., procedentes de los Estados Unidos. Hace algunos años hubo indicios de que estábamos creando un buen negocio en estos artículos, y especialmente en los vinos, pero la ventaja que entonces obtuvimos parece que en la actualidad la hemos perdido y ahora la tienen Portugal, España y Francia.

## HONDURAS.

## PROPORCIÓN QUE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS REPRESENTAN EN LAS EXPORTACIONES É IMPORTACIONES.

La Oficina de Estadística del Gobierno de Honduras preparó recientemente una relación del comercio extranjero del país durante el año económico que terminó el 31 de julio de 1905. Las cifras consignadas en esta relación revisten considerable importancia por cuanto ponen de relieve la preponderancia de los Estados Unidos en el comercio con dicha República.

El valor total de las importaciones de dicho país durante el año de referencia ascendió á \$2,362,760 y de esta cantidad los Estados Unidos

suministraron mercancías por valor de \$1,689,900, ó sea, más de un 70 por ciento del valor total. El valor de las exportaciones fué más de dos veces mayor que el de las importaciones, es decir, \$5,564,093, habiendo comprado los Estados Unidos \$4,622,700, ó sea más de un 80 por ciento. El siguiente cuadro muestra la proporción de otros países:

*Comercio extranjero de Honduras (por países) en el año que terminó el 31 de julio de 1905.*

Países.	Importaciones á Honduras.	Exportaciones de Honduras.	Países.	Importaciones á Honduras.	Exportaciones de Honduras.
Estados Unidos.....	\$1,689,900	\$4,622,700	Japón.....	\$1,800	.....
Inglaterra.....	212,800	85,500	Guatemala.....	1,600	\$130,000
Alemania.....	185,000	217,400	Cuba.....	900	391,100
Bélice.....	95,000	71,400	Panamá.....	200	1,300
Francia.....	66,500	3,600	Costa Rica.....	.....	3,800
Nicaragua.....	56,600	15,500	Los demás países.....	15,000	.....
España.....	21,300	.....	Total.....	2,362,800	5,564,000
Salvador.....	8,400	18,600			
China.....	8,000	.....			

Las principales artículos de exportación son los varios productos agrícolas del país cuyo valor ascendió á \$2,593,700. El valor de las exportaciones minerales ascendió á \$1,998,700 y el de las exportaciones de productos animales ascendió á \$909,000. Entre los productos agrícolas exportados el más importante con mucho es el plátano, habiendo ascendido el valor total de los embarques á \$2,078,400. Después siguen los cocos, cuyo valor ascendió á \$210,900, luego las maderas por valor de \$128,100; goma por valor de \$83,900; café por valor de \$52,700, y zarzaparrilla por valor de \$30,000.

El principal producto de exportación mineral es el cobre cuyo valor ascendió á \$1,154,000, y el resto lo representan el oro y la plata como \$813,700. Los únicos productos animales de importancia que se han importado consisten en ganado vacuno por valor de \$595,600, y cueros y pieles por valor de \$298,000.

#### POSICIÓN DOMINANTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

El informe del cual se han compilado las cifras que anteceden representa la gran potencia de los Estados Unidos en los mercados de Honduras, pero no revela el hecho igualmente importante de que los Estados Unidos sólo han alcanzado una posición dominante en estos últimos años. Hace diez años lo que los Estados Unidos vendían á Honduras no sólo era mucho menor, sino que representaba una proporción mucho menos importante en el total de las compras que hacían en dicho país, y el aumento no sólo se muestra en una ó dos clases de mercancías, sino en casi todos los ramos importantes del comercio de los Estados Unidos. Las siguientes cifras representan el desarrollo de las exportaciones de los Estados Unidos, expresándose el valor de ellas en oro americano. Dichas cifras representan el promedio anual durante dos lustros:

*Promedio del valor de las importaciones anuales á Honduras de mercancías determinadas de los Estados Unidos de 1895 á 1904.*

Clase.	1895-1899.	1900-1901.
Substancias alimenticias de todas clases, incluso los cereales, viveres, vinos, licores, etc.	\$131,600	\$220,300
Géneros de algodón.	181,400	278,900
Hierro, acero y artículos de estos metales.	92,600	151,100
Substancias químicas, drogas, medicinas, etc.	35,400	51,300
Explosivos.	21,700	42,900
Azogue.	43,300	47,900
Madera y efectos de madera.	20,000	38,900
Cuero curtido y efectos de cuero curtido.	14,700	33,200
Azúcar y mieles.	14,400	20,400
Aceites.	10,500	19,100
Otras mercancías.	667,200	1,057,200

Las únicas mercancías que muestran una merma entre los dos períodos mencionados son unas cuantas de escasa importancia, tales como las siguientes: Instrumentos y aparatos científicos, que bajaron de \$5,700 á \$4,500; artículos de mercería, que bajaron de \$2,300 á \$1,900; jabones, que bajaron de \$8,100 á \$6,600, y vinos embotellados, que bajaron de \$2,100 á \$1,400.

Además de las clases más importantes que anteceden, hay otras muchas que muestran un aumento semejante, tales como papel, velas, carretones, carruajes y otros vehículos, carbón de piedra, loza de barro y de China, cristalería, efectos de goma, lámparas y candelabros, fósforos, hules, pinturas, etc., perfumería y cosméticos, artículos de paja y de guano, artículos de hoja de lata. La rápida preponderancia de los Estados Unidos hasta llegar á ocupar una posición dominante en el comercio de Honduras no constituye más que uno de los muchos ejemplos de lo que los exportadores de los Estados Unidos pueden hacer con el tiempo en muchas partes de la América Española.

## GUATEMALA.

### NUEVA ACTIVIDAD EN EL COMERCIO.

En 1897 los Estados Unidos enviaron á Guatemala mercancías por valor de \$2,992,000; en 1898 esta cifra bajó á \$1,163,000, y en 1900 bajó á \$765,000. En 1896 Inglaterra envió mercancías por valor de \$2,000,000; en 1899 por valor de \$640,000. En 1897 Alemania envió mercancías por valor de \$800,000; en 1898 por valor de \$440,000, y en 1899 por valor de \$250,000. El tipo más bajo en el valor del comercio de importación ocurrió en 1899 y 1900, pero desde entonces el valor de las importaciones ha venido aumentando gradualmente.

Las cifras oficiales relativas á las importaciones en el año de 1904 muestran un aumento considerable sobre los años anteriores. Las que se refieren al año de 1905 que acaba de publicar el Gobierno Guatemalteco muestran todavía un aumento mayor. Dichas cifras que se

refieren á los años que siguieron inmediatamente á una crisis aparecen en cuadro adjunto y representan el promedio de valor anual en los trienios mencionados, y en 1904 y 1905 independientemente:

*Comercio extranjero de Guatemala de 1899 á 1905.*

Años.	Importaciones.	Exportaciones.
1899-1901 (anual).....	\$3, 714, 500	\$7, 761, 100
1902-1904 (anual).....	4, 009, 900	7, 767, 400
1904.....	5, 041, 100	7, 531, 900
1905.....	6, 844, 400	8, 237, 800

EXPORTACIONES É IMPORTACIONES POR PAÍSES.

El siguiente cuadro muestra el promedio del valor anual de las exportaciones é importaciones durante los once años que terminaron en 1904 y las correspondientes al año de 1905 entre Guatemala y los Estados Unidos, Inglaterra, Alemania y Francia:

*Comercio de Guatemala con determinados países de 1894 á 1905.*

Países.	Importaciones á Guatemala.				Exportaciones de Guatemala.			
	1894-1904.		1905.		1894-1904.		1905.	
	Valor.	Por ciento.	Valor.	Por ciento.	Valor.	Por ciento.	Valor.	Por ciento.
Estados Unidos .....	\$2, 125, 300	36.6	\$3, 067, 000	44.8	\$2, 166, 600	25.9	\$2, 875, 300	34.9
Inglaterra ..	1, 222, 700	22.6	1, 570, 100	22.9	1, 287, 400	15.4	1, 050, 500	12.8
Alemania .....	1, 151, 000	20.0	1, 408, 500	20.6	1, 506, 000	53.8	1, 078, 600	49.5
Francia .....	534, 700	9.2	269, 500	3.9	201, 300	2.4	25, 300	.3

El comercio de Francia con Guatemala ha llegado á ser casi insignificante; el de Inglaterra y Alemania ha permanecido casi estacionario, notándose un leve aumento en la proporción que representan en las importaciones y cierta merma en la que representan en las exportaciones, en tanto que la proporción que representan los Estados Unidos ha aumentado tanto en las importaciones como en las exportaciones. En 1905 la proporción que los Estados Unidos representaban en las importaciones era casi tan grande como las de Inglaterra, Alemania y Francia en conjunto.

AUMENTO EN EL COMERCIO DE IMPORTACIÓN.

Dícese comúnmente que las exportaciones americanas á Guatemala consisten principalmente de substancias alimenticias, y repetidas veces me han dicho personas, que, se supone, conocen bien los hechos, que la causa del reciente aumento en el comercio con los Estados Unidos es la merma en las cosechas de maíz en Guatemala, lo cual ha hecho necesario comprar este producto en el extranjero. El examen de las



cifras que se han obtenido demuestra que esto no es del todo cierto. Es verdad que las substancias alimenticias constituyen el ramo mayor en las exportaciones de los Estados Unidos á Guatemala, y es también cierto que una parte considerable del aumento de las importaciones de Guatemala en 1905 consistió de estas mismas mercancías, pero estos hechos sólo revelan una parte de lo ocurrido, por cuanto hay otros ramos muy importantes en el comercio de los Estados Unidos con Guatemala que muestran un aumento semejante al de las substancias alimenticias.

En 1905, época en que las compras que Guatemala hizo de substancias alimenticias de los Estados Unidos fueron extraordinariamente grandes, sólo representaban como un 35 por ciento del total de las compras que hizo en los Estados Unidos, y por lo menos una proporción igual la constituyen diversas mercancías, siendo las principales el hierro, el acero y los géneros. Por otra parte el aumento en las importaciones de Guatemala lo representan muchas clases de mercancías que ofrecen un mercado á los Estados Unidos. La merma de la cosecha de maíz en Guatemala benefició principalmente las importaciones de substancias alimenticias, habiéndose obtenido en dicho año un aumento de \$558,000 sobre \$450,000 en 1904, ó sea una cantidad de \$1,008,000 en 1905, pero hay otros aumentos que son casi tan importantes, como se verá por el siguiente cuadro:

*Artículos principales de importación á Guatemala que muestran aumentos en 1905.*

Artículos.	1904.	1905.	Artículos.	1904.	1905.
Otras substancias alimenticias.....	\$168,000	\$409,000	Loza y porcelana.....	\$17,000	\$48,000
Hierro y acero.....	176,000	422,000	Carbón de piedra.....	49,000	69,000
Géneros.....	1,242,000	1,467,000	Sebo.....	39,000	73,000

También hubo muchos otros ramos menores. En la mayor parte de esta clase de mercancías en que Guatemala ha aumentado sus compras, los Estados Unidos han suministrado grandes cantidades, y en todas ellas, con excepción de los géneros y la cristalería, los Estados Unidos tienen la mayor parte del comercio. Dicho país suministra un 89 por ciento de los cereales, un 50 por ciento de las otras substancias alimenticias, un 42 por ciento de hierro y acero, un 92 por ciento del carbón de piedra, un 98 por ciento del sebo, un 22 por ciento de cristalería y un 21 por ciento de los géneros.

CLASE DE MERCANCÍAS QUE TIENEN DEMANDA.

Del siguiente cuadro que incluye todos los ramos principales de las importaciones guatemaltecas valuadas en oro de los Estados Unidos, puede obtenerse una idea clara de la clase de mercancías que tienen

demanda en Guatemala y de la posición que los Estados Unidos ocupan en dicho comercio:

*Importaciones principales á Guatemala y proporción que los Estados Unidos representan en ellas en años determinados.*

Artículos.	1995.			Promedio del valor de importaciones de los Estados Unidos.		
	Todos los países.	Estados Unidos.		1899-1901.	1902-1904.	Aumento (+), disminución (-).
		Valor.	Proporción.			
<b>Substancias alimenticias:</b>						<i>Por ciento.</i>
Cereales.....	\$1,054,800	\$937,500	88.8			
Bebidas.....	210,100	45,400	21.6			
Viveres.....	128,000	116,200	90.8			
Frutas y legumbres.....	38,400	29,500	76.8			
Diversos efectos conservados.....	89,600	48,400	54.0			
Otros efectos.....	25,700	4,800	18.8			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,516,600</b>	<b>1,181,800</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>\$439,500</b>	<b>\$445,100</b>	<b>+ 1.3</b>
<b>Géneros de:</b>						
Algodón.....	1,447,600	317,300	21.9	171,600	239,900	+39.8
Lana.....	143,600	800	5			
Seda.....	163,600	68,800	41.9			
Lino.....	12,400	1,000	7.9			
Sacos.....	155,000	18,600	13.8			
Otros géneros.....	11,300	1,000	8.9			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,913,500</b>	<b>407,500</b>	<b>21.3</b>			
<b>Hierro y acero:</b>						
Maquinaria.....	152,200	78,600	51.6			
Instrumentos agrícolas y para trabajadores.....	107,600	21,700	20.2			
Herramientas para mecánicos.....	24,300	9,400	38.7			
Material de ferrocarril.....	93,800	68,200	72.7			
Utensilios domésticos.....	76,400	16,800	22.0			
Techos galvanizados.....	60,550	6,800	11.2			
Tubos y accesorios.....	19,300	11,200	58.0			
Alambre de cerca.....	30,000	22,400	74.9			
Ferrettería.....	13,300	6,500	48.7			
Hierro y acero para fines industriales.....	32,400	23,000	70.9			
Otros efectos de hierro y acero.....	92,400	33,600	36.4			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>702,100</b>	<b>298,000</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>139,200</b>	<b>180,000</b>	<b>+ 29.6</b>
<b>Papel.....</b>	<b>101,500</b>	<b>18,600</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>16,500</b>	<b>20,800</b>	<b>+ 26.1</b>
Vidrio y cristalería.....	38,700	8,700	22.4	6,300	9,400	+ 49.2
Carretas, carruajes, etc.....	5,700	3,100	54.8	14,100	11,300	- 19.9
<b>Maderas:</b>						
Sin labrar.....	42,700	42,300	99.1			
Labradas.....	27,305	9,200	33.8			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>51,500</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>40,200</b>	<b>84,200</b>	<b>+109.4</b>
<b>Cuero curtido:</b>						
Sin labrar.....	51,500	33,000	64.1			
Calzado de todas clases.....	6,500	4,900	76.0			
Otros artículos de cuero.....	14,400	1,900	12.9			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>72,400</b>	<b>39,800</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>13,700</b>	<b>30,900</b>	<b>+125.5</b>
<b>Carbón de piedra.....</b>	<b>69,300</b>	<b>63,900</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>7,700</b>	<b>32,000</b>	<b>+315.6</b>
Aceites.....	77,000	51,300	75.4	31,300	40,900	+ 30.7
Pinturas, pigmentos, tintes, etc.....	25,400	15,800	62.3	12,500	13,500	+ 8.0
Substancias químicas, drogas, medicinas, etc.....	128,200	59,100	46.1	35,300	33,400	- 5.4
Explosivos.....	22,000	21,700	98.6	19,000	22,200	+ 16.8
Efectos de cobre.....	16,400	4,100	25.0	1,300	2,600	+100.0

## INDICACIONES Á LOS EXPORTADORES AMERICANOS.

Se ve que la mayor parte del comercio americano con Guatemala consiste en substancias alimenticias y en efectos de hierro y acero, y en

ambas clases de estos productos considerados en conjunto suministramos una proporción mayor que cualquier otro país. Hay muchos ramos separados que se incluyen en estas denominaciones en los cuales los competidores de los Estados Unidos representan una proporción mucho mayor. Al examinarse detalladamente estos últimos ramos, los exportadores de los Estados Unidos encontrarán algunas indicaciones acerca de la manera de aumentar su comercio. El siguiente cuadro muestra las importaciones determinadas que se hacen á Guatemala, la proporción que los Estados Unidos representan en ellas y las fuentes principales de competencia en 1905:

Artículos.	Todos los países.	Estados Unidos.	Competidores principales.
<b>Cereales:</b>			
Arroz .....	\$37,100	\$26,500	Alemania.
Malta .....	32,300	21,200	Chile.
Galletas, etc .....	5,600	3,900	Inglaterra, Alemania.
Preparaciones de pasta .....	4,100	1,800	Italia.
<b>Viveres:</b>			
Manteca .....	4,600	2,800	Alemania.
Queso .....	8,300	3,500	Italia, Alemania.
Jamones, tocino y chorizos .....	4,700	500	España.
<b>Conservas alimenticias:</b>			
En envases de madera .....	9,800	8,200	Alemania, España.
En otros envases .....	79,800	40,200	Alemania.
Dulces y confites .....	11,000	4,200	Inglaterra, Alemania.
<b>Bebidas:</b>			
Aguas minerales .....	6,500	1,600	Inglaterra, Francia.
Cerveza .....	44,800	6,400	Alemania.
Licores espirituosos .....	54,600	18,200	Francia.
Cerveza de jengibre .....	2,600	600	Inglaterra.
Licores .....	7,300	400	Francia.
Sidra .....	1,600	400	España.
Vino tinto .....	41,700	14,500	Francia, España.
Vino blanco .....	35,700	2,600	España, Francia, Alemania.
Vino espumoso .....	12,500	65	Francia.
Aceite de mesa ó de comer .....	9,900	3,200	Francia, España.
<b>Hierro y acero:</b>			
Materiales y aparatos eléctricos .....	20,700	5,900	Alemania.
Armas de fuego—revólvers .....	6,600	6,000	España.
Otros efectos de hierro y acero .....	6,100	670	Alemania, Bélgica, Inglaterra.
<b>Utensilios domésticos</b> .....	76,400	16,800	Alemania.
Bombas .....	2,400	1,100	Alemania, Inglaterra.
Tubos y accesorios .....	19,300	11,200	Inglaterra, Bélgica.
Ferretería .....	13,300	6,500	Alemania.
Instrumentos y herramientas .....	131,900	31,100	Alemania, Inglaterra.
Techos galvanizados .....	60,500	6,800	Alemania.
Maquinaria que funciona por la fuerza animal, hidráulica ó de vapor .....	113,300	45,200	Inglaterra, Alemania.
Máquinas de escribir .....	3,075	2,774	Alemania.

#### LA COMPETENCIA EN LOS GENEROS.

En cuanto á los géneros los Estados Unidos sólo representan un 21 por ciento del comercio total, y sin embargo hay ciertos ramos de estos géneros en los cuales los Estados Unidos están progresando, lo cual anuncia cambios notables en el cercano porvenir.

En los tejidos de lana, lino y jute los Estados Unidos apenas hacen ninguna competencia, pero en los géneros de seda ya representan la mayor proporción, y en varias clases de géneros de algodón han hecho un notable progreso. La tabla que aparece á continuación muestra las importaciones de géneros de seda y algodón á Guatemala, la proporción que los Estados Unidos representan en dichas importaciones

de géneros de seda y algodón á Guatemala, la proporción que los Estados Unidos representan en dichas importaciones y los principales competidores en 1905:

Artículos.	Todos los países.	Estados Unidos.	Competidores principales.
<b>Géneros de seda:</b>			
Ropa hecha .....	\$63,300	\$38,900	China, Japón.
Chales y bufandas .....	32,100	20,200	Japón.
Cintas .....	19,500	35	Alemania, Inglaterra.
Paraguas y sombrillas .....	4,500	750	Alemania, Italia.
Seda floja .....	16,500	7,100	Inglaterra, Japón.
Cortes de vestidos .....	18,300	1,300	Japón, Francia, Alemania.
<b>Géneros de algodón:</b>			
Ropa hecha .....	45,900	3,600	Inglaterra, Alemania.
Cintas .....	4,700		Alemania.
Corsets .....	4,500	600	Alemania, Inglaterra.
Driles .....	135,200	53,500	Inglaterra, Alemania.
Frazadas .....	24,300	4,000	Id.
Hilo ó hilaza .....	190,200	1,800	Inglaterra.
Paraguas y sombrillas .....	4,700	1,800	Alemania.
Ropa interior .....	56,600	4,200	Id.
<b>Cortes de vestidos:</b>			
Crudos .....	372,200	134,700	Inglaterra.
Blanqueados .....	114,800	8,200	Id.
De tintes .....	92,700	38,500	Inglaterra y Alemania.
Estampados .....	124,600	43,900	Inglaterra.
Asargados .....	33,500	300	Id.
Cortes de otras clases .....	120,300	10,400	Inglaterra, Alemania.
Toallas .....	10,400	250	Inglaterra.

En los géneros de algodón los Estados Unidos están mejor representados en driles, géneros crudos, de tintes y estampados. Hay una constante y creciente demanda de géneros americanos de esta clase no sólo en Guatemala, sino en toda la América Central. Los inconvenientes que se oponen al aumento en los negocios son principalmente los que afectan la venta de géneros de algodón americanos en toda la América Española. Repetidas veces se ha aludido á estas rémoras.

### NICARAGUA, SALVADOR Y BÉLICE.

Poco queda que añadir en cuanto al comercio de Nicaragua, Salvador y Bélize. Las condiciones existentes en estas Repúblicas son semejantes á las que ya se han descrito y que prevalecen en los Estados vecinos, perteneciendo Nicaragua y Bélize al grupo cuyo comercio ha aumentado en estos últimos años, al paso que el Salvador pertenece al grupo donde el abatimiento comercial se ha hecho sentir.

Una parte considerable del comercio de Bélize consiste probablemente en un comercio de tránsito á Guatemala. Los Estados Unidos han hecho progresos positivos en casi todos los productos importantes, siendo así que el valor total de las exportaciones de un promedio de \$511,000 en los cinco años transcurridos de 1895 á 1899 se elevó á \$813,000 en los años transcurridos de 1900 á 1904, habiendo el aumento afectado todas las clases principales de productos con la sola excepción de las cervezas, que de un promedio anual de \$11,800 han disminuido á \$9,300.

En Nicaragua ha habido un aumento total de \$1,005,000 por año á \$1,405,000, pero dicho aumento no ha sido tan general en todas las clases de productos. Además de las cervezas, que de \$20,900 anuales han bajado á \$17,200, deben mencionarse los vinos, que de \$19,300 han bajado á \$11,600, y los carros, carruajes, etc., que de \$10,300 bajaron á \$7,800 anuales.

El Salvador presenta condiciones diametralmente opuestas. El valor total de las exportaciones de los Estados Unidos de \$1,163,000 por año ha bajado á \$794,000, y la merma afecta todos los productos excepto los géneros de algodón, los explosivos violentos y los efectos de cuero. Aun el hierro y el acero, que son los productos más importantes que los Estados Unidos exportan á la América Española, de \$252,000 ha bajado á \$152,000 por año. Sin embargo, esta disminución no representa más que una parte de un movimiento general, y no puede considerarse como permanente ni que afecte únicamente á los Estados Unidos, y su importancia queda compensada con creces por el aumento de \$179,000 á \$233,000 por año que se ha obtenido en las ventas de géneros de algodón de los Estados Unidos. Dícese que especialmente en géneros estampados, á pesar de la paralización de los negocios en el Salvador, los géneros americanos están sustituyendo rápidamente á los europeos.

## REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

### VALOR DE LAS IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

El informe correspondiente á los nueve primeros meses del año de 1906, es decir, del 1° de enero al 30 de septiembre, comparado con el mismo período de 1905, es como sigue:

[Valor en oro.]

	1905.	1906.	Aumento ó disminución.
Importaciones.....	\$155,651,460	\$197,315,514	+\$41,664,054
Exportaciones.....	247,110,133	224,631,261	— 22,478,872
Total .....	402,761,593	421,946,775	+ 19,185,182

**EXPORTACIONES DE LOS PRIMEROS DIEZ MESES DE 1906.**

Las siguientes son las cifras correspondientes á las exportaciones de la Argentina durante los diez primeros meses de 1906, dándose también las cifras del mismo período del año anterior por vía de comparación:

	Diez meses—	
	1906.	1905.
Cueros vacunos:		
Secos..... número..	2,144,319	1,524,521
Salados..... id.....	1,275,075	1,436,451
Cueros de caballo:		
Secos..... id.....	141,114	84,896
Salados..... id.....	14,736	112,391
Cueros ovinos..... fardos..	43,733	46,647
Pelo..... id.....	3,749	5,023
Sebo..... pipas..	17,972	26,219
Id..... cubas..	58,842	86,770
Id..... bocoyes..	3,601	15,748
Cueros de cabra..... fardos..	8,226	11,393
Lana..... id.....	272,521	336,190
Trigo..... toneladas..	2,135,860	2,576,285
Maíz..... id.....	3,073,068	1,938,848
Linaza..... id.....	449,746	559,536
Harina..... id.....	100,883	103,537
Afrecho..... id.....	145,276	122,885
Salvado..... sacos..	45,972	85,858
Semillas oleaginosas..... id.....	170,651	169,062
Heno..... fardos..	1,320,668	759,884
Quebracho..... toneladas..	241,889	221,967
Extracto de quebracho..... id.....	46,614	24,577
Mantequilla..... cajas..	110,001	159,440
Carneros congelados..... número..	2,492,763	2,942,866
Carne de vaca..... cuartos de res..	1,673,700	1,564,376

**COMERCIO DEL PUERTO DE ROSARIO DE 1900 Á 1905 Y EN EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1906.**

Según estadísticas recientemente publicadas, el comercio del Puerto de Rosario, República Argentina, durante los años 1900 á 1905, y el primer semestre de 1906, fué, en toneladas, como sigue:

Año.	Importaciones.	Exportaciones.
1900.....	305,292	1,214,992
1901.....	345,750	1,063,314
1902.....	280,659	740,681
1903.....	432,706	1,634,926
1904.....	628,469	2,153,454
1905.....	726,908	2,232,574
1906 (primer semestre).....	561,812	1,480,648

**BOLIVIA.****NUEVA LEY MONETARIA.**

El 14 de septiembre de 1906, el Presidente MONTES aprobó la siguiente ley monetaria:

“ARTÍCULO 1°. Se establece como unidad monetaria de cuenta el peso oro, de un quinto de libra esterlina, ó sean gramos 1,597.6 á la ley de 916 $\frac{2}{3}$ , igual á gramos 1,464,466 á la ley de 1,000.

“ART. 2º. El peso oro se divide en 100 centavos.

“ART. 3º. Las únicas monedas de oro acuñadas serán la pieza de cinco pesos oro, con peso de 7,988 gramos á la ley de 916 $\frac{2}{3}$ ; y la pieza de dos pesos cincuenta centavos, con peso de 3.994 gramos á la misma ley. El diámetro de ambas será exactamente igual al de la libra y media libra esterlina inglesas.

“ART. 4º. La tolerancia permitida, tanto en el peso como en la ley de la moneda de oro nacional que se emita, será la misma que la que la ley inglesa autoriza para la libra y media libra esterlina, ó sean 2 milésimos para la ley y dos miligramos para el peso.

“ART. 5º. Las libras y medias libras esterlinas inglesas y las libras y medias libras peruanas tendrán en Bolivia circulación legal y curso obligatorio ilimitado, por el valor de cinco y dos cincuenta centavos pesos oro respectivamente (\$5 y \$2.50).

“ART. 6º. Los gastos de acuñación de la moneda de oro son de cuenta del Estado; por manera que la Casa Nacional de Moneda, entregará en oro amonedado, reducido á la ley de 1,000, igual cantidad que el que reciba en lingotes á la misma ley.

“ART. 7º. La acuñación de oro es ilimitada; la Casa de Moneda recibirá, convirtiendo en moneda, todo el que le sea presentado.

“ART. 8º. El desgaste de la moneda de oro perjudicará al tenedor de ella.

“Serán retiradas de la circulación, las piezas de 5 pesos que lleguen á perder su peso de 50 miligramos, y las piezas de 2.50 que lleguen á perder del suyo 30 miligramos; y por ellas se pagará en la Casa Nacional de Moneda, el valor que tengan con relación al peso que conserven.

“Para los efectos de este artículo se consideran como moneda nacional, las piezas de monedas extranjeras á las que se refiere el artículo 5º de esta ley.

“Art. 9º. La moneda de plata es de tres clases:

“I. La pieza de 50 centavos de peso oro, con peso de 15 gramos y diámetro de 32 milímetros.

“II. La pieza de 20 centavos, con peso de 6 gramos y diámetro de 25 milímetros.

“III. La pieza de 10 centavos, con peso de 3 gramos y diámetro de 20 milímetros.

“ART. 10. La ley de la moneda de plata es de 900 milésimos. La tolerancia en la ley, sea en el fuerte ó en el feble, no pasará de 3 milésimos. La tolerancia en el peso podrá ser de más ó menos, de 3 miligramos en las piezas de 50 centavos y de 4 en las de 20 y 10 centavos.

“ART. 11. La moneda de níquel es de tres clases:

“I. La pieza de 4 centavos, con peso de 5 gramos y diámetro de 25 milímetros.

“II. La pieza de 2 centavos, con peso de 2.50 gramos y diámetro de 15 milímetros.

“III. La pieza de un centavo, con peso de 1.75 gramos y diámetro de 15 milímetros.

“ART. 12. La ley de la moneda de níquel será la misma que la de las actuales piezas en circulación.

“ART. 13. El Ejecutivo, consultando las condiciones artísticas y de duración, fijará el cuño de la moneda nacional (oro, plata y níquel), debiendo hacerse conocer el que se adopte por un decreto especial, para que se tenga como el único que se use en la República.

“ART. 14. Tanto las monedas de plata como de níquel son monedas de vellón y su recepción no es obligatoria, sinó en pago de valores hasta 10 pesos para las primeras y hasta 1 peso para las segundas.

“ART. 15. Las oficinas fiscales recibirán y cambiarán por oro toda la moneda de vellón que les sea presentada.

“ART. 16. La moneda de vellón que se desgaste por el uso será cambiada por el Estado á la par; la misma agujereada ó deteriorada intencionalmente dejará de tener curso legal y será retirada de la circulación, pagándose por ella tan sólo su valor intrínseco como metal.

“ART. 17. La moneda de vellón que por el uso llegue á perder el 5 por ciento de su peso será canjeada por otra nueva.

“ART. 18. Se autoriza al Poder Ejecutivo para emitir hasta 7,000,000 de pesos en moneda de plata y hasta 1,700,000 pesos en moneda de níquel, en la proporción siguiente:

En piezas de—		En piezas de—	
50 centavos .....	\$1,000,000	4 centavos .....	\$800,000
20 centavos .....	3,000,000	2 centavos .....	800,000
10 centavos .....	3,000,000	1 centavo .....	100,000

“ART. 19. La emisión de la moneda de vellón, dentro de la autorización señalada en el artículo anterior se hará por el Ejecutivo, cuidando de no sobrepasar el límite de las necesidades del mercado en la circulación de ella.

“ART. 20. La nueva emisión de la moneda de plata se hará empleando para ello la actual moneda que se recoja; el excedente que pueda resultar de esta última será reducido á barras y vendido por cuenta del Estado en el Exterior.

“ART. 21. Conservándose el actual valor cancelatorio de Bs. 12.50 de la libra esterlina, se fija en cuarenta centavos (\$0.40) de peso oro el valor del boliviano actual, tipo al que se hará la conversión de toda la moneda existente en circulación en el país.

“ART. 22. Hasta el 31 de diciembre de 1908, el Estado cambiará por oro y la nueva moneda de vellón, toda la actual moneda de plata y cobra; después de esa fecha la que queda en circulación será considerada como simple mercancía y se la reducirá á barras por cuenta de los tenedores de ella.

“ART. 23. Mientras el Ejecutivo lo crea conveniente, podrán continuar circulando las actuales monedas de níquel, con el valor fijo de



cuatro centavos oro para las piezas de 10 centavos de Boliviano, y de 2 centavos oro para las piezas de 5 centavos de Boliviano. Una vez que la nueva moneda de níquel entre en amplia circulación, dichas piezas se resellarán con el nuevo cuño.

“DISPOSICIONES TRANSITORIAS.

“ART. 24. Desde la fecha de la promulgación de esta ley, se suspende la acuñación de la actual moneda de plata.

“La Casa Nacional de Moneda pagará dentro del plazo máximo de 96 días, las sumas que tenga pendientes por internaciones de pastas ya recibidas.

“ART. 25. A partir del 1º de enero de 1907, los Bancos Hipotecarios y de Emisión llevarán su contabilidad, designando sus valores en pesos oro.

“ART. 26. Los Bancos de emisión podrán emitir billetes de 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 y 100, pesos oro.

“ART. 27. Cada Banco, dentro de su facultad legal de emisión, podrá dar al público en la proporción que las necesidades de éste lo exijan, billetes de los cortes enumerados en el artículo anterior.

“ART. 28. Hasta el 1º de enero de 1908, la actual emisión de los Bancos será totalmente cambiada por la nueva en pesos oro, excepción hecha en los billetes de 1 boliviano, los que podrán continuar circulando hasta el 31 de diciembre del mismo año, con el valor fijo de \$0.40, siempre que el Ejecutivo lo creyese conveniente, y á su juicio ésto fuera necesario para evitar perturbaciones que puedan venir con motivo de la nueva unidad monetaria.

“ART. 29. Los billetes que deban recojerse y no lo fueren hasta la fecha señalada en el artículo anterior, quedan gravados en perjuicio de los tenedores de ellos, con el timbre de 2 centavos oro por cada boliviano.

“ART. 30. Desde el 1º de enero de 1908 los Bancos pagarán todas sus obligaciones y harán la conversión de sus billetes en oro; hasta esa fecha, podrán continuar haciendo uso de la actual moneda.

“ART. 31. Desde el 1º de enero de 1908, el encaje metálico de los Bancos, se constituirá en oro sellado ó lingotes de mismo metal, y la moneda de vellón (plata y níquel) no podrá formar parte de él, sino en la proporción de uno por ciento, sobre los capitales suscritos.

“ART. 32. Las sumas que los Bancos tengan el 1º de enero de 1908, en la actual moneda de plata cobre, y níquel serán canjeadas en oro por el Estado.

“ART. 33. Las disposiciones contenidas en los artículos 26, 27, 30, y 31 de esta ley serán incorporadas en la ley de Bancos de Emisión.

“ART. 34. Desde el 1º de enero de 1907 todos los impuestos se reducirán á la nueva unidad monetaria, y con relación á élla el Estado.

efectuará todos sus cobros y pagos; por manera que todas las oficinas fiscales, desde la indicada fecha, llevarán su contabilidad en pesos oro.

“ART. 35. Desde la misma fecha el peso oro comenzará á regir para todas las transacciones, y tendrá valor cancelatorio de todas las obligaciones al cambio fijado en el artículo 21 de esta ley.

“ART. 36. Después del 31 de diciembre de 1907 todas las obligaciones expresadas en bolivianos, se las tendrá como hechas en pesos oro, reduciéndolas á esta moneda al tipo de Bs. 12.50 por 5 pesos oro.

“ART. 37. Mientras se haga la nueva emisión de papel sellado y timbres con relación á la moneda de oro, continuará usándose los que existen actualmente, reduciendo su valor al del nuevo patrón monetario, mediante un sello que se estampará en cada pieza.

“ART. 38. Tanto los bonos del Estado como los de la compensación militar, serán renovados por el Ejecutivo con otros nuevos que representado su valor actual, lo designen en peso oro, haciendo la reducción al tipo señalado en el artículo 21.

“ART. 39. El Ejecutivo reglamentará la presente ley, y queda ampliamente facultado para tomar todas las medidas que sean necesarias, y que conduzcan á hacer que se verifique sin tropiezos la conversión de la moneda en actual uso.

“ART. 40. Quedan derogadas todas las leyes que estén en contradicción con ésta.”

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## BRASIL.

### EL NUEVO PRESIDENTE DEL BRASIL.

El Dr. Don AFFONSO AUGUSTO MOREIRA PENNA nació el 30 de noviembre de 1847 en la ciudad de Santa Bárbara, Estado de Minas Geraes. Fué educado en el colegio de Caraca, y en 1866 entró en la escuela de derecho de São Paulo, habiéndose graduado en ella en 1870. Mientras seguía sus estudios de derecho fundó, con su amigo y condiscípulo el Dr. RODRIGUES ALVES, la revista política y literaria, intitulada “Imprensa Academica.”

Después de haberse graduado regresó á Minas á ejercer su profesión de abogado en su ciudad natal de Santa Bárbara, y más tarde se estableció en Barbacena. En 1875 se casó con MARÍA GUILHERMINA DE OLIVEIRA PENNA. Su carrera política comenzó un año antes de su matrimonio, época en que fué elegido diputado á la Asamblea Provincial para el término de 1874 á 1875. Fué reelecto dos veces, habiendo servido desde 1876 hasta 1877 y de 1878 á 1879. El Doctor PENNA se afilió al partido liberal que subió al poder con el Ministerio de SINIMBÚ el 5 de enero de 1878. Entró en la Asamblea General como diputado del tercer distrito de Minas, y fué reelecto, habiendo servido como tal

sucesivamente desde aquel año hasta 1889, época en que se proclamó la República.

Bajo el Ministerio de MARTÍNHO CAMPOS, tuvo á su cargo la Cartera de Guerra, y durante el Ministerio de LAFAYETTE tuvo á su cargo la Cartera de Agricultura y Obras Públicas. Durante el segundo gabinete de SARAIVA, el Doctor PENNA fué llamado á presidir el Departamento de Justicia, y mientras fué jefe de dicho departamento se dictó y aprobó la ley del 28 de septiembre de 1885, concediendo de libertad á todos los esclavos mayores de 60 años.

En 1888 se le nombró miembro de la Comisión nombrada encargada de redactar el Código Civil.

Después de la proclamación de la República, el Doctor PENNA se retiró á la vida privada durante un corto tiempo, pero poco tiempo después entró otra vez en el campo político. Fué electo diputado á la legislatura del Estado de Minas, y fué Presidente de la Comisión nombrada para redactar la Constitución del Estado.

En 1892 fué elegido, por unanimidad de votos, Gobernador del Estado de Minas. Mientras desempeñó este empleo fundó la ciudad de Bello Horizonte, y trasladó la capital de Ouro Preto á aquella ciudad. También fundó la primera escuela de derecho del Estado de Minas.

En 1895 aceptó la presidencia del Banco de la República, empleo que desempeñó hasta 1898. En 1902 fué nombrado para sustituir á SILVIANO BRANDÃO como Presidente de la República.

#### **MENSAJE INAUGURAL DEL PRESIDENTE AFFONSO PENNA.**

El Presidente AFFONSO PENNA comienza su mensaje inaugural del 15 de noviembre de 1906, expresando su gratitud á sus compatriotas por el alto honor que le han dispensado y dice que se esforzará por merecer este honor y que ha de emplear toda su energía para acrecentar el bienestar y prosperidad del pueblo brasileño. Él no desconoce la gran responsabilidad que ha asumido y espera poder desempeñar sus arduos deberes y hacerse acreedor á la confianza que se ha depositado en él.

Seguidamente el Presidente alude á la visita que hizo á varios de los Estados el verano pasado, y manifiesta su gratitud hacia los gobiernos y el pueblo por las demostraciones afectuosas de que fué objeto en todas partes. Todo lo que vió, leyó y oyó fortaleció su convicción de que el país está progresando constantemente hacia su gran destino.

La gran actividad comercial que el pueblo está presenciando, tanto en el país como en el extranjero, es un indicio seguro de que está entrando en una nueva era que promete brillantes resultados para el bienestar general. Es necesario apoyar este movimiento que ya tiene su predominio en el mundo moderno, y ninguna nación puede dejar

de participar en él sin comprometer seriamente su porvenir. En su programa, el Presidente ha indicado ya, en términos generales, el curso que seguiría á fin de estimular este movimiento, y su estudio personal de las condiciones agrícolas, comerciales é industriales de los Estados, ha venido á fortalecer su propósito de llevar á cabo vigorosamente la política que en dicho programa ha bosquejado.

Las quejas constantes presentadas por los agricultores acerca de que el precio que sus productos obtienen no compensa el trabajo que éstos requieren, han llamado profundamente la atención del público durante estos últimos años. Este es en verdad un asunto que requiere un detenido estudio, por cuanto se relaciona íntimamente con el bienestar y el progreso de la nación. Estas quejas son fundadas. Según los datos estadísticos del comercio de exportación en 1905, el valor en oro de las exportaciones brasileñas de café, goma, algodón, azúcar, tabaco; yerba mate, etc., ascendió á £44,653,000, ó sean 685,456,000 milreis, moneda nacional, en tanto que en 1904 el valor de las exportaciones en oro sólo ascendió á £39,439,000, ó sean 776,543,000 milreis, moneda nacional. Es decir, por más que las exportaciones en 1905 fueron mayores que en 1904, los productores percibieron 91,087,000 milreis menos que en 1904, en tanto que si el tipo de cambio hubiera sido igual al de 1904, hubieran percibido 208,000 milreis más. Una diferencia tan notable en el corto espacio de un año no puede dejar de causar grandes trastornos en las industrias nacionales, y coloca á los agricultores en una situación crítica. No es posible que los funcionarios públicos permanezcan indiferentes ante estos hechos. Á juicio del Presidente la causa de este mal yace en la inferior calidad de la moneda nacional cuyo valor está sujeto á constantes fluctuaciones. Lo que el país necesita es una moneda corriente estable, y esto ha de obtenerse sustituyendo el papel moneda con la moneda de oro.

El Presidente expone que por más que ha habido un aumento de un 25 por ciento en el valor de la moneda brasileña, el precio de las mercancías importadas no ha disminuido en la misma proporción; y por tanto el alza en el tipo del cambio no ha resultado beneficiosa para los consumidores, sino para los corredores ó comisionistas. Esto no quiere decir que él aboga por un bajo tipo de cambio con el fin de aumentar el precio de los productos nacionales, pero cree que el alza en el valor de la moneda nacional debe efectuarse de una manera lenta y gradual. Debe tenerse presente que los cambios repentinos en el tipo de cambio, ya sean de alza ó de baja, siempre tienen consecuencias ruinosas. Para evitar estas consecuencias la ley de 1899 autorizó al Gobierno para que retirase el papel moneda de la circulación, á fin de aumentar su valor. Cree el Presidente que esta política debe continuarse, pero á ella deben agregarse medidas que impidan los trastornos que son resultado de una rápida valorización como la que ocurrió el año pasado.

En cuanto á la industria fabril brasileña, el Presidente hace constar que, aunque está en su infancia, parece estar progresando hacia un estado de prosperidad. Durante su visita á los varios Estados tuvo ocasión de notar que en todas partes se estaban estableciendo fábricas dotadas de un equipo perfecto para la producción de mercancías de clase superior. Estas fábricas emplean muchos millares de obreros y representan una inversión de centenares de miles de contos. El Presidente recomienda que la industria sea protegida por un arancel moderadamente alto.

Durante su administración ha de consagrar especial atención al desarrollo de ferrocarriles y al mejoramiento de los puertos.

Alude á los subidos derechos de exportación que se imponen en algunos de los Estados y que impiden la circulación de los productos nacionales, y cita á México como un ejemplo que debe seguirse, cuyo progreso económico se atribuye á la abolición de dichos derechos. Aconseja á las industrias agrícolas y fabriles que adopten toda clase de maquinaria que ahorre brazos y que haga que dichas industrias puedan aumentar su producción, y recomienda encarecidamente asimismo la organización de sociedades de crédito cooperativas y el establecimiento de escuelas é instituciones comerciales donde los estudiantes reciban una enseñanza técnica y profesional. Dice que “á la juventud de la nación debe proporcionársele el medio de adquirir los conocimientos necesarios para poner en práctica con inteligencia y provecho una profesión tan noble y que ejerce tan poderosa influencia en el mundo moderno.”

El conflicto entre el capital y el trabajo que en otros países es de índole muy seria, por fortuna no existe en el Brasil, debido á la escasez de braceros. Todos éstos pueden encontrar empleo con facilidad. Sin embargo, el Presidente cree que no deben permanecer indiferentes por virtud de la seguridad que el presente estado de cosas les ofrece, sino que deben procurar que las leyes del Brasil relativas á sociedades de ayuda mutua y de obreros estén á la altura del progreso que en otros países se efectúa en este sentido.

Al tratar de la cuestión de inmigración, el Presidente llama la atención hacia la urgente necesidad de atraer los inmigrantes extranjeros al Brasil, y dice que cualesquiera sacrificios que el país haga con este fin serán recompensados con creces. En prueba de esta aserción cita el estado floreciente de muchas colonias que en la actualidad constituyen centros agrícolas é industriales muy importantes. Debe estimularse á los inmigrantes para que se queden permanentemente en el país, ayudándoles á que adquieran en él propiedades.

El Presidente declara su propósito de consagrar especial atención á la instrucción pública, y que ha de hacer todo lo que esté á su alcance para que desaparezcan la confusión é incertidumbre que en la actuali-

dad prevalece como resultado de disposiciones y reglamentos ambíguos y contradictorios.

El Presidente llama la atención hacia la inportancia que revisten para el Brasil las obras emprendidas por la administración anterior con el fin de llevar á cabo el sancamiento y ornato de la capital de la República, y cree que á dichas obras debe agregarse un abundante abastecimiento de agua.

Al referirse á la Conferencia Panamericana de Río de Janeiro, dice lo que sigue:

“La celebración de la Conferencia Internacional Americana en Río de Janeiro y la visita con que el Honorable ELIHU ROOT, eminente estadista y Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, honró á nuestro país y á otros países de la América del Sud, son acontecimientos de extraordinaria importancia política que señalan una nueva era en las relaciones de los pueblos del Nuevo Mundo.

“El estricto deber de todos los Gobiernos americanos y la regla de conducta del Brasil en sus relaciones internacionales es basar éstas en una política liberal de mutua confianza, estimular el desarrollo del comercio mediante el canje de los productos peculiares de cada región, y abandonar el concepto erróneo y las prevenciones que son enteramente injustificables.

“En el período de formación de nuestra existencia política, los estadistas del Brasil comprendieron la gran importancia de establecer relaciones más íntimas con la jóven y ya floreciente República de los Estados Unidos, que fué la primera entre las colonias del Nuevo Mundo que proclamó su independencia. Esta política tradicional ha recibido un gran impulso en estos últimos años, y estoy convencido de que ha de continuar mereciendo la solícita atención de ambas naciones.

“Entre la República del Brasil y sus Repúblicas hermanas no existen diferencias que no puedan ajustarse amistosamente y sin temor de un conflicto serio.

“Puede decirse sin temor que en este privilegiado continente americano sólo puede haber emulación en el campo de la prosperidad económica, en el del progreso moral y material, y en las conquistas de la civilización, procurando cada nación obtener la mayor ventaja de sus propios espléndidos recursos, á fin de aumentar su grandeza y proporcionar la mayor suma de beneficios á la humanidad.

“Por fortuna, aquí no existen los factores que explican el sistema de una paz armada, azote que conduce á la ruina de las naciones que están obligadas á adoptarlo.

“Por nuestra parte, hemos mantenido una política tradicional de paz y de armonía, y en las serenas deliberaciones del gabinete ó en los tribunales de arbitraje, hemos logrado ajustar las controversias que nos han sobrevenido desde los tiempos coloniales.

“El hecho de que nuestras fuerzas navales y terrestres se han mantenido iguales durante muchos años, á pesar del gran aumento en el área cultivada y del gran desarrollo de nuestro comercio nacional y extranjero, constituye un testimonio elocuente de nuestros fines pacíficos.

“Sin embargo, esto no quiere decir que dejemos de poner nuestras fuerzas militares—en cuyas tradiciones abundan la bravura y el patriotismo—en un estado tal que pueda desempeñar su alta y noble misión como defensores del honor nacional y vigilantes guardianes de la Constitución y de las leyes. La pérdida de valiosos buques de guerra que nuestra marina ha sufrido de algunos años á esta parte, justifica sobradamente la acción del Gobierno al tratar de reponerlos con buques contruídos de acuerdo con las exigencias del arte naval moderno. Asimismo es el deber de nuestro Gobierno, así como de todo Gobierno que tenga conciencia de sus responsabilidades, mejorar la organización militar y renovar el material de guerra dentro de los límites impuestos por el Estado de nuestra hacienda, y debiera estar en condiciones de desempeñar este deber sin que se le atribuyan propósitos de agresión, por cuanto ha sido y siempre será nuestro objeto fomentar relaciones más íntimas con todas las naciones.”

El Presidente concluye su mensaje de la manera siguiente:

“Gobernar dentro del espíritu de la Constitución y de las Leyes, respetar los derechos y legítimos intereses de todos, y poner en práctica la justicia, hed aquí las reglas que me he esforzado por cumplir siempre que se me ha presentado la ocasión de ejercer cualquiera parte del poder oficial, y continuaré observando dichas reglas en el alto puesto en que me ha colocado la confianza que le inspiro á mis compatriotas.”

#### ESCUELA TÉCNICA.

El Dr. NILO PECANHA, Gobernador del Estado de Río de Janeiro, ha establecido una nueva escuela técnica en Campos. En dicha escuela se enseñará el arte de la sastrería, zapatería, jardinería, etc., y dicha enseñanza será enteramente práctica.

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## COLOMBIA.

### COMERCIO EXTERIOR DE BARRANQUILLA, DESDE ENERO HASTA SEPTIEMBRE DE 1906.

Las cifras que se dán á continuación relativas al comercio exterior de Barranquilla, durante los meses de enero á septiembre de 1906, han sido tomadas de datos oficiales publicados en el mes de noviembre de 1906.

Las exportaciones verificadas por dicho puerto durante el período de referencia alcanzan un total fijo de 22,860,936.155 kilogramos, avaluados en 4,878,268 pesos oro.

Los principales productos del país exportados durante ese tiempo fueron los siguientes: Cueros de res, 1,730,565; café, 17,313,435 sacos; dividive, 1,190,476 bultos; algodón, 109,212 sacos; mineral de plata, 139,974 bultos; plantas vivas, 127,113, y cueros de caimán, 132,796. Además de estas exportaciones están las de ganado, que se hallan enumeradas aparte, las cuales ascendieron durante el mismo período á 187,820 pesos oro, calculando en 20 pesos oro cada una de las 9,391 cabezas que se exportaron para los mercados de Cuba.

Las importaciones durante el tiempo que se revisa ascendieron á 21,269,458.035 kilogramos, avaluados en 4,408,271 pesos oro. Los países de procedencia fueron los siguientes: Gran Bretaña, Estados Unidos, Francia, España y otros.

Comparando las exportaciones con las importaciones, resulta una diferencia á favor de aquéllas de 379,987 pesos oro.

#### **EXPORTACIÓN DE PIELES DE PUERTO VILLAMIZAR, ENERO Á SEPTIEMBRE DE 1906.**

Durante los meses de enero á septiembre de 1906 se exportaron por el Puerto Villamizar, del Departamento de Santander, 8,791 pieles, cantidad que se reparte entre dichos meses del modo siguiente.

Enero, nada; febrero, nada; marzo, 2,000; abril, 748; mayo, 1,962; junio, 620; julio, 400; agosto, 1,790; septiembre, 1,271.

#### **AREA, RIQUEZAS Y CLIMA.**

El Honorable JOHN BARRETT, ex-Ministro de los Estados Unidos en Colombia, y elegido Director de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas en 19 de diciembre de 1906, en un artículo publicado en el "*Southern Lumberman*," dice lo siguiente de Colombia:

"El extremo norte de la República está solamente á 950 millas del extremo sur de la Florida. Pocas personas se han dado cuenta de su posición estratégica, de su gran extensión, y de sus maravillosas riquezas. Es el único país de la América del Sur que confina con el Atlántico y el Pacífico; su area es tan grande como las de Alemania, Francia y Bélgica juntas, ó, en otras palabras, es dos veces mayor que la del Estado de Texas, y, probablemente, no hay otra nación en la América Latina que tenga sin explotar riquezas en madera, carbón, oro, plata, platino, y piedras preciosas, tales como la esmeralda. Al mismo tiempo, sus posibilidades agrícolas son admirables, gracias á la riqueza del suelo, la laboriosidad de sus habitantes y la variedad del clima. Por más que Colombia está situada enteramente en la zona tórrida, y que una gran parte de ella se halla muy próxima al ecuador,



tiene muchas regiones distintas, que combinadas en una sólo cubrirían un area tan grande como la de los Estados de Tennessee y Alabama, y las cuales, por su altitud, tienen durante todo el año un clima tan fresco como el del norte de los Estados Unidos á fines de octubre.

“La capital, Bogotá, se halla situada á una altura de 8,500 pies en una hermosa meseta tan grande como el Estado de Massachusetts, y su clima durante todo el año es tan fresco como el de Boston en septiembre. El vulgo cree que el clima de Colombia es como el de Panamá ó el de las calurosas costas bajas del país, juzgando por el de sus puertos, sin pensar que la temperatura de las altas mesetas del interior es fresca.”

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## COSTA RICA.

### LA RENTA DE ADUANAS DURANTE LOS MESES DE ABRIL Á NOVIEMBRE DE 1906.

Según las estadísticas publicadas en la “Gaceta Oficial” de Costa Rica, en su número correspondiente al 19 de diciembre de 1906, las aduanas de la República recaudaron una renta total de 2,837,453.79 colones durante los ocho meses de abril á noviembre de 1906, que, comparada con 2,520,447.84 colones á que ascendió la percibida en el mismo período de 1905, indica un aumento de 317,005.95 colones. Como la renta aduanera del período que nos ocupa fué calculada en el presupuesto en la cantidad de 2,800,000 colones, el producto real arroja un superávit de 37,453.79 colones.

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## CUBA.

### LA RECEPCIÓN DE AÑO NUEVO.

El Señor Don GONZALO DE QUESADA, Ministro de Cuba, ha facilitado al BOLETÍN las siguientes notas relativas á la recepción de año nuevo dada por el Gobernador Provisional de Cuba, Mr. MAGOON, el primer día del año 1907, en el Salón Rojo del Palacio de la Plaza de Armas de la Habana, en honor del Cuerpo Diplomático acreditado en la República.

El Señor Don RAMÓN GAYTÁN DE AYALA, Ministro de España, como Decano del Cuerpo Diplomático, en su nombre y en el de sus compañeros, pronunció el siguiente discurso:

“SEÑOR GOBERNADOR PROVISIONAL: El Honorable Cuerpo Diplomático acreditado cerca del Señor Presidente de la República Cubana, aún no pudiendo menos de tener en cuenta el carácter anormal de la situación que han creado al país recientes sucesos políticos, ha creído que es deber suyo no interrumpir las prácticas de cortesía internacional ya establecidas y viene gustosísimo á saludar á Vuestra Excelencia que representa provisionalmente la primera magistratura del Estado

Cubano, asume sus facultades y ejercita por delegación del Señor Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, los poderes y gobernación de esta República.

“Privilegios del tiempo y de residencia, que no merecimientos propios de ninguna clase, hacen hoy que sea el de menos valer, entre los Representantes extranjeros, quien tenga la honra de dirigirle. Seguro estoy, sin embargo, de que las pocas palabras que voy á pronunciar serán fiel reflejo del pensamiento y de la voluntad de todos y cada uno de los miembros del Alto Cuerpo que aquí se encuentra congregado.

“Señor Representante de la República Cubana: Recibid la sincera felicitación que en nombre de nuestros Augustos Soberanos, Jefes de Estado, y Gobiernos respectivos, os presentamos en el primer día del año de mil novecientos siete y al propio tiempo aceptad nuestros fervientes votos por el pronto y completo restablecimiento de la normalidad política de la Isla de Cuba, base sobre la que ha de cimentarse la rehabilitación de su independencia y que será manantial inagotable para su bienestar y prosperidad.

“En cuanto á Vuestra Excelencia personalmente se refiere, recibid también las más cordiales felicitaciones del Cuerpo Diplomático, el cual le desea, muy especialmente en esta ocasión, un éxito completo y satisfactorio en la noble y árdua empresa que por las relevantes dotes de inteligencia y de honorabilidad que en Vuestra Excelencia concurren os ha sido confiada.”

El anterior discurso fué contestado por el Gobernador Provisional en los términos siguientes:

“A SU EXCELENCIA EL DECANO Y SUS EXCELENCIAS LOS MIEMBROS DEL CUERPO DIPLOMÁTICO ACREDITADO EN LA REPÚBLICA DE CUBA: Os suplico aceptéis mis más sinceras gracias y profunda gratitud por vuestras bondadosas manifestaciones de amistad y buen deseo, de congratulaciones y alabanzas, expresadas por el Decano de este Honorable Cuerpo, y por el espíritu de amistad y bondadosa consideración que impulsa á sus palabras. La excepcional circunstancia que nos reúne en el día de hoy en este lugar es de tal especie y carácter que obliga á creer que vuestras congratulaciones y buenos deseos son impulsados por algo más grande y mejor que la expresión de una mera y formal cortesía; que, en fin, tienen por móvil un sentimiento de simpatía hacia el pueblo y la República de Cuba en su afán de ocupar un lugar en la familia de las naciones, y de buen deseo hacia los Estados Unidos en sus esfuerzos para auxiliarlo.

“Como Gobernador Provisional de Cuba, ejerciendo, por designación del Presidente de los Estados Unidos, los poderes delegados en los Estados por la Constitución de Cuba, es mi deber y placer daros las gracias en nombre del pueblo y la República de Cuba por vuestro reconocimiento del hecho de que la República continúa existiendo,

marchando por los senderos de las nacionalidades, conservando sus relaciones internacionales y, con sólo ligeros cambios en el personal, cumpliendo con los deberes para los cuales los Gobiernos se instituyen.

“Me uno á vosotros en el deseo de un pronto y completo restablecimiento de la normalidad política en la Isla de Cuba y me regocijo de que en todo el territorio de la República, demuéstrase que las pasiones políticas y los prejuicios se vayan desvaneciendo y que la razón y el juicio tomen su lugar, que la paz y prosperidad hayan renacido y que el pueblo haya vuelto á sus habituales ocupaciones y estén aprovechándose de las abundantes cosechas que Dios, en su bondad, les ha concedido.

“‘Hay una Providencia que marca nuestros derroteros por obstáculos que en ellos encontramos,’ y parece que esa Providencia ha intervenido en esta crítica situación de los asuntos de Cuba para darnos un ejemplo inequívoco de los beneficios que han de derivarse siguiendo el camino de la paz. La Providencia ordenando, la simpatía del orbe apoyando, y la Gran República de los Estados Unidos dirigiendo y auxiliando, no debe dudarse, pues, que las pequeñas dificultades con que aún se tropieza desaparecerán y se franqueará el camino por el cual los altos propósitos y los ulteriores destinos de Cuba han de obtenerse.

“Os repito las gracias oficial y personalmente, y con especialidad al Decano de este Alto Cuerpo.”

#### EL CONGRESO DE LA REPUBLICA.

La “Gaceta Oficial” de Cuba, del 4 de diciembre de 1906, publicó el siguiente decreto del Gobernador Provisional de la República, relativo al Congreso de la misma:

“Decreto No. 206.

HABANA, 3 de diciembre de 1906.

“Por cuanto por Decreto No. 11 del Gobernador Provisional de Cuba de fecha Habana, 12 de octubre de 1906, fué acordado que el Congreso de la República de Cuba quedara en receso mientras dure la Administración Provisional de los Estados Unidos y que el derecho de los miembros del Congreso á ser remunerados durante el receso sería objeto de un Decreto especial, y

“Por cuanto la Comisión nombrada por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos para tratar de poner término á la última insurrección, con objeto de obtener la paz, propuso entre las bases para una transacción equitativa, la de que los puestos de los Representantes que fueron declarados electos en diciembre de 1905, y los de los Senadores que fueron declarados electos el 16 de marzo de 1906 quedaran vacantes, y se llevaran á efecto nuevas elecciones para proveer dichos cargos, y

“Por cuanto que, establecido el Gobierno Provisional, se indujo á

las fuerzas insurrectas que aún se hallaban en armas á disolverse y se restableció la paz en la inteligencia de que el Gobierno Provisional daría cumplimiento al pacto recomendado por la Comisión de Paz en la medida que el nuevo estado de cosas lo hiciera realizable:

“Por tanto, CHARLES E. MAGOON, Gobernador Provisional, expresamente facultado á este efecto por el Presidente de los Estados Unidos, y en cumplimiento de lo que, según se ha expresado más arriba, hallábase entendido, por el presente resuelvo:

“Primero. Que los puestos de todos los miembros de la Cámara de Representantes del Congreso Cubano que fueron electos en 1° de diciembre de 1905 y los de todos los Senadores que fueron electos en 16 marzo de 1906 queden vacantes, y así habrá de entenderse que quedan, desde el 12 de octubre de 1906 en adelante.

“Segundo. Que los haberes de los Senadores y Representantes cuyos cargos quedan vacantes por este decreto, les sean abonados en la suma que corresponda hasta el 12 de octubre de 1906, inclusive, pero no por más tiempo; y los funcionarios respectivos de la Secretaría de Hacienda de la República de Cuba quedan autorizados para abonar cualquier suma pendiente de pago por dicho concepto con cargo al crédito consignado para el pago de los haberes de Senadores y Representantes al Congreso Cubano.

“Tercero. Los cargos que por el presente se declaran vacantes en la Cámara de Representantes serán provistos por medio de elecciones que serán convocadas por el Gobierno Provisional de conformidad con la proclama publicada por el Gobernador Provisional de Cuba con fecha 29 de septiembre de 1906, y en dicha elección se designarán los compromisarios senatoriales que hayan de elegir á los Senadores que habrán de ocupar los cargos que por el presente se declaran vacantes en el Senado.

“Cuarto. Los Senadores del Congreso Cubano electos en 24 de febrero de 1902 y los Representantes electos en 1904 continuarán en sus puestos por el plazo por que fueron elegidos y percibirán los haberes que la ley les asigna por dicho concepto aún durante el receso ya declarado del Congreso Cubano.

“Quinto. Como el término de las funciones de los Representantes elegidos en 1904 vence el primer lunes de abril de 1908 y á tenor de la ley la elección de sus sucesores debería efectuarse el 1° de diciembre de 1907, y como evidentemente sería inoportuno y contra los intereses públicos el celebrar dos elecciones congresionales en el año de 1907; por tanto, si la paz moral, la tranquilidad y la confianza públicas se restauran en términos tales que las elecciones expresadas en la proclama del Gobernador Provisional, de fecha 29 de septiembre de 1906, puedan efectuarse antes de la fecha de las elecciones ordinarias de diciembre de 1907, en tal caso se elegirán también en dichas elecciones especiales los que hayan de suceder á los Representantes que fueron elegidos en 1904.

“Sexto. Quedan temporalmente suspendidos en sus efectos todos los decretos, órdenes del Gobierno Militar de Cuba ó leyes vigentes que se opongan á los términos de las resoluciones que preceden.

“CHARLES E. MAGOON,

“*Gobernador Provisional.*

“MANUEL SOBRADO,

“*Secretario Interino de Gobernación.*”

### LA EXPORTACIÓN DE TABACO TORCIDO.

Los siguientes datos relativos á la exportación de tabaco torcido desde el 1° de enero al 30 de noviembre de 1906, comparada con la exportación en igual período de 1905, han sido tomados de las últimas estadísticas oficiales:

	1906.	1905.		1906.	1905.
Enero .....	22,398,024	22,398,922	Agosto .....	26,261,832	22,109,983
Febrero .....	19,451,197	17,922,508	Septiembre .....	19,637,967	17,865,315
Marzo .....	20,706,089	17,540,021	Octubre .....	22,327,125	24,290,265
Abril .....	22,792,314	17,397,539	Noviembre .....	22,872,419	18,727,013
Mayo .....	19,763,162	20,256,969			
Junio .....	19,685,677	18,847,740	Total .....	235,404,493	212,640,801
Julio .....	19,507,787	15,284,526			

Según lo demuestran los anteriores datos, en los once meses que van transcurridos del presente año de 1906, hánse exportado 22,763,692 de tabacos más que en los mismos meses del año 1905.

## CHILE.

### COMERCIO CON LA GRAN BRETAÑA DURANTE LOS AÑOS 1901 Á 1905.

De un informe dirigido con fecha 7 de agosto de 1906 por el Cónsul General de Chile en Glasgow, al Ministerio de Relaciones de la República, han sido tomados los siguientes datos relativos al intercambio comercial de Chile y el Reino Unido durante el año de 1905, en comparación con el de los cuatro años anteriores:

1901.....	£7,739,595	1904.....	£8,955,218
1902.....	7,587,142	1905.....	10,850,418
1903.....	7,929,948		

El examen de estas cifras demuestra el aumento considerable de las transacciones comerciales de Chile con el Reino Unido que ha sido más pronunciado durante el año de 1905, aumento que es de cerca de 3,000,000 de libras esterlinas sobre 1903, y de 2,000,000 sobre 1904.

El valor de las exportaciones de Chile á La Gran Bretaña durante los años que se comparan fué como sigue:

1901.....	£4,318,095	1904.....	£5,422,941
1902.....	4,524,376	1905.....	6,068,031
1903.....	4,597,812		

En tanto que las importaciones procedentes de Inglaterra fueron como sigue:

1901 .....	£3, 426, 500	1904 .....	3, 532, 277
1902 .....	3, 082, 766	1905 .....	4, 782, 382
1903 .....	3, 332, 131		

### INGRESOS DE ADUANA DURANTE OCTUBRE Y LOS DIEZ PRIMEROS MESES DE 1906.

Según datos publicados en el “Diario Oficial” de Chile, en el mes de octubre de 1906, las aduanas de la República recaudaron una renta total de 11,960,011.67 pesos, de los que corresponden 3,982,083.42 pesos á derechos de importación, 7,765,050.80 pesos á derechos de exportación, y 212,877.45 pesos á varios ingresos.

En el mismo mes del año 1905 los derechos de importación ascendieron á 2,913,322.10 pesos, los de exportación á 7,256,474.99 pesos, y los de varios ingresos á 256,401.41 pesos, lo que forma un total de 10,426,198.50 pesos.

Comparando las entradas de octubre de 1906 con las del mismo mes de 1905, resulta en los derechos de importación un aumento de 1,068,761.32 pesos, en los derechos de exportación uno de 508,575.81 pesos, y una disminución de 43,523.96 pesos en otros ingresos. El aumento total es de 1,533,813.17 pesos.

El siguiente cuadro indica el detalle de las rentas, por aduanas, en el mes de que se trata:

Aduanas.	Octubre—	
	1905.	1906.
I. Derechos de exportación:		
Pisagua .....	\$1, 026, 362. 73	\$1, 287, 615. 57
Iquique .....	3, 999, 465. 63	3, 791, 300. 81
Tocopilla .....	922, 117. 25	1, 202, 331. 10
Antofagasta .....	385, 106. 38	523, 729. 04
Taltal .....	923, 423. 00	960, 074. 28
Total .....	7, 256, 474. 99	7, 765, 050. 80
II. Derechos de importación:		
Arica .....	32, 370. 68	76, 427. 28
Pisagua .....	22, 700. 20	36, 707. 32
Iquique .....	347, 750. 14	377, 081. 63
Tocopilla .....	10, 631. 91	27, 129. 20
Antofagasta .....	187, 409. 76	351, 709. 70
Taltal .....	25, 967. 98	75, 146. 71
Caldera .....	5, 767. 07	24, 660. 00
Carrizal Bajo .....	1, 021. 88	11, 037. 15
Coquimbo .....	56, 856. 60	137, 507. 64
Valparaíso .....	1, 645, 491. 76	2, 112, 588. 87
Talcahuano .....	436, 701. 13	536, 237. 17
Coronel .....	15, 166. 48	51, 332. 62
Valdivia .....	75, 408. 11	127, 731. 86
Puerto Montt .....	4, 640. 68	5, 974. 89
Resguardo de fronteras .....	45, 437. 72	30, 801. 38
Total .....	2, 913, 322. 10	3, 982, 083. 42
III. Ingresos varios .....	256, 401. 41	212, 877. 45
Total general .....	10, 426, 198. 50	11, 960, 011. 67

En los diez primeros meses de 1906 las aduanas de la República recaudaron una renta total de 80,643,145.09 pesos. En mismo período de 1905 se percibió un total de 73,105,158.31 pesos; comparando estas cifras resulta un aumento en la renta de los diez primeros meses de 1906 ascendente á la suma de 7,537,986.78 pesos.

#### **CENSO GANADERO DE 1906.**

La Oficina de Estadística é Informaciones Agrícolas, del Ministerio de Industria y Obras Públicas, de la República de Chile, ha publicado recientemente los cuadros del censo ganadero que se levantó en los últimos meses de 1906. De dichos cuadros han sido tomadas las siguientes cifras: Ganado caballar, 698,880 cabezas; ganado bovino, 2,477,064 cabezas; ganado lanar, 2,405,584 cabezas; ganado cabrío, 461,908 cabezas; ganado porcino, 287,612 cabezas.

En las cifras que preceden no se hallan las correspondientes á las provincias de Tacna, Tarapacá, Antofagasta, Coquimbo, Valparaíso y Chiloé, y Territorio de Magallanes.

El consumo anual de carne en la República se calcula en 400,000 cabezas de ganado vacuno, 545,517 de ganado lanar, y 145,741 cabezas de ganado porcino.

#### **CONSTRUCCION DE FERROCARRILES.**

La Comisión mixta de Presupuestos, del Congreso chileno, en una de sus sesiones del mes de noviembre de 1906, aprobó una partida que autoriza al gasto de 12,000,000 de pesos en la construcción de las siguientes líneas férreas:

De Ánimas á Los Pozos; de Inca á Copiapó; de Vallenar á Viscachitas; de Serena á Rivadavia; de Ovalle á Trapiche; de Palomas á San Marcos; de Choapa á Illapel; de Choapa á Salamanca; de Rayado á Los Vilos; de Rayado á Papudo; de Cabildo á Pedehua; de Santiago á Cerriles; Circunvalación de Santiago; de San Bernardo al Volcán; de Melipilla á San Antonio; de Alcones á Pichilemu; de San Vicente á Peralillo; de Curicó á Hualañé; de San Clemente á Panimávida; con ramal á Colorado; de Cauquenes á Curanipe, ú otro punto de la costa; de Cauquenes á Coelemu, pasando por Quirihue; de Yumbel á Río Colorado; de Rucapequén á Coelemu; de Angeles á Antuco; de Cobiue á Nacimiento; de Púa á Curacautin; de Nueva Imperial á Carahue, y de Gorbea á Antilhue.

#### **PROYECTO DE LEY PARA EL FOMENTO DE LA INMIGRACIÓN.**

Con fecha 15 de noviembre de 1906, aprobó el Senado chileno el proyecto de ley que concede 500,000 pesos para fomentar la inmigración libre, y 50,000 pesos para la construcción de una hospedería de inmigrantes en Valparaíso, quedando el Ejecutivo autorizado para invertir dichas sumas en los objetos expresados.

## REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.

### COMERCIO EXTERIOR, PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1906.

A continuación se dá el resumen del comercio de la República Dominicana en el primer semestre que terminó el 30 de junio, junto con las tablas comparativas correspondientes al mismo período en 1905:

Aunque el valor total del comercio extranjero de la República Dominicana en el primer semestre de 1906, comparado con el primer semestre de 1905, muestra una merma de \$746,917, los datos obtenidos indican que los negocios y el movimiento agrícola del país se habían aumentado considerablemente y que la baja en el valor de los productos se debe casi por completo á los bajos precios que obtienen los que se exportan, cuyas cantidades por lo general se aumentaron.

Por ejemplo, si bien es verdad que en la exportacion de azúcar hubo un aumento de 8,749,230 de libras, no es menos cierto que el precio que se obtuvo por toda la cantidad que se exportó de dicho producto fué \$1,033,594 menor que el que se obtuvo por una cantidad pequeña que se embarcó en el primer semestre del año anterior, y los 18,204,000 de libras de cacao que se embarcaron por razón de las malas condiciones en que se encontraba este producto debido á los recios aguaceros durante la estación en que se preparó, produjeron \$209,397 menos que los 17,388,000 que se embarcaron durante el período comprado. La baja en las exportaciones de tabaco en rama tampoco significa una merma en la producción, la cual, por el contrario, se aumentó, pero como quiera que la cosecha fué sumamente tardía, la merma aparente en el primer semestre del año tiene que aparecer como un excedente en los meses siguientes.

Sin embargo, el resultado comercial de este período especial que ha tenido en su contra algunas circunstancias engañosas, puede considerarse seguro y representa un grado mayor de progreso industrial que el que se obtuvo en cualquier otro período semejante en estos últimos años.

En el extranjero se vendieron productos domésticos por valor de \$4,007,158 contra \$1,887,268, valor de las importaciones sin contar la importación de moneda, dejando así un saldo de comercio á favor de la República de \$2,119,890, correspondiente al semestre.

El movimiento total de moneda de oro y plata consistió de la importación de \$176,800 en moneda de los Estados Unidos, y aunque se enviaron \$738,724.27 al extranjero en giros para depósitos en calidad de fondo de garantía respecto de la deuda pública, no fué necesario exportar dinero con tal motivo.

El valor total del comercio extranjero de dicha República en el primer semestre de 1906 ascendió á \$5,890,476, en los cuales los Estados Unidos representaban \$3,833,678 ó sea un 65 por ciento del total,



habiendo comprado productos por valor de \$2,839,525 y vendido mercancías cuyo valor por factura ascendió á \$994,153 que viene á ser como la misma proporción de comercio que tuvo dicho país en el período correspondiente de 1905.

Alemania ocupaba el segundo puesto en dicho comercio y representaba un valor total de \$1,285,328 de los cuales \$436,105 representaban mercancías vendidas á la República y \$849,223, valor de productos, comparados á dicha República. El valor total del comercio con Alemania muestra un aumento de \$371,075 respecto del período comparado, lo cual hace que la proporción del comercio con dicho país de un 13 por ciento suba á un 21 por ciento. Á esto contribuyó el empleo de un vapor local adecuado por la Línea Americana de Hamburgo para conectar el comercio de la República con sus vapores directos, haciendo escala en San Tomás.

Francia recibió \$332,063 de este comercio, lo cual representaba exportaciones á la República cuyo valor por factura ascendía á \$101,630, habiendo hecho importaciones por valor de \$230,433. Por tanto la proporción de su comercio total ha bajado de un 11 por ciento á un 5 por ciento en el período comparado.

El comercio con Inglaterra de \$260,844 se aumentó á \$282,692, y el comercio con Italia y España, aunque sigue siendo pequeño, muestra un aumento considerable como puede verse en los cuadros comparativos adjuntos.

Por más que los datos estadísticos muestran una disminución de \$1,253,018 en el valor de las exportaciones, el valor total del comercio presenta un aumento notable de cerca de un 50 por ciento en el valor de las importaciones, por cuanto el valor de las importaciones en el primer semestre de 1906 sin incluir la moneda importada ascendió á \$1,887,268 contra \$1,252,866 en el primer semestre de 1905. Este gran aumento en el valor de las importaciones indica sin duda una demanda mucho mayor de mercancías extranjeras, pero el estado del comercio doméstico hace creer que estas cifras se obtienen hasta cierto punto por el hecho de que se han impedido las grandes importaciones que anteriormente se hacían por la frontera sin efectuar los debidos registros, y por el hecho de que, gracias á la actividad desplegada por la policía de las aduanas fronterizas, dicho comercio ha tenido que hacerse forzosamente por los conductos legales.

*Importaciones.*—Los productos principales importados, en el orden de su importancia relativa, fueron los géneros de algodón, el arroz, efectos de hierro y acero, las harinas, carnes y productos de lecherías, aceites, efectos de fibras vegetales, pescado conservado, efectos de madera y de cuero, sustancias químicas y drogas, maquinaria y utensilios agrícolas, cervezas, efectos de papel y sombreros y cachucas que representan un 76 por ciento del valor de todas las mercancías recibidas. En casi todos los casos hubo un aumento notable respecto del

valor de las mercancías semejantes que entraron en el semestre correspondiente de 1905 y en algunos casos dicho aumento ascendió á casi un 50 por ciento. El resto de las importaciones consistía de productos de índole diversa, según lo muestra la adjunta relación de las clases, ó bajo la denominación de "Todos los demás artículos" que no se han especificado.

De los Estados Unidos y de Inglaterra se importaron géneros de algodón que representaban casi en doble del valor de los que se importaron en el período de referencia, por cuanto el valor de éstos, según factura, ascendió á \$195,275 y \$173,503, respectivamente. Alemania envió este clase de géneros por valor de \$66,150, y Francia por valor de \$28,239, en tanto que de España, Italia y otros países se recibieron remesas menores, todas las cuales fueron mayores que las que se recibieron en el período comparado.

Alemania continuó enviando la mayor cantidad de arroz, y el valor de las remesas de este grano de dicho país de \$56,258 se aumentaron á \$135,982. El valor de las remesas de este cereal procedentes de los Estados Unidos ascendió á \$26,933, ó sea más del doble, y el de las remesas de Inglaterra ascendió á \$10,956, habiendo disminuido en una proporción semejante, y el resto de las remesas de dicho producto procedió de Francia, España y otros países.

Las únicas clases de mercancías importantes mencionadas que muestran una disminución en su valor en el semestre son los efectos de hierro y acero, habiéndose valuado en \$96,908 las compras hechas en los Estados Unidos, y las que se hicieron en el Reino Unido sólo se valuaron en \$23,241 contra \$118,974 y \$43,476, respectivamente, que importaron las remesas de dichos países en el período comparado, en tanto que las remesas procedentes de Alemania se valuaron en \$36,878, lo cual muestra un pequeño aumento. Francia, Bélgica, y España también enviaron estos productos en el orden mencionado.

Las harinas en general cuyo valor total, según factura, ascendió á \$132,312 y otros cereales por valor de \$12,518 procedieron principalmente de los Estados Unidos, país que suministró todo el valor de las harinas con excepción de \$90, y suministró asimismo otras harinas ó cereales por valor de \$11,166.

El aumento en el valor de las carnes y los productos de lechería que se han importado lo representan los Estados Unidos y Alemania, habiéndose valuado dichas importaciones en \$53,044 y \$44,716, respectivamente. Francia, Italia y el Reino Unido también representan cierta cantidad de estos productos.

Un 95 por ciento del aceite de semilla de algodón para alumbrado y para los fines de la lubricación cuyo precio, según factura, ascendió á \$95,016, fueron comprados en los Estados Unidos, en tanto que los mercados europeos sólo suministraron una pequeña cantidad de aceite de olivo y de otras clases.

El valor, según factura, de los efectos de fibras vegetales representaba casi el doble de los mismos efectos en el primer semestre de 1905, consistiendo el aumento principalmente en remesas de los Estados Unidos por valor de \$34,672 y de Alemania por valor de \$29,411, al paso que las remesas de la Gran Bretaña muestran una disminución, es decir, de \$19,141 á \$17,735.

El pescado conservado que constituye uno de los comestibles principales todavía viene en gran escala de los Estados Unidos, y su valor, según factura, ascendió á \$64,533, al paso que se advierte un aumento en la demanda de productos de esta índole procedentes de Alemania. España y Francia también contribuyeron con pequeñas cantidades, aunque el valor de los productos procedentes de este último país y de Italia ha disminuído.

Hubo un aumento de \$7,655 en el valor de los efectos de madera importados, la mayor parte de los cuales valuados, según factura, en \$50,981 procedieron de los Estados Unidos, en tanto que Alemania suministró efectos de esta clase por valor de \$4,762. Las importaciones que se hicieron de otros países fueron insignificantes.

Se importaron efectos de cuero por valor de \$52,133, ó sea un aumento respecto del período anterior, de los cuales los que vinieron de los Estados Unidos se valoraron en \$42,129, los de Alemania se valoraron en \$3,729, los de Francia en \$2,251, los de España en \$1,943 y los del Reino Unido en \$1,847.

Se importaron substancias químicas, drogas y tintes, cuyo valor, según factura, ascendió á \$30,219, habiendo ascendido á \$20,443 los que se importaron de los Estados Unidos. Los productos importados de Francia se valoraron en \$4,299, los de la Gran Bretaña en \$3,365 y los de Alemania en \$1,889, habiendo procedido los demás de "Otros Países."

El único cambio notable en el valor de utensilios agrícolas recibidos de la Gran Bretaña y Alemania se encuentra en los efectos importados de Alemania que de \$9,163 subieron á \$17,878, haciendo un valor total de \$28,124, incluyendo las mercancías procedentes de otros países.

La cerveza alemana tuvo mayor demanda que la de cualquier otro país, mostrándose un aumento en el valor, es decir, de \$11,889 á \$20,333, en tanto que la cerveza de los Estados Unidos sólo representa un valor de \$5,999, habiendo sido el valor total de la cerveza importada \$27,027. El Reino Unido y España suministraron el resto de la precitada cantidad.

El valor de las importaciones de efectos de papel alemanes ascendió á \$8,358, excediendo á las importaciones de los Estados Unidos valuados, según factura, en \$5,882, y juntas con las que procedieron de España valuadas en \$1,321, las de Francia, Italia, el Reino Unido y otros países representaron un valor total de \$16,675 contra \$13,000 en el primer semestre de 1905.

Los sombreros y cachuchas de Italia cuyo valor, según factura, ascendió á \$9,621, lo mismo que antes, excedió al valor de dicha clase de mercancía importada de otro países. Los sombreros importados de Francia se valoraron en \$3,897, los de los Estados Unidos se valoraron en \$1,379, y Alemania, España, Puerto Rico y la Gran Bretaña suministraron el resto de las importaciones de sombreros.

*Exportaciones.*—Las principales exportaciones consistieron en azúcar, cacao, café y tabaco y su valor, según factura, representaba un 88 por ciento de todos los productos exportados de la República en el primer semestre de 1906. La mayor parte de los 107,126,103 libras de azúcar cuyo valor, según factura, ascendió á \$2,086,560 fué á los Estados Unidos; 1,250,250 libras se exportaron á Inglaterra, en tanto que el resto, es decir, 371,941 libras, se distribuyó entre otros países, la mayor parte habiendo ido á Alemania.

Como de costumbre, el cacao encontró su mejor mercado en Alemania, habiéndose embarcado 9,602,621 libras para dicho país, cantidad que se valuó en \$638,100 y que representa un aumento de \$3,118,635 libras en la cantidad respecto de las remesas que se hicieron en el primer semestre de 1905. Hubo, asimismo, un aumento de 4,323,119 libras en el que se exportó á los Estados Unidos que representaban un valor de \$350,681 á 6,125,341 libras valuadas en \$395,362, en tanto que las remesas que se hicieron á Francia de 6,528,169 libras que valían \$563,138, bajaron á 2,475,983 libras que valían \$179,302.

Las exportaciones de café á Alemania de 356,481 libras en el período comparado de 1905 ascendieron á 1,203,444 libras en el primer semestre de 1906, valuadas respectivamente en \$25,164 y \$76,945; en tanto que las exportaciones que se hicieron á los Estados Unidos ascendieron á 392,070 libras que representaban un valor de \$34,031, no muestran ningún cambio en cuanto á la cantidad ni al valor. La cantidad de café que se exportó á Francia muestra una disminución, es decir, de 529,051 libras, que valían \$39,792, bajó á 136,527 libras valuadas en \$18,344. Se exportaron 56,607 libras á Cuba, y el resto de los 2,080,870 libras exportadas fué distribuído entre las otras naciones.

Según ya se ha visto, las exportaciones de tabaco, debido al hecho de que la cosecha fué tardía, se disminuyeron grandemente en el primer semestre de 1906. Las mermas en las exportaciones son más notables en las remesas que se hicieron á Alemania que de 3,362,684 libras que se enviaron á dicho país en el primer semestre de 1905, bajaron á 744,180 libras que se exportaron á dicho país durante el período de 1906, al paso que el que se exportó á los Estados Unidos excedió en 600,000 libras, ó sea un 1,000 por ciento al que se exportó á Alemania, por cuanto las exportaciones que se hicieron á este último país en el primer semestre de 1905 no llegaron á 60,000 libras. El

resto de las exportaciones de tabaco fueron principalmente á Francia y representaba un total de 349,174.

Las exportaciones de plátanos á los Estados Unidos de 357,000 racimos en 1905 se aumentaron á 434,500 racimos en el primer semestre de 1906.

Los materiales para drogas y tintes que se enviaron al extranjero de \$19,216 se aumentaron á \$43,024, y la mayor parte de estos materiales fueron enviados á Alemania.

También se exportaron á este país cocos por valor de \$3,558 de un total de \$3,610 y copra por valor de \$444. Á los Estados Unidos se exportaron pieles de cabra y cueros vacunos por valor de \$22,176 y \$15,099 respectivamente, en tanto que Alemania compró cueros por valor de \$26,964.

También se enviaron á Alemania, los Estados Unidos y Francia 221,335 libras de cera váluadas en \$51,375.

Los Estados Unidos, el Reino Unido, Alemania y Francia proporcionaron mercados para las varias clases de maderas de construcción, tales como caoba, *lignumvitæ*, etc., cuya exportación ascendió á un total de \$39,679.

*Nacionalidades de los buques que condujeron las importaciones.*—Del valor total de las importaciones \$1,135.990, ó sea un 55 por ciento, se condujeron en buques americanos; mercancías por valor de \$652,078, ó sea un 32 por ciento, se importaron en buques alemanes; mercancías por valor de \$146,882, ó sea un 7 por ciento se importaron en buques franceses; mercancías por valor de \$42,342 se llevaron en buques noruegos; por valor de \$33,131 en buques ingleses y el resto de las importaciones se hicieron en buques de otras nacionalidades, según se muestra en la adjunta tabla correspondiente.

Casi todos los cargamentos procedentes de los Estados Unidos se condujeron en buques americanos, así como los cargamentos de tránsito por valor de \$50,470.

*Nacionalidades de los buques en los cuales se hicieron las exportaciones.*—Del valor total de las exportaciones que ascendió á \$4,007,158, mercancías por valor de \$1,416,652, ó sea un 35 por ciento se condujeron en buques americanos; en buques noruegos se exportaron mercancías por valor de \$1,218,198, ó sea un 30 por ciento, todos ellos con destino á los Estados Unidos. Los buques alemanes condujeron mercancías por valor de \$855,451; los franceses condujeron mercancías por valor de \$240,860 y los ingleses por valor de \$236,179.

*Tonelaje.*—El tonelaje total de buques extranjeros en los diferentes puertos de la República durante el semestre ascendió á 726,511 toneladas que representaban 822 entradas y salidas de buques que hacen el comercio extranjero. El tonelaje total del comercio de cabotaje en los varios puertos de entrada ascendió á 60,133 toneladas, que representaban 3,335 entradas y salidas de cabotaje.

# 50 OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

*Estado comparativo de las importaciones de la República Dominicana durante los seis meses de enero á junio de 1906 demostrando el valor y la procedencia en comparación con los del período correspondiente al 1905.*

Artículos, por clases.	Enero 1 á junio 30 de 1905.		Enero 1 á junio 30 de 1906.	
	Cantidad.	Valor.	Cantidad.	Valor.
<b>Aceites:</b>				
Estados Unidos .....		\$74, 102		\$95, 016
Inglaterra .....		325		663
Alemania .....		773		372
Francia .....		249		831
Italia .....		123		422
España .....		370		4, 997
Puerto Rico .....		19		130
Otros países .....		167		343
Total .....		76, 128		102, 774
<b>Algodón, manufacturas de:</b>				
Estados Unidos .....		110, 559		195, 275
Inglaterra .....		94, 540		173, 503
Alemania .....		31, 056		66, 150
Francia .....		19, 557		28, 239
España .....				18, 813
Italia .....		3, 144		10, 589
Bélgica .....		90		
Cuba .....				21
Puerto Rico .....		30		3, 296
Otros países .....		1, 666		4, 272
Total .....		260, 641		500, 158
<b>Alimentos cereales:</b>				
Harina de trigo (barriles)—				
Estados Unidos .....	18, 633	102, 406	30, 288	132, 222
Puerto Rico .....	10	50		
Otros países .....	43	257	20	132, 312
Total .....	18, 686	102, 713	30, 308	132, 312
Todos otros—				
Estados Unidos .....		10, 966		11, 166
Inglaterra .....		40		31
Alemania .....		20		155
Francia .....		166		704
Italia .....		187		449
España .....		5		
Puerto Rico .....		4		6
Otros países .....				8
Total .....		11, 386		12, 519
<b>Animales, caballos y mulos (número):</b>				
Estados Unidos .....	40	5, 900	1	500
Puerto Rico .....	27	994	2	290
Total .....	67	6, 894	3	790
<b>Ganada:</b>				
Puerto Rico .....	91	2, 755		
<b>Todo otro:</b>				
Estados Unidos .....		2		
<b>Arroz (libras):</b>				
Estados Unidos .....	621, 199	12, 551	1, 268, 530	26, 933
Inglaterra .....	1, 471, 929	23, 256	655, 742	10, 956
Alemania .....	2, 562, 319	56, 258	6, 972, 922	135, 982
Francia .....	30, 620	486	246, 431	4, 461
Italia .....	100	7		
España .....	2, 173	50	4, 315	151
Otros países .....	11, 000	212	133, 172	3, 281
Total .....	4, 699, 340	92, 820	9, 281, 112	181, 764
<b>Azúcar y confites:</b>				
Estados Unidos .....		5, 544		24, 668
Inglaterra .....		262		289
Alemania .....		280		1, 038
Francia .....				2, 055
Italia .....				197
España .....				557
Total .....		6, 186		28, 804

*Estado comparativo de las importaciones de la República Dominicana durante los seis meses, enero á junio de 1906, etc.—Continúa.*

Artículos, por clases.	Enero 1 á junio 30 de 1905.		Enero 1 á junio 30 de 1906.	
	Cantidad	Valor.	Cantidad.	Valor.
<b>Carbón (toneladas):</b>				
Estados Unidos .....	1,753	\$5,899	3,401	\$12,674
Inglaterra .....	1,986	6,463		
Otros países .....	425	2,485		
Total .....	4,164	14,847	3,401	12,674
<b>Cervezas de todas clases (docena botellas):</b>				
Estados Unidos .....	1,667	2,007	4,885	5,589
Inglaterra .....	90	190	572	910
Alemania .....	8,398	11,889	13,827	20,333
Francia .....	500	2,028	141	178
España .....	12	15		
Otros países .....	15	18	6	7
Total .....	10,682	16,147	19,431	27,027
<b>Cuero y manufacturas de:</b>				
Estados Unidos .....		28,663		42,129
Inglaterra .....		2,148		1,847
Alemania .....		1,463		3,729
Francia .....		1,952		2,251
Italia .....				165
España .....		28		1,943
Puerto Rico .....		10		69
Otros países .....		64		
Total .....		34,579		52,133
<b>Fibras vegetales, manufacturas de:</b>				
Estados Unidos .....		17,829		34,672
Inglaterra .....		19,141		17,735
Alemania .....		4,043		29,411
Francia .....		3,553		274
Italia .....				438
España .....		277		423
Otros países .....		2,816		60
Total .....		47,256		83,013
<b>Frutas y nueces:</b>				
Estados Unidos .....		853		2,854
Inglaterra .....		15		23
Alemania .....		26		124
Francia .....		218		1,125
Italia .....		18		474
España .....		183		2,926
Cuba .....		30		240
Puerto Rico .....				6
Total .....		1,323		7,772
<b>Goma elástica y sus manufacturas:</b>				
Estados Unidos .....		1,165		1,614
Inglaterra .....		319		184
Alemania .....		608		684
Francia .....		354		239
Total .....		2,446		2,721
<b>Gomas y resinas:</b>				
Estados Unidos .....		5,202		6,663
Inglaterra .....		69		316
Alemania .....		7		936
Total .....		5,269		7,915
<b>Grasa y residuos de grasa para la fábrica de jabón:</b>				
Estados Unidos .....		16,726		7,574
Alemania .....		496		
Francia .....		8		
Puerto Rico .....		2,077		918
Total .....		19,307		8,492
<b>Hierro y acero y sus manufacturas:</b>				
Estados Unidos .....		118,974		96,908
Inglaterra .....		43,476		23,241
Alemania .....		21,322		36,878

## 52 OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

*Estado comparativo de las importaciones de la República Dominicana durante los seis meses, enero á junio de 1906, etc.—Continúa.*

Artículos, por clases.	Enero 1 á junio 30 de 1905.		Enero 1 á junio 30 de 1906.	
	Cantidad.	Valor.	Cantidad.	Valor.
<b>Hierro y acero y sus manufacturas—Continúa.</b>				
Francia .....		\$6,830		\$4,063
España .....		252		89
Bélgica .....		1,129		1,831
Cuba .....		18		45
Puerto Rico .....		551		8
Otros países .....		76		70
Total .....		192,628		163,133
<b>Implementos de agricultura:</b>				
Estados Unidos .....		7,570		7,390
Inglaterra .....		2,045		2,164
Alemania .....		9,163		17,878
Francia .....		15		60
Cuba .....				3
Puerto Rico .....				302
Otros países .....		1,272		328
Total .....		20,065		28,124
<b>Jabón:</b>				
Estados Unidos .....		11,431		14,512
Inglaterra .....		27		2
Alemania .....				9
Francia .....		68		118
Italia .....				10
Puerto Rico .....		8		13
Otros países .....		103		336
Total .....		11,638		15,000
<b>Joyería de toda clase, incluyendo reloj de pared:</b>				
Estados Unidos .....		29		348
Inglaterra .....		91		16
Alemania .....		645		495
Francia .....		1,252		2,410
Italia .....		300		4,963
España .....				10
Puerto Rico .....		81		
Total .....		2,398		8,242
<b>Lana y sus manufacturas:</b>				
Estados Unidos .....		306		402
Inglaterra .....		2,400		6,405
Alemania .....		1,136		8,818
Francia .....		1,929		4,345
España .....				34
Otros países .....		4		
Total .....		5,773		20,004
<b>Legumbres.</b>				
Estados Unidos .....		6,561		12,019
Inglaterra .....		110		719
Alemania .....		119		148
Francia .....		744		1,170
Italia .....		21		78
España .....		793		5,352
Cuba .....		2,352		3,039
Puerto Rico .....		840		1,291
Total .....		11,540		23,816
<b>Libros, mapas y otros impresos:</b>				
Estados Unidos .....		1,046		1,551
Inglaterra .....		5		61
Alemania .....		1,037		1,329
Francia .....		495		3,315
Italia .....				182
España .....		208		264
Cuba .....		48		469
Puerto Rico .....				9
Otros países .....				3,500
Total .....		2,899		10,680



*Estado comparativo de las importaciones de la República Dominicana durante los seis meses, enero á junio de 1906, etc.—Continúa.*

Artículos, por clases.	Enero 1 á junio 30 de 1905.		Enero 1 á junio 30 de 1906.	
	Cantidad.	Valor.	Cantidad.	Valor.
<b>Loza de barro, piedra y china:</b>				
Estados Unidos .....		\$184		\$387
Inglaterra .....		489		1,664
Alemania .....		7,940		10,771
Francia .....		617		236
Italia .....				32
España .....		14		22
Puerto Rico .....				7
Otros países .....				12
Total .....		9,244		13,131
<b>Madera y sus manufacturas:</b>				
Estados Unidos .....		43,430		50,981
Inglaterra .....		3,062		381
Alemania .....		2,215		4,762
Francia .....		411		543
Italia .....				33
España .....				20
Cuba .....		118		195
Puerto Rico .....				4
Otros países .....		45		15
Total .....		49,281		56,934
<b>Metales y manufacturas (no especificados en otro lugar):</b>				
Estados Unidos .....		3,065		5,207
Inglaterra .....		513		924
Alemania .....		516		2,338
Francia .....				533
Italia .....				3
España .....				25
Cuba .....		15		
Puerto Rico .....		75		
Otros países .....		81		3
Total .....		4,265		9,033
<b>Monedas de oro y plata:</b>				
Estados Unidos .....		298,300		176,800
<b>Papel y sus manufacturas:</b>				
Estados Unidos .....		5,533		5,882
Inglaterra .....		176		31
Alemania .....		3,363		8,354
Francia .....		1,563		564
Italia .....		106		412
España .....		2,078		1,321
Puerto Rico .....				9
Cuba .....		182		
Otros países .....				98
Total .....		13,000		16,675
<b>Peráguas y bastones:</b>				
Estados Unidos .....		3		91
Inglaterra .....		415		606
Alemania .....		646		1,586
Francia .....		729		1,807
Italia .....		616		1,274
España .....				23
Otros países .....		38		42
Total .....		2,447		5,429
<b>Perfumería y cosméticos:</b>				
Estados Unidos .....		652		458
Alemania .....		136		420
Francia .....		4,013		4,700
Italia .....		74		49
España .....		100		26
Puerto Rico .....				185
Otros países .....		19		
Total .....		4,994		5,838
<b>Pescado preservado y productos de la pesca:</b>				
Estados Unidos .....		54,701		64,533
Inglaterra .....		10		
Alemania .....		367		1,040

## 54 OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

*Estado comparativo de las importaciones de la República Dominicana durante los seis meses, enero á junio de 1906, etc.—Continúa.*

Artículos, por clases.	Enero 1 á junio 30 de 1905.		Enero 1 á junio 30 de 1906.	
	Cantidad.	Valor.	Cantidad.	Valor.
<b>Pescado preservado y productos de la pesca—Continúa:</b>				
Francia .....		\$991		\$203
Italia .....		196		6
España .....		265		868
Puerto Rico .....		140		92
Otros países .....		136		147
Total .....		56,806		66,889
<b>Pinturas, tintas y colores:</b>				
Estados Unidos .....		3,682		4,412
Inglaterra .....		1,510		1,680
Alemania .....		747		2,455
Francia .....		26		120
España .....		80		
Total .....		6,045		8,667
<b>Provisiones, incluyendo carnes y productos:</b>				
Estados Unidos .....		30,570		53,044
Inglaterra .....		290		294
Alemania .....		24,511		44,716
Francia .....		1,305		2,565
Italia .....		156		577
España .....		39		68
Cuba .....				969
Puerto Rico .....		648		1,789
Otros países .....		10		81
Total .....		57,529		104,103
<b>Química, productos de drogas y tinturas:</b>				
Estados Unidos .....		15,573		20,443
Inglaterra .....		2,195		3,365
Alemania .....		1,358		1,889
Francia .....		5,417		4,295
Italia .....		8		5
España .....		72		182
Cuba .....		45		
Puerto Rico .....		65		
Otros países .....		241		40
Total .....		24,969		30,219
<b>Sombreros y gorros:</b>				
Estados Unidos .....		3,829		1,379
Inglaterra .....		348		102
Alemania .....		1,554		911
Francia .....		2,186		3,897
Italia .....		4,022		9,621
España .....				209
Puerto Rico .....		356		189
Otros países .....		12		
Total .....		12,307		16,308
<b>Tabaco elaborado:</b>				
Estados Unidos .....		246		14
Cuba .....		1,238		1,101
Total .....		1,484		1,115
<b>Vehículos:</b>				
Estados Unidos .....		912		2,291
Alemania .....				169
Francia .....				10
Otros países .....		400		
Total .....		1,312		2,470
<b>Vidrios y cristalería:</b>				
Estados Unidos .....		1,154		8,182
Inglaterra .....		100		100
Alemania .....		910		5,879
Francia .....		256		711
Italia .....				8
España .....		3		288
Bélgica .....		7		
Puerto Rico .....				4
Total .....		2,429		15,172

*Estado comparativo de las importaciones de la República Dominicana durante los seis meses, enero á junio de 1906, etc.—Continúa.*

Artículos, por clases.	Enero 1 á junio 30 de 1905.		Enero 1 á junio 30 de 1906.	
	Cantidad.	Valor.	Cantidad.	Valor.
Vinos, licores y bebidas espirituosas:				
Estados Unidos .....		\$1,151		\$690
Inglaterra .....		304		
Alemania .....		1,491		2,241
Francia .....		3,824		10,935
Italia .....		648		1,728
España .....		2,362		7,764
Cuba .....				114
Otros países .....				336
Total .....		9,780		23,808
Todos los demás artículos no especificados:				
Estados Unidos .....		24,513		33,470
Inglaterra .....		1,714		2,415
Alemania .....		11,941		24,105
Francia .....		7,223		14,670
Italia .....		256		1,036
España .....		186		1,907
Bélgica .....				400
Cuba .....				1
Puerto Rico .....		937		95
Otros países .....		2,564		3,511
Total .....		49,334		81,610

RESUMEN.

Países.	1905.	1906.
Estados Unidos .....	\$1,033,421	\$1,160,953
Inglaterra .....	206,139	250,626
Alemania .....	186,345	436,105
Francia .....	80,575	101,630
Italia .....	9,876	32,750
España .....	7,217	48,283
Bélgica .....	1,226	2,231
Cuba .....	4,046	6,197
Puerto Rico .....	9,640	8,713
Otros países .....	12,681	16,580
Total .....	1,551,166	2,064,068

NOTA.—El valor total de importaciones, de los Estados Unidos, incluye la suma de \$298,300, importados en moneda de oro y plata durante los primeros seis meses de 1905, y de \$176,800 durante el período correspondiente al año de 1906.

*Estado comparativo de las exportaciones de la República Dominicana durante los seis meses, enero á junio 1906, demostrando el y valor destino en comparación con los del período correspondiente al 1905.*

Artículo.	Enero 1 á junio 30 de 1905.		Enero 1 á junio 30 de 1906.	
	Cantidad.	Valor.	Cantidad.	Valor.
Animales:				
Cuba .....		\$23,510		\$5,309
Otros países .....				155
Total .....		23,510		5,464
Azúcar, parda (libras):				
Estados Unidos .....	98,840,685	3,105,855	107,126,103	2,086,560
Inglaterra .....	1,085,900	41,870	1,250,250	24,408
Alemania .....	71,979	2,715	23,301	643
Otros países .....	500	14	348,640	5,249
Total .....	99,999,064	3,150,454	108,748,294	2,116,860

## 56 OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

*Estudo comparativo de las exportaciones de la República Dominicana durante los seis meses, enero á junio de 1906, etc.—Continúa.*

Artículos, por clases.	Enero 1 á junio 30 de 1905.		Enero 1 á junio 30 de 1906.	
	Cantidad.	Valor.	Cantidad.	Valor.
Cacao (libras):				
Estados Unidos .....	4,323,119	\$350,681	6,125,341	\$395,362
Inglaterra.....	53,002	4,871		
Alemania.....	6,483,986	503,453	9,602,621	638,100
Francia.....	6,528,169	563,138	2,475,983	179,302
Total.....	17,388,276	1,422,143	18,203,945	1,212,764
Café (libras):				
Estados Unidos .....	395,716	33,476	392,070	34,031
Alemania.....	356,481	25,164	1,203,444	76,945
Francia.....	529,051	39,792	316,527	18,344
Cuba.....			56,607	4,507
Otros países.....	121,261	6,430	112,222	12,011
Total.....	1,402,609	104,862	2,080,870	145,838
Cera (libras):				
Estados Unidos .....	45,713	10,559	48,467	11,545
Inglaterra.....				
Alemania.....	80,942	19,813	140,197	33,134
Francia.....	65,657	11,972	26,637	5,320
Otros países.....	2,664	613	6,034	1,376
Total.....	191,876	42,957	221,335	51,375
Cocos (Libras):				
Estados Unidos .....	11,184	108	5,648	52
Alemania.....	247,208	2,138	280,169	3,558
Total.....	258,392	2,246	285,817	3,610
Copra (libras):				
Alemania.....	72,042	1,088	32,499	444
Cueros y pieles (libras)				
Pieles de chivo—				
Estados Unidos .....	66,547	18,698	86,328	22,176
Alemania.....			18,650	1,243
Otros países.....	1,685	392	5,468	1,260
Total.....	68,232	19,090	110,446	24,679
Pieles de res (libras):				
Estados Unidos .....	43,623	5,692	156,893	15,099
Alemania.....	89,245	9,169	281,658	26,964
Francia.....	65,442	6,379	32,740	4,544
Otros países.....	2,924	296	4,772	502
Total.....	201,234	21,536	476,063	47,109
Gomas y resinas (libras):				
Estados Unidos .....	5,517	1,019	3,405	291
Inglaterra.....	2,565	50		
Otros países.....	1,150	89	10,541	969
Total.....	9,232	1,158	13,946	1,260
Guineos (racimos):				
Estados Unidos .....	357,000	178,500	434,500	217,500
Otros países.....			100	5
Total.....	357,000	178,500	434,600	217,505
Hienequén y otras fibras vegetales (libras):				
Estados Unidos .....	72,705	9,106	56,899	4,943
Alemania.....				274
Cuba.....		10,559		11,924
Francia.....		425		
Otros países.....		450		250
Total.....	72,705	20,540	56,899	17,391
Madera—Caoba (pies):				
Estados Unidos .....	32,584	1,668	3,153	135
Inglaterra.....	113,180	4,900	58,834	2,936
Alemania.....			12,288	622
Francia.....	46,703	3,585	7,544	325
Otros países.....	3,358	119	26,152	498
Total.....	196,524	10,272	107,981	4,516

*Estado comparativo de las exportaciones de la República Dominicana durante los seis meses, enero á junio de 1906, etc.—Continúa.*

Artículos, por clases.	Enero 1 á junio 30 de 1905.		Enero 1 á junio 30 de 1906.	
	Cantidad.	Valor.	Cantidad.	Valor.
Guayacán (toneladas):				
Estados Unidos.....	477	\$21, 298	352	\$5, 476
Inglaterra.....	222	2, 326	204	2, 240
Alemania.....	16	225	125	1, 494
Francia.....	3	20	460	5, 268
Otros países.....	295	6, 280	168	1, 708
Total.....	1, 013	30, 149	1, 319	16, 886
Todas otras maderas:				
Estados Unidos.....		9, 311		5, 354
Inglaterra.....		688		1, 562
Alemania.....		521		4, 071
Francia.....		3, 180		5, 430
Cuba.....		100		
Otros países.....		2, 378		2, 060
Total.....		16, 178		18, 777
Materias para productos químicos, drogas y tinturas:				
Estados Unidos.....		632		4, 377
Inglaterra.....				420
Alemania.....		13, 394		36, 576
Francia.....		177		
Otros países.....		5, 013		1, 651
Total.....		19, 216		43, 024
Miel de abejas (galones):				
Estados Unidos.....	94, 920	6, 176	17, 670	4, 572
Alemania.....	530	113	6, 060	1, 755
Francia.....	120	36		
Otros países.....	5, 930	1, 079		
Total.....	101, 500	7, 404	23, 730	6, 327
Tabaco en ramas (libras):				
Estados Unidos.....	56, 698	2, 557	659, 374	26, 828
Alemania.....	3, 362, 684	132, 396	744, 180	22, 850
Francia.....	360, 014	21, 248	349, 174	11, 021
Total.....	3, 779, 306	156, 201	1, 752, 728	60, 199
Todas otras exportaciones:				
Estados Unidos.....		11, 995		5, 724
Alemania.....		17		550
Francia.....		186		879
Cuba.....		103		1, 772
Otros países.....		3, 204		4, 705
Total.....		15, 505		13, 630

RESUMEN.

Países.	1905.	1906.
Estados Unidos.....	\$3, 767, 831	\$2, 839, 525
Inglaterra.....	54, 705	32, 066
Alemania.....	710, 206	849, 223
Francia.....	650, 138	230, 433
Cuba.....	34, 272	23, 512
Otros países.....	26, 357	32, 399
Total.....	5, 243, 009	4, 007, 158

# 58 OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

*Origen y valor de las importaciones, y nacionalidad de los buques en los cuales se hicieron durante los seis meses que cuentan de 1º de enero á 30 de junio de 1906.*

Países.	Dominicanos.	Americanos.	Inglesas.	Holandesas.	Francesas.
Estados Unidos.....		\$1,085,480	\$33,131		
Reino Unido.....		3,513			\$64,959
Alemania.....		414			3,928
Francia.....		1,199			74,728
Italia.....		32,737			13
Bélgica.....					
España.....	\$2,789	12,587			
Cuba.....	30				
Puerto Rico.....	2,014				3,267
Otros países.....	2,907	20		\$9,586	
Total.....	7,740	1,135,950	33,131	9,586	146,882

Países.	Alemanas.	Noruegos.	Cubanos.	Todo otro.	Total.
Estados Unidos.....		\$42,342			\$1,160,953
Reino Unido.....	\$182,154				250,626
Alemania.....	431,763				436,105
Francia.....	25,703				101,630
Italia.....					32,750
Bélgica.....	2,231				2,231
España.....	6,246		\$1,126	\$25,585	48,283
Cuba.....			6,167		6,197
Puerto Rico.....			3,432		8,713
Otros países.....	3,968			99	16,500
Total.....	652,078	42,342	10,725	25,634	2,064,068

*Destino y valor de las exportaciones, y nacionalidad de los buques en los cuales se hicieron durante los seis meses que cuentan de 1º de enero á 30 de junio de 1906.*

Países.	Dominicanos.	Americanos.	Inglesas.	Holandesas.	Francesas.
Estados Unidos.....		\$1,385,810	\$235,517		
Reino Unido.....	\$500	6,818			
Alemania.....		19,029			\$4,049
Francia.....		4,965			225,438
Cuba.....	4,432		662		
Puerto Rico.....	360				3,653
Otros países.....	3,111			\$12,898	7,720
Total.....	8,403	1,416,652	236,179	12,898	240,860

Países.	Alemanas.	Noruegos.	Cubanos.	Todo otro.	Total.
Estados Unidos.....		\$1,218,198			\$2,839,525
Reino Unido.....	\$24,748				32,066
Alemania.....	826,145				549,223
Francia.....					230,433
Cuba.....			\$18,418		23,512
Puerto Rico.....					4,013
Otros países.....	4,558			\$99	28,336
Total.....	855,451	1,218,198	18,418	99	4,007,158

*Número de buques que hacen el tráfico extranjero y su tonelaje de registro, por puertos, durante los seis meses, enero á junio, 1906.*

Puertos.	Entrados.				Salidos.			
	Veleros.		Vapores.		Veleros.		Vapores.	
	Número.	Tonelaje.	Número.	Tonelaje.	Número.	Tonelaje.	Número.	Tonelaje.
Azuá.....	7	2,071	23	27,290	5	1,214	22	26,660
Barahona.....	4	492			5	585		
Macoris.....	57	4,058	53	60,669	56	3,259	56	63,697
Monte Cristi.....	5	832	21	35,161	10	331	19	31,499
Puerto Plata.....	17	2,128	75	102,690	12	1,739	76	106,539
Samaná.....	3	426	25	44,757	3	405	25	44,757
Sánchez.....			37	68,458	1	40	37	68,458
Santo Domingo.....	28	4,901	62	60,891	22	4,059	56	58,385
Total.....	121	14,908	296	399,916	114	11,692	291	399,995

*Número de buques que hacen el tráfico de cabotaje y su tonelaje de registro, por puertos, durante los seis meses, enero á junio, 1906.*

Puertos.	Entrados.				Salidos.			
	Veleros.		Vapores.		Veleros.		Vapores.	
	Número.	Tonelaje.	Número.	Tonelaje.	Número.	Tonelaje.	Número.	Tonelaje.
Azue.....	99	2,653	18	768	93	1,606	18	768
Barahona.....	61	777	4	492	61	777	4	492
Macoris.....	277	5,789	72	1,941	319	5,922	76	2,079
Monte Cristi.....	33	407	4	172	42	554	4	172
Fuerto Plata.....	208	1,954	8	307	233	1,979	9	350
Samaná.....	136	1,622	7	301	157	1,612	6	215
Sánchez.....	189	2,240	8	344	189	2,299	9	387
Santo Domingo.....	401	7,901	80	2,395	417	8,255	83	2,543
Total.....	1,404	23,343	201	6,720	1,511	23,064	219	7,006

## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

### COMMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

#### IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 179 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de noviembre de 1906, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los once meses que terminaron en noviembre de 1906, comparados con igual período de 1905. Debe explicarse que las estadísticas de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referentes á un mes cualquiera no se reciben en el Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo hasta el 20 del mes siguiente, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión. De suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de noviembre, por ejemplo, no se publican hasta enero.

#### COMERCIO EXTRANJERO EN NOVIEMBRE DE 1906.

En el mes de noviembre de 1906 las importaciones de mercancías hechas por los Estados Unidos se avaluaron en \$119,813,517 contra \$98,284,314 durante el mismo mes de 1905, mostrándose así un aumento en dicho mes. Los once meses del año ordinario de 1906 muestran un aumento considerable, siendo el total correspondiente á 1906 (en los once meses) \$1,186,159,812, comparados con \$1,078,001,751 en el período correspondiente á 1905.

El aumento en el valor de las exportaciones que se hicieron en el mes de noviembre de 1906 es grande, por cuanto el valor total de las

exportaciones ascendió á \$182,528,685 contra \$170,327,921 en noviembre de 1905. Muéstrase en aumento considerable en el valor de las exportaciones en el período de once meses que terminó en noviembre, puesto que el valor total ascendió á \$1,607,712,842, comparados con \$1,427,252,275 durante el mismo período de 1905. El valor de las importaciones de oro durante dicho mes ascendió á \$8,880,223, y el de las exportaciones ascendió á \$1,963,757. El valor total de las importaciones que se hicieron en los once meses de referencia ascendió á \$147,907,092, comparadas con \$46,264,524 en el mismo período del año 1905. El valor de las exportaciones ascendió á \$44,831,203 para compensar este gran valor de importaciones. El valor de las importaciones y exportaciones de plata en los once meses que terminaron en noviembre de 1906 fué de \$40,140,110 y \$53,550,246, respectivamente, comparados con \$31,246,389 y \$49,316,953, respectivamente, que fueron las cifras oficiales que se obtuvieron en las importaciones y exportaciones de plata en el período correspondiente de 1905.

Los detalles del tráfico durante los diez meses de referencia se dan en la página 185.

### EXPORTACIONES DE ALGODÓN.

La Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos acaba de publicar los siguientes datos relativos á las exportaciones de algodón durante los años económicos que se expresan:

Año terminando en 31 de agosto de —	Algodón "sea island."				Otros algodones.			
	Fardos.	Libras.	Valores.	Precio por libra.	Fardos.	Libras.	Valores.	Precio por libra.
				Centavos.				Centavos.
1887 .....	21,829	7,953,972	\$1,787,188	22.5	4,441,180	2,142,816,819	202,953,616	9.5
1888 .....	19,935	7,051,762	1,668,208	23.9	4,665,096	2,252,574,992	221,137,286	9.8
1889 .....	17,089	6,299,668	1,367,099	21.7	4,813,374	2,358,796,100	234,531,134	9.9
1890 .....	21,467	9,284,294	2,289,037	24.7	4,976,412	2,455,176,284	248,282,297	10.1
1891 .....	38,204	14,766,245	3,105,707	21.0	5,817,990	2,910,343,407	288,393,322	9.9
1892 .....	23,381	9,278,332	1,630,020	17.6	5,893,868	2,939,121,771	256,998,351	8.7
1893 .....	20,841	8,033,070	1,770,723	22.0	4,473,206	2,234,592,318	189,016,511	8.5
1894 .....	36,095	13,830,942	2,818,397	20.4	5,300,458	2,639,816,430	205,350,022	7.8
1895 .....	39,250	15,227,676	2,773,610	18.2	6,850,327	3,465,458,536	197,973,698	5.7
1896 .....	49,811	19,228,199	3,831,532	18.9	4,701,791	2,361,524,208	191,104,549	8.1
1897 .....	55,824	21,751,255	4,104,819	19.0	6,036,713	3,040,261,516	223,776,866	7.4
1898 .....	41,778	16,261,806	2,875,711	17.7	7,648,699	3,889,253,633	229,951,689	5.9
1899 .....	33,922	13,294,378	2,216,234	16.7	7,420,239	3,799,968,084	209,891,357	5.5
1900 .....	46,117	18,124,726	2,973,935	16.4	6,009,757	3,065,686,612	242,678,333	7.9
1901 .....	31,688	12,380,234	2,383,589	19.3	6,617,464	3,390,905,773	315,879,294	9.3
1902 .....	31,262	12,072,060	2,453,722	20.3	6,709,276	3,423,084,348	283,039,261	8.3
1903 .....	55,075	21,555,348	4,481,153	20.8	6,716,323	3,435,197,773	366,398,639	8.9
1904 .....	34,046	12,750,616	2,889,827	22.7	6,080,452	3,104,090,611	372,501,491	12.0
1905 .....	40,376	15,906,269	3,223,271	20.3	8,732,661	4,512,792,189	399,898,721	8.9
1906 .....	41,111	15,812,223	3,240,505	20.5	6,722,440	3,471,934,550	381,918,542	11.0



**EXPORTACIÓN DE PRODUCTOS AGRÍCOLAS, 1903-1906.**

La Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos ha suministrado los siguientes datos relativos á las exportaciones de productos nacionales durante 1903-1906:

Meses.	Cereales.	Carne y productos pecuarios.	Vacas, cerdos, y ovejías.
1903—Enero .....	\$19,116,959	\$16,503,837	\$2,890,797
Febrero .....	17,093,473	13,385,597	2,667,277
Marzo .....	18,340,281	14,363,561	2,381,151
Abril .....	18,289,718	11,542,958	2,984,891
Mayo .....	15,859,779	11,870,950	3,374,801
Junio .....	13,798,862	13,371,397	3,770,962
Julio .....	11,366,699	12,388,863	3,783,279
Agosto .....	13,025,713	12,688,503	2,765,793
Setiembre .....	15,599,622	13,676,064	2,898,832
Octubre .....	18,895,439	13,866,878	3,433,331
Noviembre .....	15,205,867	13,192,259	2,971,288
Diciembre .....	16,328,204	14,941,505	3,767,791
Total, 12 meses .....	192,920,616	161,782,372	37,690,183
1904—Enero .....	13,481,129	14,353,431	4,055,793
Febrero .....	11,024,975	12,624,752	3,500,337
Marzo .....	11,557,451	14,461,672	4,052,630
Abril .....	6,974,725	11,846,302	3,970,162
Mayo .....	4,734,801	10,860,152	3,806,858
Junio .....	4,515,859	12,759,968	3,509,325
Julio .....	4,326,115	9,258,949	2,988,255
Agosto .....	5,341,838	11,219,518	2,937,752
Setiembre .....	6,419,915	11,984,832	3,115,670
Octubre .....	7,458,126	12,799,534	3,526,660
Noviembre .....	6,771,649	11,961,403	3,030,684
Diciembre .....	9,705,229	14,088,942	3,594,131
Total, 12 meses .....	92,311,812	148,219,515	42,057,657
1905—Enero .....	12,440,131	13,170,049	3,905,168
Febrero .....	10,594,405	12,585,561	3,850,397
Marzo .....	12,631,494	14,985,316	3,872,472
Abril .....	10,821,564	14,130,090	3,489,071
Mayo .....	8,347,110	12,793,605	3,162,222
Junio .....	6,249,841	13,553,014	3,562,832
Julio .....	5,126,508	14,314,508	2,992,491
Agosto .....	7,814,769	14,212,278	2,834,519
Setiembre .....	12,980,243	12,799,893	3,110,117
Octubre .....	15,255,671	14,118,210	2,881,877
Noviembre .....	17,374,026	15,313,240	3,109,495
Diciembre .....	26,472,121	20,267,621	4,067,339
Total, 12 meses .....	146,107,883	172,243,385	40,838,000
1906—Enero .....	26,253,558	20,542,799	3,480,390
Febrero .....	19,460,320	17,094,539	3,605,967
Marzo .....	15,531,743	15,661,905	3,805,055
Abril .....	13,079,594	16,366,772	3,831,903
Mayo .....	10,605,000	14,999,492	3,765,842
Junio .....	7,402,461	15,377,807	3,818,531
Julio .....	7,910,925	14,975,996	2,644,870
Agosto .....	12,933,698	16,768,067	2,634,245
Setiembre .....	17,430,420	16,011,831	2,471,544
Octubre .....	18,988,719	14,741,273	1,916,006
Noviembre .....	15,494,121	11,809,453	2,655,234
Diciembre .....	15,369,873	13,538,089	2,922,039
Total, 12 meses .....	180,462,232	187,880,650	37,551,626

**LA COSECHA DE ALGODÓN EN 1906.**

El informe de la Oficina del Censo muestra que hasta el 13 de diciembre de 1906 se habían desmontado 11,099,001 pacas de algodón. En vista de este informe se calcula que la cosecha de algodón de 1906 excederá de 12,000,000 de pacas.

## LEY RELATIVA AL CONTRASTE FALSO DE ARTÍCULOS DE ORO Y PLATA.

El Congreso de los Estados Unidos aprobó el 13 de junio de 1906 una ley relativa á los artículos de oro, plata, ó aleaciones de oro ó plata, con contraste falso. Por dicha ley que entrará en vigor un año después de la fecha de su aprobación, queda prohibida la importación, exportación y transporte de artículos compuestos, total ó parcialmente, de oro, plata, ó aleaciones de dichos metales, y que lleven en el mismo artículo, en el rótulo fijado á éste, ó en el envase que lo acondicione, una marca indicando que el oro, la plata, ó la aleación de tales metales es de una ley superior á la efectiva.

Para los artículos compuestos en todo ó en parte de oro ó de sus aleaciones la ley efectiva no podrá ser inferior de más de medio quilate á la indicada por la marca, excepto en los casos de cajas de reloj de bolsillo y de vajillas, cuya ley efectiva no podrá ser menor de 3 milésimas á la señalada por la marca.

La ley efectiva para los artículos compuestos en todo ó en parte de plata ó de sus aleaciones no podrá ser menor de 4 milésimas á la indicada por la marca; además, estos artículos no podrán llevar estampadas las palabras "sterling" ó "sterling silver" sino cuando contengan 925 milésimas de plata pura, ni tampoco las palabras "coin" ó "coin silver" sino cuando contengan 900 milésimas de plata pura.

Los artículos compuestos en todo ó en parte de un metal inferior, recubiertos ó adornados de otra manera con oro, plata, ó aleaciones de estos metales, no podrán llevar estampada una palabra ó marca generalmente empleada para indicar la ley del oro, á menos que tal palabra ó marca esté acompañada de otras palabras que indiquen claramente la denominación comercial de dichos objetos; tampoco podrán estamparse en estos artículos la palabra "sterling" ó "coin," ni sola, ni acompañada de otras palabras ó marcas.

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## MÉXICO.

### COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN EL MES DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 1906.

La Secretaría de Hacienda de la República de México acaba de publicar los datos relativos al comercio exterior de la República en el mes de septiembre de 1906 y en los tres primeros meses de 1906-7, comparados con los correspondientes á los de igual período de 1905-6.

Mercancías extranjeras, con un valor de \$50,920,045.77, moneda mexicana, fueron importadas, las cuales comparadas con \$38,900,435.32 importadas durante el igual período del año fiscal precedente, muestran un aumento de \$12,019,610.45 en favor del corriente año fiscal.

Las exportaciones durante los tres meses del año fiscal de 1906-7 fueron \$53,767,800.74 plata, una diferencia en contra del corriente año fiscal de \$5,980,877.17 plata.

El siguiente cuadro muestra el comercio de importaciones en detalle:

## IMPORTACIÓN.

[Valor de factura en moneda mexicana.]

Clasificación según la tarifa de importación.	Septiembre—		Tres primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1906.	1905.	1906-7.	1905-6.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Materias animales .....	2,045,371.30	1,370,206.77	4,739,176.92	4,084,068.03
Materias vegetales .....	1,824,181.68	2,247,579.69	6,582,754.75	6,012,009.47
Materias minerales .....	6,888,719.51	3,357,766.26	16,411,071.84	10,172,410.34
Tejidos y sus manufacturas .....	3,151,614.92	2,078,149.42	7,027,720.66	5,617,448.40
Productos químicos y farmacéuticos .....	731,771.32	570,501.00	2,048,079.60	1,755,708.76
Bebidas espirituosas, fermentadas y naturales .....	522,334.96	660,722.00	1,652,364.12	1,851,009.05
Papel y sus aplicaciones .....	401,255.86	485,439.32	1,268,999.98	1,331,771.11
Máquinas y aparatos .....	1,720,643.65	1,450,607.63	6,247,335.84	4,472,769.07
Vehículos .....	668,056.04	226,983.28	1,709,946.06	743,707.24
Armas y explosivos .....	364,121.55	228,005.43	943,147.34	1,039,599.77
Diversos .....	871,382.47	663,648.95	2,289,448.66	1,820,131.08
Total .....	19,189,483.26	13,339,609.85	50,920,045.77	38,900,435.32

## EXPORTACIÓN.

[Valor de factura en moneda mexicana.]

	Septiembre—		Tres primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1906.	1905.	1906-7.	1905-6.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Metales preciosos .....	7,712,201.37	9,515,509.76	27,284,234.39	30,823,585.23
Demás artículos .....	8,631,413.15	9,000,247.53	26,483,566.35	28,925,092.68
Total .....	16,343,614.52	18,515,757.29	53,767,800.74	59,748,677.91

Las exportaciones en detalle fueron como sigue:

[Valor declarado en moneda mexicana.]

	Septiembre—		Tres primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1906.	1905.	1906-7.	1905-6.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Productos minerales:				
Oro acuñado mexicano .....	28,623.00	.....	29,990.00	.....
Oro acuñado extranjero .....	4,354.00	.....	5,908.00	3,400.83
Oro en pasta .....	1,290,663.44	2,523,272.25	4,427,536.94	7,856,227.20
Oro en otras especies .....	411,112.30	78,867.03	1,257,882.18	485,357.62
Total oro .....	1,734,752.74	2,602,139.28	5,721,317.12	8,344,985.65
Plata acuñada mexicana .....	1,256,250.00	1,203,500.00	4,720,798.00	2,213,065.00
Plata acuñada extranjera .....	4,760.00	5,825.00	27,434.00	30,159.17
Plata en pasta .....	3,807,421.26	5,048,246.15	14,047,372.55	17,924,535.15
Plata en otras especies .....	909,017.37	655,799.33	2,767,312.72	2,310,840.26
Total plata .....	5,977,448.63	6,913,370.48	21,562,917.27	22,478,599.58
Total oro y plata .....	7,712,201.37	9,515,509.76	27,284,234.39	30,823,585.23

	Septiembre—		Tres primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1906.	1905.	1906-7.	1905-6.
<b>Productos minerales—continúa.</b>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Antimonio .....	73,899.00	29,208.00	293,864.00	240,380.96
Cobre .....	2,801,547.00	3,304,685.90	6,846,168.00	8,053,203.55
Mármol en bruto .....	10.00	25,000.00	5,530.00	60,498.00
Plombagina .....	3,600.00	.....	8,403.00	1,000.00
Plomo .....	224,695.00	287,840.25	800,143.56	1,588,329.05
Zinc .....	118,115.00	11,643.00	365,937.12	44,767.99
Demás productos minerales .....	1,785.00	22,703.00	1,022,706.38	121,267.11
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>10,935,852.37</b>	<b>13,196,589.91</b>	<b>36,626,983.45</b>	<b>40,885,031.89</b>
<b>Productos vegetales:</b>				
Café .....	115,478.00	250,269.00	891,974.00	1,671,035.50
Cascalote, y cortezas y raíces para curtir .....	3,500.00	.....	3,800.00	20,147.00
Cañocho .....	380,445.00	66,312.38	890,917.00	227,864.18
Chicle .....	71,156.00	56,161.20	143,186.40	156,349.65
Frijol .....	30,480.00	90,012.82	125,627.00	205,122.82
Frutas frescas .....	10,993.30	23,467.10	27,783.23	40,405.40
Garbanzo .....	351,526.00	307,100.00	1,827,409.00	1,240,746.00
Guayule .....	500.00	5,055.00	626.00	10,987.00
Haba .....	2,000.00	25,030.00	2,300.00	104,074.00
Henequén en rama .....	2,097,375.91	2,264,602.00	6,429,097.91	7,253,871.00
Ixtle en rama .....	312,900.00	341,737.00	881,677.00	954,315.88
Maíces .....	332,340.00	166,272.10	563,757.10	355,248.10
Maíz .....	357.20	581.00	2,550.20	10,551.00
Palo de moral .....	3,619.00	4,846.00	14,713.00	12,261.00
Palo de tinte .....	23,575.00	21,690.20	106,640.00	109,965.93
Raíz de zacatón .....	227,174.00	136,442.00	463,137.00	542,159.00
Tabaco en rama .....	191,611.00	61,161.00	481,048.00	290,297.00
Vainilla .....	70,776.00	374,988.99	569,570.00	1,852,213.99
Demás productos vegetales .....	100,839.40	67,728.23	325,998.65	143,864.16
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>4,326,645.81</b>	<b>4,263,456.02</b>	<b>13,751,811.49</b>	<b>15,201,478.91</b>
<b>Productos animales:</b>				
Ganados .....	88,852.00	248,841.00	517,343.00	1,042,200.00
Pieles sin curtir .....	668,766.29	545,214.42	1,945,671.53	1,666,437.10
Demás productos animales .....	36,987.25	43,767.00	108,290.25	110,060.04
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>794,605.54</b>	<b>837,822.42</b>	<b>2,571,304.78</b>	<b>2,818,697.14</b>
<b>Productos manufacturados:</b>				
Azúcar .....	25,180.00	3,126.00	155,049.00	259,681.00
Harina y pasta de semilla de algodón y harinolina .....	15,606.00	.....	117,790.00	52,600.00
Henequén en jarcia .....	125.00	.....	457.00	.....
Pieles curtidas .....	2,164.00	14,168.00	25,952.00	49,516.00
Sombreros de palma .....	83,477.00	36,678.54	145,599.00	113,487.54
Tabaco labrado .....	38,135.00	27,743.00	119,582.00	89,107.75
Demás productos manufacturados .....	34,651.80	57,810.10	69,937.02	107,851.48
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>199,338.80</b>	<b>139,525.64</b>	<b>631,366.02</b>	<b>672,543.77</b>
<b>Diversos .....</b>	<b>87,172.00</b>	<b>78,363.30</b>	<b>183,335.00</b>	<b>170,926.20</b>

Los países de procedencia fueron como sigue:

Países.	Septiembre—		Tres primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1906.	1905.	1906-7.	1905-6.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Europa .....	7,644,822.03	5,930,941.15	19,326,927.67	17,342,460.44
Asia .....	80,771.18	119,575.36	318,214.91	348,334.46
África .....	16,879.00	1,545.00	50,785.30	10,459.00
América del Norte .....	11,393,952.97	7,188,562.00	31,108,697.30	20,977,474.11
América Central .....	571.51	1,084.75	8,420.94	3,805.34
América del Sur .....	10,817.88	38,151.15	44,977.41	101,577.08
Antillas .....	28,321.69	25,290.77	46,181.24	71,785.12
Oceanía .....	13,347.00	34,458.77	15,841.00	44,539.77
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>19,189,483.26</b>	<b>13,339,609.55</b>	<b>50,920,045.77</b>	<b>38,900,435.32</b>

Los países de destino de las mercancías exportadas fueron como sigue:

Países.	Septiembre—		Tres primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1906.	1905.	1906-7.	1905-6.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Europa.....	5,269,689.81	5,116,715.31	16,889,725.60	16,316,280.28
América del Norte.....	10,898,912.46	12,945,540.75	35,938,320.54	41,753,707.61
América Central.....	75,882.25	97,976.23	260,492.60	354,148.02
América del Sur.....	3,882.00	6,521.00	28,775.00	27,734.00
Antillas.....	95,548.00	349,004.00	650,487.00	1,296,808.00
Total.....	16,343,614.52	18,515,757.29	53,767,800.74	59,748,677.91

### LAS RESERVAS DEL TESORO.

El discurso que se da á continuación fué pronunciado por el Señor LIMANTOUR, Secretario de Hacienda de México, al presentar ante la Cámara de Diputados en la sesión del 10 de diciembre de 1906 un proyecto de ley autorizando al Ejecutivo para disponer de 24,000,000 de pesos, de las reservas del Tesero, en la construcción de escuelas (\$1,500,000), obras de provisión de aguas potables en la ciudad de México (\$2,500,000), y en obras en los puertos de Salina Cruz y Coatzacoalcos (\$20,000,000).

“SEÑORES DIPUTADOS: En los momentos de discutirse el proyecto de ley que acaba de presentar la Comisión de Hacienda, en el que se trata de un gasto de 24,000,000 de pesos, he creído que podría ser de interés para la Cámara conocer el estado actual de la Hacienda Pública Federal.

“Como saben perfectamente los Señores Diputados, en esta época del año se cierran las cuentas del año fiscal anterior, y el Ejecutivo se ocupa en preparar la iniciativa de presupuestos para el año venidero. En tal virtud, puede decirse que los datos que acaban de recogerse por la Tesorería se refieren al período más inmediato, ó sea el que comprende del 1° de julio de 1905 al 30 de junio de 1906.

“Los resultados del año fiscal próximo pasado son excelentes: Los ingresos, como lo anunció el mismo Señor Presidente de la República en su mensaje de 16 de septiembre último, han pasado de 100 millones de pesos. Los ingresos en efectivo llegaron en realidad á muy cerca de 102 millones. Los egresos no han aumentado sensiblemente, sino que permanecieron casi iguales á los egresos del año fiscal anterior, esto es, en la suma de 80 millones de pesos, en cifras redondas. La diferencia, pues, ha sido de 22 millones de pesos. No es esta cantidad un excedente líquido, sino que habrá que hacer algunas pequeñas aclaraciones, que en la nota con que tendré el honor de remitir la iniciativa de presupuestos á esta Cámara, el día 14 del corriente mes, me permitiré hacer con toda claridad; pero de cualquiera manera, el excedente puede calcularse en 20 millones.

“En estas circunstancias, el Ejecutivo ha creído de su deber hacer dos cosas: Es la primera, proponer á las Cámaras una reducción en los impuestos para el año fiscal próximo, y la segunda, un aumento en los sueldos de algunos funcionarios y empleados de la Federación.

“Respecto del primer punto, esto es, la reducción en los impuestos, se consultará que la contribución federal que pagan todos los causantes de los Estados, se reduzcan del 25 al 20 por ciento. Ya no será, como se le denominaba, ‘la cuarta federal,’ sino que puede decirse ‘la quinta federal.’

“Pero como el impuesto de que se trata no se causa en el Distrito ni en los Territorios, justo era que el Ejecutivo se ocupara en buscar cuál de los impuestos municipales del Distrito y Territorios debiera reducirse de preferencia, y ha creído que los impuestos que pesan sobre los alimentos debían ser los preferidos para este objeto, y en tal virtud tendrá la honra de proponer á la Cámara que se suprima el impuesto sobre el pan, impuesto que ha producido más de 200,000 pesos cada año, y que se reduzca el impuesto sobre la carne, si se llega á encontrar la manera eficaz de que esta reducción llene su objeto, esto es, que el consumidor sea el que la aproveche y no el ganadero ni el intermediario.

“Por último, hay ciertos impuestos municipales que causan muchos molestias en su recaudación, que originan dificultades sin número; pero como estos impuestos son de mucho detalle, es necesario absolutamente que el Ejecutivo, si la Cámara estima conveniente que se revisen estos impuestos, tenga facultades para poder hacerlo.

“Esto es en materia de reducción de impuestos, y á este respecto me permitiré recordar á la Cámara, que en el presente año, al expedirse la ley del timbre, se han disminuído considerablemente ciertas cuotas, y el importe de esa disminución, en un año, excederá de un millón de pesos.

“Ha sido, por consiguiente, muy satisfactorio para el Gobierno que en el espacio de algunos meses el monto de las reducciones hechas é iniciadas supere á la suma de tres millones de pesos.

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“Los contratos que se están ejecutando en los puertos de Salina Cruz y Coatzacoalcos, llevan varios años de firmados, cinco años, y las obras ascienden á sesenta y cinco millones de pesos. Con este gasto tendrá la República dos puertos verdaderamente admirables á uno y otro extremo del Istmo de Tehuantepec. En el Pacífico, Salina Cruz será el primer puerto de toda la América, y en el Atlántico el de Coatzacoalcos podrá también admitir vapores que tengan hasta un calado de treinta pies, lo que es considerado, en todas partes, como de un puerto de primer orden. Estos sacrificios se han hecho con el objeto de dar á nuestra vía interoceánica el mayor tráfico que sea posible; y á este efecto existen contratos celebrados por nueve años, que aseguran un movimiento, cuando menos, de 300,000 toneladas anuales. Todo

el azúcar de las Islas Sandwich, que ha sido hasta ahora transportado por la vía del Cabo de Hornos, pasará desde los primeros meses del año entrante por el Istmo de Tehuantepec.

“Podría hacer mención de otros contratos, pero basta lo dicho para que los Señores Diputados se posesionen de toda la importancia del asunto, y conozcan la necesidad de hacer un esfuerzo considerable á fin de que nuestra vía interoceánica responda á las esperanzas de todas las naciones.

“De los sesenta y cinco millones de pesos de obras que comprenden ó abarcan los contratos existentes, se han ejecutado ya trabajos por valor de cerca de cuarenta millones de pesos; de manera que las autorizaciones solicitadas de esta Cámara, en diversas épocas, han sido para ir empleando en estos dos puertos todo el dinero disponible y llegar cuanto antes al resultado deseado—que puedan las grandes líneas de vapores tener un servicio absolutamente perfecto.

“Falta por gastar, pues, veinticinco millones, acaso algo más, uno ó dos, y de estos veinticinco millones, veinte se os piden de las reservas del Tesoro. Ahora bien, esas reservas ascendían en 30 de junio último á sesenta y dos millones en dinero efectivo, disponible á la vista y en cualquier momento por el Gobierno.

“No me refiero á los demás fondos que, aunque pertenecen al Gobierno, tienen cierta aplicación, como los créditos para el servicio de la deuda, sino que me refiero al dinero que está absolutamente á la disposición del Gobierno.

“De estos sesenta y dos millones, doce, poco más ó menos, forman parte del fondo regulador de la circulación monetaria. Este fondo regulador de la circulación ha sido creado por las leyes monetarias que conoce el Congreso, y sirve para asegurar la fijeza del cambio. Seis ú ocho millones son necesarios para el movimiento de todas las oficinas de la Administración, como Correos, Telégrafos, Pagadurías, etc., que necesitan fondos en mano para su movimiento normal; y estos ocho millones unidos á los doce anteriores nos dan veinte millones. De lo que queda, las Cámaras han votado ya, en diversas ocasiones, autorizaciones para usar del fondo de reserva en determinados fines fuera del presupuesto; y así se atiende á las obras de construcción del Palacio Legislativo y á las de conducción de agua potable para el Distrito Federal. Esas sumas se han ido gastando y todavía faltan cuatro ó cinco millones por gastar.

“Se os pide, como ya dije, autorización para tomar de las reservas otros veinte millones. Después de hechas estas deducciones, quedarán unos diez ó quince millones, que el Gobierno cree absolutamente necesario tener como reserva intangible para cualquier emergencia.

“Comprenderá la Cámara que en la disminución de impuestos y en el aumento de sueldos que se consultarán, el Gobierno debe proceder con bastante prudencia, pues es mil veces preferible disponer de fondos

que se tienen ya en caja, de fondos ya adquiridos, que contar con un aumento de ingresos para el año entrante ó no tener presentes ciertos gastos que quizá habrá necesidad de hacer.

“Por lo mismo, el Señor Presidente ha creído que con las medidas de que acabo de dar cuenta á la Cámara, y que se iniciarán al presentarse el presupuesto del año venidero y la cuenta del pasado, podemos considerarnos satisfechos de haber dado un paso que pocas naciones pueden dar, reduciendo á la vez sus contribuciones y aumentando los sueldos de los servidores del país.”

#### RENTA DE ADUANA EN EL MES DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1906.

La renta de aduana correspondiente al mes de noviembre de 1906 ascendió á \$4,555,162.42, de los cuales \$113,093.55 representaban derechos de exportación, \$4,363,492.42 representaban derechos de importación, y \$78,577.45 derechos de puerto.

Los derechos de importación por puertos de entrada fueron como sigue:

Veraacruz.....	\$1, 520, 778. 77	Manzanillo.....	\$6, 726. 91
Tampico.....	852, 209. 43	San Blas.....	5, 384. 67
Laredo.....	445, 869. 47	Matamoros.....	5, 183. 83
Progreso.....	306, 252. 19	Salina Cruz.....	4, 176. 03
Juarez.....	303, 421. 62	Altata.....	3, 911. 69
México.....	255, 852. 51	La Paz.....	2, 407. 54
Porfirio Díaz.....	204, 274. 07	Isla del Carmen.....	2, 092. 94
Mazatlán.....	90, 150. 97	Chetumal.....	1, 336. 66
Nogales.....	76, 799. 88	Topolopampo.....	1, 007. 46
La Morita.....	75, 511. 46	Tijana.....	951. 15
Guaymas.....	58, 133. 97	Guerrero.....	732. 29
Frontera.....	30, 406. 21	Las Vacas.....	650. 32
Agua Prieta.....	21, 045. 61	Tuxpam.....	600. 42
Acapulco.....	17, 233. 76	Tonalá.....	445. 91
Campeche.....	16, 301. 26	Camargo.....	252. 70
Coatzacoalcos.....	16, 091. 06	Mier.....	233. 55
Soconusco.....	10, 014. 55	La Ascensión.....	191. 28
Mexicali.....	9, 752. 51	Zapaluta.....	167. 19
Ensenada.....	8, 971. 13		
Santa Rosalía.....	7, 969. 95	Total.....	4, 363, 492. 42

#### PRODUCTOS DEL IMPUESTO DEL TIMBRE DESDE 1897-98 HASTA 1905-6.

El cuadro que se da á continuación, tomado del Boletín de Estadística Fiscal correspondiente al mes de junio de 1906, demuestra la producción del impuesto del timbre en la República de México, durante los años fiscales desde 1897-98 hasta 1905-6.

Año fiscal.	Total.	Año fiscal.	Total.
	<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
1897-98.....	21, 698, 895. 84	1901-2.....	26, 949, 858. 55
1898-99.....	23, 245, 840. 97	1902-3.....	30, 963, 107. 64
1899-1900.....	24, 869, 270. 61	1904-5.....	31, 799, 207. 75
1900-1901.....	25, 187, 406. 98	1905-6.....	23, 001, 423. 23



# BASE DE LOS IMPUESTOS DE TIMBRE Y ADUANAS, ENERO DE 1907.

La circular mensual publicada por el Departamento del Tesoro del Gobierno Mexicano anuncia que el precio legal por kilogramo de plata pura durante el mes de enero de 1907, será \$45.10 con arreglo á los cálculos prescritos en el decreto de 25 de marzo de 1906. Este precio servirá de base para el pago del impuesto de timbre y los derechos de aduanas en toda la República cuando se use la moneda de plata mexicana.

## INFORMES CONSULARES.

El Cónsul General de México en Nueva York anuncia que durante el mes de noviembre de 1906 10 buques procedentes de puertos mexicanos entraron en el puerto de la Ciudad de Nueva York, conduciendo á bordo 99,036 bultos de mercancías. Durante el mismo mes, los buques que salieron del puerto de Nueva York ascendieron á 13, que conducían 220,666 bultos de mercancías consignadas á puertos mexicanos. Las importaciones detalladas de México á Nueva York en el mes de noviembre de 1906 fueron las siguientes:

Artículos.	Cantidad.	Artículos.	Cantidad.
Henequén.....tercios..	13,391	Pelo.....pacas..	10
Café.....sacos..	537	Barras de plomo.....número..	50,185
Cueros.....tercios..	7,399	Metales.....cajas..	316
Cueros.....suelos..	953	Zarzaparilla.....tercios..	180
Ixtle.....pacas..	4,815	Vainilla.....cajas..	32
Pieles de cabra.....tercios..	1,209	Pieles de cocodrilo.....número..	25
Pieles de venado.....id..	209	Huesos.....bultos..	300
Hule.....id..	1,461	Miel de abeja.....barriles..	42
Tabaco en rama.....id..	414	Cedro.....trozos..	1
Puros.....cajas..	31	Caoba.....id..	156
Zacatón.....tercios..	390	Purga de jalapa.....sacos..	7
Cicle.....id..	2,261	Cobre.....barras..	8,560
Chile.....sacos..	592	Naranjas.....cajas..	5,561

El Cónsul mexicano en Filadelfia anuncia que los embarques de mercancías de dicho puerto con destino á los puertos mexicanos de Tampico y Veracruz durante el mes de noviembre de 1906 se valoraron en \$67,297.80 y consistieron enteramente de remesas de carbón de piedra.

La siguiente tabla muestra las importaciones de mercancías extranjeras por la aduana de Nogales, México, Estado de Sonora, en el mes de noviembre de 1906:

Materias animales.....	\$31,647.35
Materias vegetales.....	61,944.93
Materias minerales.....	36,779.26
Tejidos y sus manufacturas.....	17,011.16
Productos químicos.....	11,920.56
Bebidas espirituosas.....	1,663.15
Papel y sus aplicaciones.....	3,257.64

Máquinas y aparatos.....	\$27,968.65
Vehículos.....	7,768.70
Armas y explosivos violentos.....	19,952.27
Artículos diversos.....	17,314.67
Total.....	237,228.34

## Países de donde proceden las mercancías:

Estados Unidos de América.....	\$231,411.40
Alemania.....	562.80
Inglaterra.....	5,075.25
Francia.....	178.89
Total.....	237,228.34

Derechos arancelarios recaudados en dicho mes, \$77,041.50.

La siguiente tabla muestra las exportaciones de mercancías procedentes del Estado de Sonora, México, introducidas por la aduana americana de Nogales, Arizona, en el mes de noviembre de 1906:

Azúcar de caña.....	\$36	Maíz.....	\$151
Artefactos de papel.....	3	Naranjas.....	180
Aguardiente mezcal.....	159	Plumas de ave naturales.....	6
Aguas minerales.....	5	Pescado fresco.....	15
Aves de corral.....	13	Pastas alimenticias.....	31
Cemento Portland.....	200	Piedra mineral de plomo.....	121
Cueros de res al pelo.....	10,652	Papas.....	56
Carne fresca.....	29	Queso.....	10
Desperdicios de hierro y acero... ..	878	Ropa hecha de tela de algodón ..	8
Espicias no especificadas.....	16	Sal común.....	15
Frijoles.....	8,420	Sombreros de palma.....	9
Frutas en conserva.....	25	Tabaco en rama.....	785
Ganado vacuno.....	28		
Límones.....	50	Total.....	21,935
Legumbres encurtidos.....	34		

*Exportación de mercancías al Puerto de Nogales, México, procedentes de Sonora, introducidas por la aduana americana de Nogales, Arizona, en el mes de octubre de 1906.*

Aves de corral.....	\$198	Leche.....	\$10
Aguardiente mezcal.....	45	Maíz.....	20
Azúcar de caña.....	66	Naranjas.....	402
Bandas de cuero.....	3	Pastos alimenticios.....	356
Carne fresca.....	45	Pescado fresco.....	77
Cemento Portland.....	56	Papas.....	256
Cueros de res al pelo.....	5,949	Queso.....	1
Dulces no especificados.....	52	Piedra mineral de plomo.....	240
Desperdicios de hierro y acero... ..	380	Ropa hecha de algodón.....	10
Espicias no especificadas.....	30	Sal común.....	15
Frutas.....	11	Tabaco sin labrar.....	378
Frijol.....	18	Oro en pasta y polvo.....	184,214
Frutas en conserva.....	67	Plata pasta.....	128,772
Ganado vacuno.....	1,054		
Loza de barro.....	10	Total.....	323,035
Límones.....	120		

*Importación de mercancías extranjeras por la Aduana de Nogales, México, al Estado de Sonora, México, en el mes de octubre de 1906.*

Materias animales .....	\$40,790.88
Materias vegetales .....	42,356.61
Materias minerales .....	347,606.96
Tejidos y sus manufacturas .....	49,535.03
Productos químicos .....	16,972.84
Bebidas espirituosas .....	2,775.52
Papel y sus aplicaciones .....	5,221.09
Máquinas y aparatos .....	39,809.06
Vehículos .....	9,131.43
Armas y explosivos .....	9,704.28
Diversos .....	22,494.42
Total .....	<u>586,398.12</u>

*Países de donde proceden las mercancías.*

Estados Unidos de América .....	\$539,637.48
Alemania .....	15,183.54
Francia .....	13,177.56
Inglaterra .....	15,788.55
Austria .....	1,105.50
Japón .....	1,123.59
Suiza .....	381.90
Total .....	<u>586,398.12</u>

Derechos arancelarios recaudados en el mes de Octubre de 1906,  
\$129,488.11.

## NICARAGUA.

### TRATADO DE COMERCIO CON ITALIA.

El 28 de septiembre de 1906 fueron canjeadas las ratificaciones del tratado de amistad, comercio, y navegación entre Nicaragua é Italia, concluido en Managua el 25 de enero de 1906. El tratado acuerda el tratamiento de la nación más favorecida, recíprocamente, en todos los asuntos de comercio, navegación, y derechos de importación y exportación, con la excepción del tráfico de cabotaje y las pesquerías. Esta cláusula, en lo que se refiere á los derechos de importación, exportación y tránsito, no es aplicable á los privilegios concedidos por Nicaragua, ó que en lo sucesivo conceda, á las demás Repúblicas Centro-Americanas. El tratado estará vigente por espacio de diez años, ó por un año, á contar desde la fecha de su denuncia.

## PANAMÁ.

## RECEPCIÓN EN HONOR AL PRESIDENTE ROOSEVELT.

El acorazado *Louisiana*, de la Armada de los Estados Unidos, llegó á Colón el miércoles 14 de noviembre de 1906, llevando á su bordo al Presidente ROOSEVELT. El Doctor AMADOR, Presidente de Panamá, fué abordo á presentarle sus respetos, acompañado de su señora esposa y el Secretario de Estado, Señor ARIAS. Al siguiente día el Presidente ROOSEVELT visitó la ciudad de Panamá, dándose en su honor una magnífica recepción. El Presidente AMADOR y los ciudadanos de la República le esperaban en la plaza de la Catedral. El Presidente AMADOR pronunció el siguiente discurso:

“SEÑOR PRESIDENTE: La visita con la cual en tan alto grado honráis al pueblo panameño, enorgullecerá á la nación más poderosa y soberbia de la tierra y es prueba evidente del cordial interés que él os inspira.

“Nosotros así lo comprendemos y apreciándola en todo su valor, os la agradecemos desde los más íntimo del alma, siendo causa adicional para que os admiremos, os amemos y os respetemos como os admiran, os aman y os respetan vuestros propios conciudadanos, y aun más si es posible, porque nos obliga un sentimiento de profunda gratitud.

“Antiguamente las naciones llegaban á la vida propia, al estruendo de los combates abonando sus terrenos con la sangre de sus mártires, de sus héroes y de las víctimas de su saña.

“No ha nacido así la República de Panamá, hija de la civilización moderna: ha venido á la vida por obra de esta misma civilización y como resultado de la lucha del adelanto con el retroceso, y en persecución de su destino manifiesto alió sus fuerzas con la de la gran nación cuyos rumbos dirigís en la batalla más portentosa del progreso: la construcción del canal interoceánico, ancho camino de la navegación universal y gran maravilla de este siglo.

Rara alianza ésta, Señor Presidente, la del gran coloso del norte con su inmensa riqueza, su crédito ilimitado, su caudal de ciencias y sus cuantiosos elementos que la hacen la única entidad capaz de llevar á cabo tan magna empresa, con la pequeña y más joven República de América, poseedora del terreno que presta con júbilo para esa obra y que por tenerlo en su seno le corresponde en mucho su guarda.

“Para armonizar los diversos elementos que hubo que aunar para contrarrestar las oposiciones y obstáculos que se presentaron; para la reorganización de la gran obra; para abarcar, en fin, su inmensa magnitud fué necesario un hombre superior; y ese fuísteis vos; tenaz en vuestros propósitos, venís ahora cual generalísimo de nuestras fuerzas aliadas á pasarles revista y á comunicarles el entusiasmo que en vos rebosa, á fin de que la victoria del trabajo y de la ciencia corone

nuestros sacrificios y esfuerzos, para gloria común de vuestra patria y de la mía, en la medida del contingente de cada una.

“Yá habéis revistado esta mañana ligeramente vuestras legiones, al pasar á lo largo de la Zona del Canal y en vuestro semblante leo la satisfacción de este primer examen.

“Habéis oído detonaciones estruendosas y frecuentes pero no eran ellas las del cañón mortífero, sino los golpes explosivos con que la mano de la ciencia toca á la puerta de los Andes pidiéndoles paso franco para el comercio del mundo.

“Habéis observado el movimiento de trenes en diferentes direcciones, semejantes á los que en la guerra conducen los elementos destructores á donde sirvan con mayor eficacia á su maldito fin; pero aquí no sucede tal cosa, por el contrario, su objeto es bienhechor; es el tributo que la misma cordillera paga al mandato de la ingeniería para cambiar la topografía del país, para convertir las hondonadas en valles y los valles en lagos, que con sus dulces besos suavizarán la amargura salina de los dos océanos y servirán de lazo á los dos futuros desposados, el Atlántico y el Pacífico.

“Bendito Dios, Señor, que así permite que su propia obra sea alterada por la mano del hombre en bien de la humanidad!

“Habéis podido ver que el Estado Mayor al mando del infatigable STEVENS atiende asiduamente la dirección de la obra, y le asigna á cada cual su puesto y su deber; que la numerosa oficialidad de ingenieros, mecánicos y oficinistas obedece y cumple de buen grado las órdenes que recibe y que todos, aun los humildes jornaleros, parecen estar impulsados por un solo propósito, resguardados por la abnegada falange que dirige el incomparable Doctor GORGAS, guardián de la salud y de la vida de los soldados del trabajo y de los habitantes todos de esta tierra tropical.

“Tocaríame ahora el honor de presentaros las fuerzas de nuestro contingente, pero no las enumeraré porque os son bien conocidas. Mas sí es de ocasión hacer constar, apoyado en el testimonio de todos vuestros agentes, que el pueblo y el gobierno panameños, no sólo cumplen estrictamente con las obligaciones contraídas para con vosotros, sino que abundan en entusiasmo y en propósitos de facilitaros los medios á su alcance, sean ó no de su deber escrito, para haceros llevara y aun ágradable vuestra inmensa labor.

“Permitid, pues, que Panamá os aclame como generalísimo de las fuerzas aliadas americano-panameñas, en esta gran batalla del progreso y de la civilización.

“Somos Nación agradecida y en nosotros se mantiene indeleble el recuerdo de que siempre hemos tenido en vos un generoso defensor.

“Son dos las cualidades que mayormente enaltecen vuestro carácter; el valor y la justicia, y ambas las habéis ejercitado en favor nuestro cuando ha sido necesario, contra propios y extraños.

“Panamá sabe, porque ha salido de vuestros labios, que mientras marchemos por el sendero del honor y del deber no nos faltará vuestro poderoso apoyo.

“Recibid, por tanto, la expresión de nuestra sincera gratitud. Sed bienvenido y consideraos en medio de vuestros mejores amigos y admiradores.

“He dicho.”

A este discurso de bienvenida contestó el Presidente ROOSEVELT con el siguiente:

“SEÑOR PRESIDENTE, SEÑORA AMADOR Y CIUDADANOS DE LA REPÚBLICA DE PANAMÁ: Por primera vez en la historia se ha creído conveniente que el Presidente de los Estados Unidos ponga el pie en un territorio que no esté bajo su pabellón nacional, y esto ocurre en el suelo de la República de Panamá, lo cual constituye un símbolo y una prueba de la estrechez de los lazos que unen á ambos países, con motivo de sus peculiares relaciones respecto á la gigantesca empresa de la apertura del Canal de Panamá.

“En el admirable discurso del Presidente AMADOR, que acabamos de escuchar, el Presidente ha dicho con razón que los Estados Unidos y Panamá están asociados en la grande obra que se está llevando á cabo en este Istmo, y es así, en efecto, porque él y yo estamos confederados ante el mundo para realizarla.

“Señor Presidente AMADOR, yo os empeño mi palabra y en nombre de mi Patria os reitero á vos y á vuestro pueblo las seguridades de un cordial apoyo y de un tratamiento fundado en las bases de una completa y generosa igualdad entre ambas Repúblicas.

“En ninguna parte del globo se está llevando á cabo en estos momentos una obra de tal importancia como la que se está realizando en este Istmo de Panamá; es aquí donde se está resolviendo el más gigantesco problema de ingeniería de todas las edades, y es motivo de gran complacencia para mi poder decir que la obra se está construyendo de manera competente y digna.

“Apenas hace unas pocas semanas que el Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos, Root, fué vuestro huésped en esta ciudad de regreso de su jira por los países de la América del Sur, excursión que por su importancia intrínseca y trascendental superó á todo cuanto á ese respecto había efectuado hasta entonces un Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos.

“Señor Presidente AMADOR, el Señor Root os protestó en aquella ocasión á vos y al Pueblo panameño el espíritu de cordialidad y benevolencia de la República del Norte, y yo quiero acentuar hoy de la manera más enfática las palabras de Mr. Root reiterando lo que él os dijo: que el único deseo de los Estados Unidos con relación á la República de Panamá es verla crecer en población, en riqueza y en importancia,

para que llegue á ser, como yo lo deseo ardientemente, una de las Repúblicas cuya historia haga honor á todo el hemisferio occidental. Ese progreso y prosperidad, Señor Presidente, no podrán alcanzarse sino por medio de la conservación del orden y de la libertad; por medio de la observancia de todos los derechos, obligaciones y deberes por los que ejercen el poder sobre sus conciudadanos, y comprendiendo los que no están en el poder que el hábito de insurrección y de guerra civil acarrearía la destrucción final de esta República.

“Os doy las gracias Señor Presidente AMADOR, á vos y al Pueblo panameño, por la recepción que nos habéis dispensado. Voy gratamente impresionado por la grande obra que se está llevando á cabo en este Istmo con tan buen éxito, y también por la belleza y fertilidad de este país, al cual auguro un gran porvenir que, cuando se termine el Canal, será de tal magnitud que bien podréis sentirvos orgullosos al llamaros ciudadanos de la República de Panamá.

“Termino, Señor Presidente, asegurándoos que el pueblo americano desea cordialmente la prosperidad de esta República, y que jamás intervendremos en sus asuntos sino es para ayudarla á realizar su porvenir.”

#### EXPORTACIÓN PROHIBIDA DE MONEDAS DE PLATA.

Con fecha 25 de octubre de 1906, el Secretario de Hacienda de Panamá dictó la siguiente orden prohibiendo la exportación de monedas de plata de la República:

Resolución No. 1034.

#### “DEPARTAMENTO DE HACIENDA.

“Por cuanto se na sabido que las monedas fraccionarias de plata recientemente acuñadas, entre las cuales se halla el peso ó medio Balboa, son exportadas al extranjero, y, además, considerando que la escasez de estas monedas dificulta las transacciones mercantiles y es perjudicial á los habitantes en general, y, además, que el artículo 13 de la ley colombiana No. 70 de 1894, que está vigente en esta República, prohíbe la exportación de la moneda fraccionaria de plata, se resuelve que:

“Por la presente se notifica al público en general, y á las empresas comerciales y agentes de compañías de navegación en particular, que la exportación de monedas de plata de la República, de cualquiera denominación que sean, está absolutamente prohibida, y, por lo tanto, todo aquél que tan siquiera intentare infringir esta prohibición será castigado de conformidad con las leyes relativas á la materia.

“Regístrese, públiquese y comuníquese á quien interese, para sus efectos legales.

“F. V. DE LA ESPRIELLA,

“*Secretario de Hacienda.*”

**ACUÑACIÓN DE MONEDAS DE NÍQUEL.**

La Asamblea Nacional de la República de Panamá promulgó el 27 de noviembre de 1906 una ley que dispone la acuñación de moneda fraccionaria de níquel por la cantidad de 25,000 balboas. Las monedas que se acuñarán serán de dos denominaciones, à saber: una del valor nominal de dos centavos y medio, y otra del de medio centavo. Las piezas de la primera denominación serán acuñadas por la cantidad de 20,000 balboas, ó sea un total de 800,000 piezas; de la última denominación se acuñarán 1,000,000 de piezas cuyo valor total es 5,000 balboas. El metal del cual se harán estas monedas estará compuesto de 75 por ciento de níquel y 25 por ciento de cobre.

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**PARAGUAY.****EL GABINETE DEL PRESIDENTE FERREIRA.**

El Presidente FERREIRA, del Paraguay, en decreto de fecha 25 de noviembre de 1906, ha constituido su gabinete en la forma siguiente:

Ministro del Interior, Doctor Don MANUEL BENITEZ;

Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, Doctor Don CECILIO BAEZ;

Ministro de Hacienda, Señor Don ADOLFO R. SOLER;

Ministro de Justicia, Culto é Instrucción Pública, Doctor Don CARLOS LUIS ISASI;

Ministro de Guerra y Marina, Señor GUILLERMO DE LOS RÍOS.

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**PERÚ.****RECEPCIÓN DEL MINISTRO DE CHILE.**

El Señor Don FELIPE PARDO, Ministro del Perú en Washington, ha facilitado al BOLETÍN la siguiente información.

En la tarde del 24 de noviembre de 1906 el Ministro Plenipotenciario y Enviado Extraordinario de Chile en Lima, Perú, presentó sus credenciales al Presidente de la República, siendo recibido por éste en los salones del Palacio Presidencial.

Al hacer la entrega de sus credenciales, el Ministro chileno pronunció el siguiente discurso:

“EXCELENTÍSIMO SEÑOR: Tengo la honra de poner en manos de Vuestra Excelencia, la carta autógrafa de Su Excelencia el Presidente de la República de Chile, que me acredita enviado extraordinario y ministro plenipotenciario cerca del Gobierno del Perú.



“Muy grato será para mí el desempeño de esta honrosa misión, porque ella está basada en sentimientos de paz y de cordialidad americana.

“A su servicio, he de poner mis mejores esfuerzos, á fin de consolidar las relaciones de amistad que felizmente existen entre los dos países. Unidos á este propósito están su progreso, su bienestar y la consecución de sus altos destinos.

“Chile ha solucionado satisfactoriamente, dentro de la equidad y del derecho, las dificultades que en un tiempo lo ocuparon con la República Argentina y con Bolivia, demarcando sus fronteras en condiciones que consultan la seguridad de su territorio, única aspiración que alienta, para dedicar mayores esfuerzos al desarrollo comercial y mayores estímulos para aspirar á la preponderancia pacífica del trabajo.

“Los nuevos vínculos creados á la sombra de estos arreglos demuestran que no hay entre las Repúblicas hermanas intereses antagónicos.

“Es de esperar que, animados del mismo levantado espíritu, el Perú y Chile darán término feliz á sus diferencias pendientes.

“Serian factores favorables, el ánimo sereno é ilustrado y la elevación de sentimientos con que ambos pueblos deben considerar la situación.

“La política de mi Gobierno se ha inspirado en este laudable propósito y ha reposado siempre, en un igual sentimiento de aprecio y de respeto hacia las naciones amigas y en una justa apreciación de sus derechos, dentro de la observancia de los tratados y de las prescripciones de la ley internacional.

“El grado de desarrollo alcanzado por las energías de ambos pueblos en el comercio, en la industria, en las artes, están manifestando la conveniencia de un acercamiento más estrecho, que se traducirá, sin duda, en una mayor suma de bienestar y de progreso.

“Me consideraré muy feliz si en el desempeño de la misión que se me ha confiado, puedo contar con la benévola cooperación de Vuestra Excelencia y de su ilustrado Gobierno.

“Al manifestar á Vuestra Excelencia los sinceros votos que hacen Su Excelencia el Presidente y el pueblo de Chile, por la prosperidad de este hermoso y noble país, por la felicidad personal de Vuestra Excelencia y por el éxito de su administración en las labores fecundas de la paz, debo cumplir también el especial encargo de ofrecer á Vuestra Excelencia el agradecimiento sincero con que fué recibida en mi país, la espontánea y generosa oblación con que la sociedad peruana tuvo á bien concurrir para aliviar la situación de los damnificados por el terremoto de agosto último.”

El Presidente PARDO contestó en los siguientes términos:

“SEÑOR MINISTRO: Con viva satisfacción recibo de vuestras manos la carta autógrafa de Su Excelencia el Presidente de la República de Chile que os acredita enviado extraordinario y ministro plenipotenciario ante el Gobierno del Perú.

“Podéis abrigar la seguridad, Señor Ministro, de que tendrán en mi Gobierno la más cordial acogida los elevados sentimientos de amistad y armonía que, según me expresáis, os anima en el desempeño de la importante misión, que, apreciando los altos merecimientos que os distinguen, os ha confiado vuestro Gobierno.

“Como habéis manifestado, las relaciones de nuestros dos países deben consolidar una firme y amplia amistad entre el Perú y Chile, que, fundada en la justicia y en el aprecio recíproco, estreche y desarrolle sus vínculos, sus intereses, sus relaciones políticas y comerciales y los lleve por el camino de la paz, del trabajo y de la fraternidad, á alcanzar todo el bienestar y engrandecimiento que les señalan sus altos destinos.

“Los propósitos de amistad y de justicia que me indicáis guían á vuestro Gobierno, para solucionar sus cuestiones internacionales, especialmente con los pueblos vecinos, y que tuvieron feliz resultado en sus arreglos con otras naciones; se facilitan grandemente en lo que se refiere á las cuestiones pendientes entre el Perú y Chile, por ser éstas sólo cumplimiento y ejecución de un tratado existente entre ambos países.

“Vuestras nobles y delicadas expresiones con motivo del modesto auxilio prestado aquí á las víctimas de la catástrofe de Valparaíso, corresponden á los sentimientos de hondo pesar que causaron en el Perú las desgracias que affigieron hace poco á vuestro país, el que con esfuerzo enérgico, digno de la mayor admiración, ha procedido ya á levantar una ciudad más grande y hermosa sobre las ruinas de Valparaíso.

“Agradezco vuestros cordiales votos por mi país y mi Gobierno, formulando los míos por la constante prosperidad de Chile y de su ilustrado Gobierno y por vuestra ventura personal.

“Quedáis reconocido, Señor Ministro, en vuestro elevado carácter diplomático.”

#### FOMENTO DE LA INMIGRACIÓN.

El Presidente de la República del Perú expidió el día 10 de agosto de 1906 el siguiente decreto, cuyo principal objeto es fomentar la inmigración en la República:

“El Presidente de la República, considerando:

“Que es conveniente reglamentar la inversión de la partida consignada para el fomento de la inmigración en el presupuesto general vigente, en la forma que mejor asegure la consecución del objeto á que está destinada, decreta:

“1°. El Estado proporcionará pasajes de tercera clase á los naturales de Europa y América que se propongan introducir las empresas industriales ó los particulares, y que reúnan las condiciones siguientes:

“(a) Tener 10 á 50 años si son varones, y 10 á 40 si son mujeres, reuniendo las condiciones de moralidad y sanidad prescritas en las disposiciones vigentes;

“(b) Venir á prestar servicios en la agricultura, en la minería ó en otras industrias, ó á dedicarse á estas faenas por cuenta de empresas de colonización, inmigración, ó irrigación.

“2°. El pago de los pasajes se efectuará por los cónsules de la República en los puertos de embarque, á mérito de órdenes cablegráficas expedidas por el Ministerio de Fomento, ante cuyo despacho se presentarán por escrito los interesados, pidiendo dicho pago é indicando el número de inmigrantes, el fondo agrícola ó establecimiento industrial al cual vienen destinados, y declarándose obligados á proporcionar alojamiento, alimento y asistencia médica á los inmigrantes, desde el puerto de desembarque hasta el lugar de su destino.

“3°. Los cónsules de la República, al recibir del Ministerio de Fomento la orden, efectuarán el pago de los pasajes directamente á las compañías de vapores, previa constatación personal é individual de que los inmigrantes reúnen las condiciones puntualizadas en el artículo 1° de este decreto, y al efecto extenderán un certificado para cada inmigrante, que será recogido por la autoridad marítima del puerto de desembarque, para ser remitido al Ministerio de Fomento.

“4°. En la Sección de Agricultura y Colonización del Ministerio de Fomento se abrirá un registro general de inmigrantes, de conformidad con los modelos é instrucciones que dictará el Ministerio del ramo.

“5°. Los egresos que origine el cumplimiento del presente decreto se aplicarán á la partida No. 13 del pliego extraordinario de fomento en el presupuesto general vigente.

“Dado en la Casa de Gobierno, en Lima, á los diez días del mes de agosto de 1906.

“JOSÉ PARDO.

“DELFIN VIDALÓN,

“*Ministro de Fomento.*”

#### EXTRACCIÓN DE GUANO.

En el mes de octubre de 1906 el Ministerio de Hacienda de la República del Perú ordenó á la aduana del Callao que, previo pago de los impuestos local y fiscal establecidos, permita á los Señores Larco Herrera Hermanos extraer hasta 2,000 toneladas de guano de las Islas de Guañape.

### SALVADOR.

#### ADHESIÓN Á LA CONVENCION SANITARIA DE 1905.

El 5 de noviembre de 1906 el Presidente ESCALÓN, de la República del Salvador, acordó adherirse á la Convención Sanitaria, firmada en Wáshington el 14 de octubre de 1905 por los representantes de Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, República Dominicana, Ecuador, Estados Unidos, Guatemala, México, Nicaragua, Perú y Venezuela. Se dará debida cuenta de esta adhesión á la Asamblea Nacional, para su respectiva aprobación.

### TRATADO DE COMERCIO CON ITALIA.

El "Diario Oficial" de la República del Salvador, en su número correspondiente al 9 de noviembre de 1906, publica el texto del tratado de amistad, comercio y navegación entre el Gobierno de la República y el Reino de Italia, firmado en la ciudad de Guatemala por los plenipotenciarios respectivos el día 14 de abril de 1906. El Presidente de la República aprobó este tratado el 26 del mismo mes, sometiéndolo al propio tiempo á la ratificación de la Asamblea Legislativa.

### RATIFICACIÓN DE LA CONVENCION AGRÍCOLA DE ROMA.

Con fecha 5 de noviembre de 1906 el Presidente de la República del Salvador aprobó y sometió á la ratificación de la Asamblea Nacional la Convención para el establecimiento del Instituto Internacional de Agricultura, concluido en Roma el 7 de junio de 1905 por los representantes de los Gobiernos que tomaron parte en la misma, siendo uno de ellos El Salvador.

## VENEZUELA.

### IMPORTACIONES DE NUEVA YORK, MARZO DE 1906.

El Cónsul-General de Venezuela en Nueva York anuncia que en el mes de marzo de 1906 se embarcaron del puerto de Nueva York, con destino á puertos venezolanos, 4,729,489 kilos de mercancías valuados en 1,729,909 bolívares, comparados con 3,557,675 kilos de mercancías que se embarcaron en el puerto de Nueva York en el mes de marzo de 1905, con destino á puertos venezolanos, y valuadas en 1,489,858 bolívares.

## COMERCIO EXTERIOR DE VARIOS PAÍSES.

El cuadro que se publica á continuación ha sido preparado por la Junta Británica de Comercio y vió la luz en el "Board of Trade Journal" (Revista de la Junta de Comercio) del 20 de diciembre de 1906:

*Comercio exterior de varios países durante nueve meses de 1906, en comparación con el mismo período de los años 1904 y 1905.*

[Los valores se dan en libras esterlinas.]

Países.	Importaciones.			Exportaciones.		
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Alemania.....	230,590,000	243,579,000	288,999,000	189,161,000	201,297,000	221,309,000
Bélgica.....	79,753,000	85,376,000	91,945,000	59,886,000	61,692,000	71,715,000
Francia.....	131,397,000	140,251,000	152,963,000	127,668,000	139,587,000	147,400,000
Suiza.....	34,498,000	37,018,000	39,456,000	25,495,000	27,635,000	30,669,000
Italia.....	55,070,000	59,610,000	70,053,000	44,856,000	48,586,000	53,774,000
Egipto.....	13,926,000	15,100,000	16,888,000	14,081,000	13,213,000	13,998,000
Estados Unidos.....	156,541,000	181,724,000	197,568,000	201,128,000	225,332,000	253,964,000
Japón.....	27,094,000	40,069,000	33,002,000	22,285,000	22,691,000	28,807,000
India inglesa.....	45,851,000	48,220,000	52,620,000	77,906,000	76,701,000	81,025,000
Reino Unido.....	345,858,000	352,653,000	380,107,000	221,189,000	242,396,000	278,054,000

NOTA.—En el caso de Bélgica solamente se da el valor de los artículos principales, y en los de Alemania, Bélgica, Francia, Suiza, Egipto, Japón y el Reino Unido las cifras de la importación representan importaciones para consumo nacional solamente, es decir, no incluyen las re-exportaciones. En todos los casos las cifras de exportación representan exportaciones de productos nacionales. En la mayoría de los casos, sin embargo, estas cifras incluyen cierta cantidad de productos nacionalizados, es decir, artículos originalmente importados para consumo pero subsiguientemente re-exportados.

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OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

International Union of American Republics.

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## APPOINTMENT OF HON. JOHN BARRETT AS DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

At a meeting of the Governing Board of the International Union of American Republics, held December 19, 1906, Mr. JOHN BARRETT, United States Minister to Colombia, was unanimously elected Director of the International Bureau of American Republics, in place of Mr. WILLIAMS C. FOX, who had resigned to accept the position of United States Minister to Ecuador. Mr. BARRETT entered upon the discharge of his duties January 11, 1907.

The new Director has been almost continuously in the foreign service of the United States since 1894, having held the following positions: United States Minister to Siam, 1894-1898; Special Commissioner of American Chambers of Commerce in China, Japan, and the Philippines, 1898-99; Delegate of the United States to the Second Pan-American Conference in Mexico, 1901-2; Commissioner General to Asia and Australia of the St. Louis World's Fair, 1902-3; United States Minister to Argentina, 1903-4; United States Minister to Panama, 1904-5; United States Minister to Colombia, 1905-6.

Mr. BARRETT was born in Grafton, State of Vermont, in 1866, but now has his legal residence in Portland, Oregon, where he entered journalism soon after he graduated from Dartmouth College in 1889. He has the regular and honorary degrees, respectively, of Bachelor of Arts (B. A.) and Master of Arts (M. A.) from Dartmouth College. Recently the National University of the Republic of Colombia conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws and Political Science, in recognition of his efforts to promote better relations between Latin America and the United States.

## RECEPTION OF THE MINISTER OF URUGUAY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Dr. LUIS MELIAN LAFINUR, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Uruguay near the Government of the United States, was received in his capacity as such by President ROOSEVELT on January 5, 1907.

Upon presenting his credentials Doctor LAFINUR spoke as follows:

"MOST EXCELLENT MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to place in your hands the credentials which invest me with the quality of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the first class of the Republic of Uruguay near Your Excellency's Government. I also hand you the autograph letter by which the mission of my predecessor, Don EDUARDO ACEVEDO DIAZ, is terminated.

"Uruguay, Most Excellent Sir, ever maintains the purpose of tightening the bonds of brotherhood which happily join her to the powerful nation over whose destinies you preside. She prides herself on the friendship of your noble country, from which she has always received evidence of good will and consideration alike, and endeavors to follow in the path of its colossal progress, desiring, to that end, that the industry and trade of both peoples may combine in the solidarity of reciprocal advantages.

"Relying on your benevolence, I have come to aid in accomplishing this aim of my Government, in whose name I make wishes for the prosperity of your people and the personal happiness of Your Excellency."

The President's reply was as follows:

"MR. MINISTER: I am glad to welcome you to Washington and to receive from your hands the letter accrediting you in the quality of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Uruguay near the Government of the United States.

"The sentiments to which you have given utterance of the friendly and fraternal good will of Uruguay toward the United States coincide with the impressions which Mr. ROOT received during his visit to your country and find response in the reciprocal feelings which this Government and people entertain for the Government and people of Uruguay. In all that will tend to maintain and strengthen these good relations and to add to the development of mutually advantageous trade and industrial intercourse between the two countries it will be this Government's pleasure to give you its hearty cooperation.

"I thank you for the good wishes which you make in the name of your Government, and in turn beg that you will convey to your worthy President the expression of my own wish for his personal

welfare and for the prosperity and happiness of the Uruguayan people.

"I shall take an early occasion to make due acknowledgment of your predecessor's letter of recall to His Excellency the President of Uruguay."

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## NEW BUILDING FOR THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE has donated \$750,000 for the erection of a building in the city of Washington for the use of the International Bureau of the American Republics. The formal announcement of Mr. CARNEGIE's offer is contained in the following letter addressed to the Secretary of State of the United States:

"NEW YORK, *January 1, 1907.*

"DEAR SIR: I am greatly pleased that you and your colleagues of the South American Republics have done me the honor to suggest that I might furnish a suitable home in Washington for the Bureau of the American Republics.

"The approval of your application by the governing board of the International Bureau and President ROOSEVELT's hearty expression of satisfaction are most gratifying.

"You very kindly mention my membership of the First Pan-American Conference and advocacy of the Pan-American Railway, the gaps of which are being slowly filled. The importance of this enterprise impresses itself more and more upon me, and I hope to see it accomplished.

"I am happy, therefore, in stating that it will be one of the pleasures of my life to furnish to the union of all the Republics of this Hemisphere the necessary funds (\$750,000), from time to time as may be needed, for the construction of an international home in Washington.

"The cooperation of our own Republic is seen in the appropriation of funds by Congress for the purchase of the site, and in the agreement between the Republics for the maintenance of the Bureau we have additional evidence of cooperation, so that the forthcoming American temple of peace will be the joint work of all the Republics. Every generation should see them drawing closer together.

"It is a cheering thought that all these are for the first time to be represented at the forthcoming Hague Conference. Henceforth they are members of that body, whose aim is the settlement of international disputes by that 'high court of nations' or other similar tribunal.

"I beg to express to each and all of them my heartfelt thanks for being permitted to make such a New Year gift as this. I have never felt more keenly than I do this New Year morning how much more blessed it is to give than to receive, and I consider myself highly hon-

ored by being considered worthy to provide the forthcoming union home, where the accredited representatives of all the Republics are to meet and, I trust, to bind together their respective nations in the bonds of unbroken peace.

“Very truly, yours,

“ANDREW CARNEGIE.”

Hon. ELIHU ROOT,

*Secretary of State and ex-Officio Chairman of the Governing Board of the Bureau of South American Republics, Washington, D. C.*

“THE WHITE HOUSE,

“Washington, January 2, 1907.

“MY DEAR MR. CARNEGIE: I am so much pleased at learning from Secretary ROOT what you are going to do for the Bureau of American Republics. You have already done substantially the same thing for the cause of peace at The Hague. This new gift of yours has an almost, or quite, equal significance as far as the cause of peace in the Western Hemisphere is concerned, for the Bureau of American Republics is striving to accomplish for this Hemisphere what The Hague Peace Tribunal is striving to accomplish for both Hemispheres. I thank you heartily.

“Wishing you many happy new years, believe me, sincerely yours,

“THEODORE ROOSEVELT.”

About three years ago the Governing Board of the Bureau of American Republics resolved upon the purchase of a site to erect a new building for the use of the Bureau which is now occupying a rented building in the city of Washington. The amount fixed upon to be expended was \$125,000. This amount was allotted to the different Republics in proportion to their population, being the same proportion in which they paid the expenses of the Bureau. Fifteen Republics other than the United States announced their readiness to pay their proportion and some of them sent the money, so that there has been for several years some \$20,000 or \$30,000 in the Treasury of the United States to be expended for the building.

Mr. HAY, at that time Secretary of State of the United States, wrote to the President stating these facts, and the President sent a message to Congress asking for an appropriation for the share of the United States, which would have been about \$71,000. The appropriation passed the Senate, but did not pass the House. The matter then rested until the last session. When Secretary ROOT was preparing for the Rio conference he found this state of affairs—this message of the President to Congress which had not been acted upon—and he asked the committees of Congress to go on and make the appropriation. As it seemed to him that the basis of \$125,000 was inadequate to the



work which he hoped the Bureau would do, and as he hoped to secure additional money from outside sources, he secured from Congress an appropriation of \$200,000. It is put in the form for the purchase of land and is the entire contribution of the United States toward the new building for the Bureau of the American Republics, payable to the order of the Secretary of State.

So that there is at the present time available for the purchase of a site and erection of the new building—First, the contributions of the Latin-American Republics on the basis of the original allotment; second, the appropriation by Congress of \$200,000, and, third, Mr. CARNEGIE'S gift of \$750,000. The idea is to have the building a notable example of Latin-American architecture, and to have in it offices which may be the headquarters of each Latin-American nation or group of nations as they may arrange it. There are to be in it also reading rooms, in which the leading Latin-American newspapers and magazines will be found, and quarters for the library, which has already reached something over 12,000 volumes, so that the library can be readily consulted, and to have it serve as a meeting place for all the Latin Americans who come to the United States.

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## BOUNDARY TREATIES BETWEEN COSTA RICA AND PANAMA.

The following treaties executed in the city of Panama on March 6, 1905, between the representatives of Costa Rica and Panama, were ratified by the Congress of Panama on January 25, 1907:

“The Governments of Costa Rica and Panama, for the purpose of friendly and definitely settling any questions that might arise in the future concerning their respective territorial rights, and prompted by the desire of putting an end forever to the differences that during many years have constituted a source of uneasiness between the two nations herein represented—differences, by the way, which should henceforth be forever extinguished because the brotherly and reciprocal interests of both countries so demand it; for the aforesaid purpose His Excellency the President of the Republic of Costa Rica has granted full powers to his Excellency LEONIDAS PACHECO, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary before the Government of Panama, and His Excellency the President of the Republic of Panama has likewise given full powers to His Excellency General SANTIAGO DE LA GUARDIA, Secretary of Foreign Relations, who, after having fulfilled the requisite formalities, make the following declaration in the name of their respective Governments:

“I. The signatory Republics do hereby solemnly declare that in accordance with the purport of the provisions of the respective laws

and treaties, as well as with the official declarations made by the high contracting parties, the question of boundaries maintained during many years by the Republic of Colombia, which was the former owner of the territory in litigation—at present belonging to the Republic of Panama and that of Costa Rica—was settled by the award of His Excellency the President of the French Republic at Rambouillet on the 11th day of September, 1900, and by virtue of which, the boundary line having been fixed by the arbiter by means of general indications only, the practical fixing of the same remained to be done by a mutual agreement which would be reached in view of the spirit of conciliation and good understanding which has heretofore inspired the two interested nations.

“In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, in duplicate, at the city of Panama on the 6th day of March, 1905.

“LEONIDAS PACHECO.

“SANTIAGO DE LA GUARDIA.”

“The Governments of the Republics of Costa Rica and Panama, in view of the purport of the declaration made by them on this day with reference to the award made by the President of the French Republic on the 11th day of September, 1900, and being desirous of drawing still closer and of strengthening the brotherly relations which happily exist between both Republics, and taking into consideration that one of the most expeditious and efficient means to obtain the desired end is to fix in a final and solemn manner the boundary line of their respective territories, taking into account, in so doing, both the reciprocal friendly feelings and the interests of the two countries; and that whereas, by virtue of the separation of the Isthmus, effected of the 3d of November, 1903, the circumstances which obtained at the time the award herein referred to was made were widely different from those prevailing at the present time; that said circumstances render it necessary for both Republics to establish a boundary line better suited to their present and future interests; that the cordial feelings by which the signatory Powers are prompted, and the reciprocal desire that their development, prosperity, and progress may continue without hindrance and with the mutual support and cooperation of each other suggest the advisability of consulting, in the new survey the wishes, expectations, and wants of both countries; that on being inspired in a spirit of conciliation and good understanding, to establish the basis upon which the survey of the boundary line should rest the Republics of Costa Rica and Panama show due regard for the wise counsel of the high arbiter who made the aforesaid award. Now, therefore, in view of the foregoing, said high contracting parties have agreed to conclude the following treaty, and for the carrying out of which His Excellency the President of Costa Rica has commissioned

His Excellency LEONIDAS PACHECO, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary before the Government of Panama, and His Excellency the President of Panama has likewise commissioned His Excellency General SANTIAGO DE LA GUARDIA, Secretary of Foreign Relations of Panama.

“The said Messrs. PACHECO and DE LA GUARDIA, after the exchange of their full powers, found in good and due form, have this day agreed to establish the boundary line of the territories of the nations represented by them, in the final form stated in the following article:

“I. The boundary between the Republics of Costa Rica and Panama shall be formed by a line which, starting from Punta Mona, on the Atlantic Ocean, shall continue in a southwesterly direction until it reaches the Sixaola River, down along Cuabre. From this point the boundary line shall follow along the left bank of said Sixaola River to the confluence of the latter with the Yurquin or Zhorquin River. At this place the boundary line shall cut through the thalweg of the Tarire or Sixaola River, on the left bank of the Yurquin, and shall continue in a southerly direction into the divide of the watersheds, first between the basin of the Yurquin to the east and of the Uren to the west, and then between those of the latter and those of the Tararia or Tilorio until it reaches the summit of the great Cordillera which divides the waters of the Atlantic Ocean from those of the Pacific Ocean. From this place the line shall follow in an east-southeasterly direction over the aforesaid summit, to a point called ‘Cerro Pando,’ which marks the beginning of the division of the waters between the coto of Terraba and Chiriqui Viejo rivers. Thence the boundary line shall continue over the summit of the Santa Clara Mountains, following the division of the waters between the coto of Terraba and Esquinas rivers, to the west, and the Chiriqui mejo and coto of the Gulf rivers, to the east, until it reaches the headwaters of the Golfito River, over which the boundary line shall continue to its mouth in Golfo Dulce (Gulf Dulce), at the mouth called Golfito. Between this latter point and Puntarenitas, a straight imaginary line shall divide the waters of Golfo Dulce (Dulce Gulf), the western portion of the latter remaining under the exclusive control of Costa Rica and the eastern portion being under the common control of both signatory Republics, with the reservation of what in their respective coasts is called the littoral sea, and which is considered an integral part of the contiguous territory.

“II. An additional convention to the present treaty shall establish the manner of procedure in order to make the demarcation of the boundary line fixed in the foregoing article.

“III. After the present treaty shall have been ratified by the respective Congresses, within three months following the date of the last of the ratifications, they shall proceed to effect their proper exchange,

which shall take place at the city of San Jose, Costa Rica, or at the city of Panama.

"In witness whereof we sign and seal the present document, in duplicate, at the city of Panama, on the 6th day of March, 1905."

"LEONIDAS PACHECO.

"SANTIAGO DE LA GUARDIA."

"The Republics of Costa Rica and Panama, for the purpose of adopting the most expeditious manner of surveying and fixing the boundary line set forth in the treaty of boundaries, signed by the same contracting parties on this day, have decided to enter into the present agreement, for which purpose His Excellency the President of Costa Rica has appointed His Excellency LEONIDAS PACHECO, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the Government of Panama, and His Excellency the President of Panama has likewise appointed His Excellency Gen. SANTIAGO DE LA GUARDIA, Secretary of State for Foreign Relations.

"The said Messrs. DE LA GUARDIA and PACHECO, after the exchange of their full powers, found in good and due form, have made the following agreement:

"I. For the purpose of properly surveying and demarcating the boundary line established by Article I of the treaty of boundaries, entered into between the signatory Republics on this day, the contracting Governments respectively bind themselves to appoint a commission, composed of the necessary personnel, which shall execute its mission within the terms and in the manner set forth in the following articles:

"II. The commissions created in accordance with the foregoing article shall be completed by an engineer, whose appointment shall be made in the manner hereinafter indicated, and whose duties shall be limited as follows: Should the Costa Rican and Panamanian commissions disagree as to the practicability of the operations, the point or points discussed shall be submitted to the opinion of said engineer, who shall have full power to decide any difference that should arise. The operations in question shall be carried out in accordance with the decision of said engineer.

"III. Within three months after the exchange of the present convention, which shall have been duly ratified by the respective Congresses, the representatives in Washington of both contracting Governments shall jointly proceed to request the President of the United States of North America to consent to appoint the engineer herein referred to, and to make said appointment. Should one of the two Governments have no representative at Washington, or if for any other reason they should fail to make the joint request within the aforesaid term, after the expiration of the latter either of the representatives of Costa Rica or Panama may separately make said request,

which shall produce the same effect as if it had been presented by both parties.

“IV. The demarcation and setting of the boundary line shall be made within three months counting from the date of the appointment of the aforesaid engineer, and said operation shall be completed within twelve months from the date on which the work was begun. The commissions of the high contracting parties shall hold meetings at Colon within the terms fixed for that purpose, and shall begin their work at one of the ends of the boundary line which, in accordance with Article I of the treaty of boundaries herein referred to, starts from Punta Mona on the Atlantic Ocean.

“V. The contracting parties agree that if for any reason either of the commissions of Costa Rica or Panama should fail to appear at the place on the date on which the work is to be begun, said work shall be commenced by the commission of the other Republic which may be present, with the attendance of the engineer herein referred to, and whatever shall be done then and there shall be valid and final, the Republic failing to send its commissioners having no right to bring any claims whatever. The same procedure shall be followed in case any or all of the commissioners of the contracting Republics should absent themselves after the starting of the work, or in case they should evade the execution of the same in the form set forth in the present treaty or in accordance with the decision of the appointed engineer.

“VI. The contracting parties agree that the term fixed for the completion of the setting of the landmarks is not peremptory, and therefore whatever is done after the expiration of said term, shall be valid, either because said term may not have been sufficient for the carrying out of all the operations, or because the commissions of Costa Rica and Panama may have agreed between themselves, and in accordance with the opinion of the appointed engineer, to temporarily suspend the work, or because the remainder of the term fixed may not have been sufficient to finish said work.

“VII. In case the work of setting the landmarks be temporarily suspended, whatever may be done up to that date shall be considered as finished and final, and the boundaries in the respective parts shall be regarded as practically fixed, even though, owing to unforeseen and unavoidable circumstances, said suspension should continue indefinitely.

“VIII. The minute books of the operations carried out, which shall be duly signed and sealed by the commissioners, shall, without the approval or any other formality on the part of the signatory Republics, be the final demarcation title of their boundary.

“IX. The minutes referred to in the foregoing article shall be drawn up in the following form: Every day, at the completion of the work, everything shall be minutely noted down, stating the starting point of

the day's operations, the kind of landmarks constructed or adopted, the distance at which one landmark is set from another, the bearing or direction of the line which determines the common boundary; etc. In case any discussion should arise between the Costa Rican and Panamanian commissions concerning any point, said question or questions, as well as the decision of the engineer herein referred to, shall be stated in the respective minutes. Said minutes shall be kept in triplicate, the Costa Rican commission keeping one of the copies, another to be kept by the Panamanian commission, and the third one by the engineer, to be deposited, after the completion of the operations, with the Government of the United States of America.

"X. Each of the signatory Republics shall pay one-half of such expenses as may be incurred on account of the assignment and stay of the engineer herein referred to, as well as such salary as may be due him during all the time he may spend in the fulfillment of his duties.

"XI. The failure to execute the work within the terms herein referred to shall not cause the nullification of the present convention, and the omission shall be filled within the shortest possible time by the Republic called upon to do so.

"XII. After the present convention shall have been ratified by the respective congresses and within three months from the date of the last of the ratifications, the contracting parties shall proceed to make their corresponding exchange, which shall take place at San Jose, Costa Rica, or at the city of Panama.

"In witness whereof, we sign and seal, in duplicate, the present convention, at Panama, on the 6th day of March of 1905.

"LEONIDAS PACHECO.

"SANTIAGO DE LA GUARDIA."

## TRADE CONDITIONS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

The following is an extract from the report of Mr. LINCOLN HUTCHINSON, Special Agent of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor:

### CENTRAL AMERICA.

#### GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The geography of the six Central American States is so well known as to call for little comment in this place. In order, however, to understand certain features of the commercial development of these countries, it is necessary to emphasize one or two points which are sometimes overlooked. The six States of Guatemala, Honduras, British Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica together form

a long narrow strip of land extending from southeast to northwest over a distance of some 800 miles. The width varies from about 60 miles to over 300; and the total area is estimated at 176,927 square miles, or somewhat larger than our State of California. So far as mere latitude is concerned, this entire section is tropical, the northernmost point being in about  $18^{\circ}$  and the southernmost in about  $8^{\circ}$  north latitude. But throughout the entire length runs a backbone of mountains rising more or less abruptly from the coast, reaching in places altitudes of 10,000 or 12,000 feet, inclosing many plateau regions, and greatly tempering the climate of much of the interior.

#### OBSTACLES TO TRANSPORTATION.

Probably the most important effect, commercially, of the presence of this mountain backbone is the difficulty which it presents to transportation between the two coasts or from either coast into the interior. The lowest pass from coast to coast is in Nicaragua, with an elevation of between 100 and 200 feet. In the other countries far greater altitudes have to be overcome; in Costa Rica, for example, over 4,000 feet, and in Guatemala nearly 5,000. These altitudes have prevented the construction of railways from coast to coast, and have maintained a sort of commercial separation between the west and the east slopes of the countries. The western slope belongs still to the commercial sphere of the Pacific and the eastern to that of the Atlantic. There is at present no railroad crossing the whole of the very short distance from the Atlantic to the Pacific side. In some cases such roads have been begun and have been pushed a greater or less distance from one side or the other or both, and in one or two cases, as in Costa Rica and in Guatemala, there are prospects of an early completion. In the main, however, the economical passage of goods from the one coast to the other is at present an impossibility; and even in districts near either coast the transportation of goods is a costly and uncertain affair. Ox carts or pack animals are the burden bearers, and many of the roads, which are bad enough even in the dry season, become virtually impassable during the rainy months. This commercial separation of the two coasts has important practical consequences, which will be discussed more fully in another place.

#### POPULATION AND COMMERCE.

The population of the six States is, in general, very sparse, the total number of inhabitants being estimated at about 4,100,000. This population is, however, very unevenly distributed. The smallest of the six States—Salvador—with an area of but 7,225 square miles, has a population density of 140 per square mile, while the largest, Nicaragua, with an area of 49,200 square miles, shows a density of only 8.5

per mile. In both area and population British Honduras is insignificant (7,562 square miles and about 37,000 inhabitants), but her nearest neighbors, Honduras, Guatemala, and Salvador, constituting the northern half of Central America, form the most important group among the six States. The combined area of these three is about one-half of the total area of the six, but their population is 80 per cent of the total.

#### DEVELOPMENT WILL INCREASE TRAFFIC.

The commercial activity of the people as a whole is not great. The total imports of the six countries probably reach a value of about \$16,000,000 per annum, or a little less than \$4 per capita. The exports are estimated at \$26,000,000, or a little more than \$6 per capita. But in this respect, again, we find great differences. Costa Rica is the most active in proportion to population, her export and import trade together reaching nearly \$30 per capita. The others are far behind, except British Honduras, whose commercial statistics are, however, swelled by a large transit trade, and are therefore misleading. The exports and imports of Nicaragua reach a value of about \$10 per capita; of Guatemala, \$9; Salvador, \$7, and Honduras, \$6.30.

Three of the countries in question have been going through a period of commercial depression in the past two or three years, due, in part at least, to poor crops of coffee, combined with low prices in the world market. Those most affected have been Guatemala and Honduras. Nicaragua has suffered in less degree, at least so far as the effect on foreign trade movement has been concerned. Costa Rica has felt the coffee depression less than any of the others, because of the development there of another great industry—banana raising. Thus we find that in some sections foreign trade has declined in recent years, while in others it has grown rapidly. It is probable that the growing sections represent the more normal condition of the whole, for where decline has taken place it can be traced to causes which are mostly of temporary character. The countries all have great resources. New investments of foreign capital are taking place, and new enterprises are being developed. It is safe to assume that the next few years will see a fairly rapid growth of trade in all the countries.

#### UNITED STATES LEADS IN IMPORTS.

The imports of Central America are such as are always characteristic of countries whose industries are chiefly extractive: Textiles, implements, tools, machinery, and foodstuffs. In this respect Central America does not differ materially from most of the countries of South America. It does differ from them, however, in that the United States holds the lion's share of the trade. Taking the six countries as a whole, it is probable that the United States supplies at least 50 per



cent of their total foreign purchases, and our trade is growing in a most satisfactory manner, except in the countries which have been suffering commercial depression. Commercial statistics in most of the six countries are either entirely lacking or are incomplete or unreliable, so that comparisons must be made by employing the export statistics of the countries which supply the goods sent to Central America. The three principal competitors for the trade are the United States, England, and Germany, and their export statistics are shown in the annexed table. The figures represent average annual values for the five-year periods in United States gold.

*Average annual exports from the United States, the United Kingdom, and Germany to Central American States, for specified periods.*

Country.	United States.		United Kingdom.		Germany.	
	1895-1899.	1900-1904.	1894-1898.	1899-1903.	1897-1899.	1900-1904.
Costa Rica .....	\$1, 178, 000	\$1, 688, 000	\$836, 000	\$664, 000	\$350, 000	\$347, 000
Guatemala .....	2, 183, 000	1, 214, 000	1, 519, 000	952, 000	493, 000	452, 000
British Honduras .....	511, 000	813, 000	374, 000	313, 000		
Honduras .....	667, 000	1, 057, 000	212, 000	258, 000		
Nicaragua .....	1, 005, 000	1, 405, 000	826, 000	674, 000	445, 000	619, 000
Salvador .....	1, 163, 000	794, 000	1, 421, 000	1, 071, 000		

It will be noticed that the United States stands first in all of the countries except Salvador. England takes second place except in Salvador, where she leads, and Germany stands third. In Costa Rica, Honduras, British Honduras, and Nicaragua we have made great gains, and although we have lost in Guatemala and Salvador, the decline is simply a part of a general decline in the trade of those countries.

#### EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES.

It has already been explained that the industries of these Central American States are chiefly extractive. The products are mainly tropical in character, although in the uplands some few commodities common in temperate climates are also exploited. Manufactures in any broad sense of the term are wholly lacking, but in some of the towns small industries, such as beer brewing, ice making, the manufacture of matches, of furniture, etc., are to be found. The demand for foreign implements, tools, machinery, etc., is therefore connected almost wholly with the development not of these embryo manufactures but of the forest and agricultural industries and the exploitation of the mineral deposits which are found in some districts.

The character of the chief industries as well as the lines in future development in all of the countries is perhaps best illustrated by analyzing the course of trade and industry in one of them, which, as already stated, has developed the greatest commercial activity—Costa Rica. It is the more satisfactory to do this, as the statistical department of that Republic has developed a high degree of efficiency, which makes it possible to obtain very complete data.

## COSTA RICA.

## BANANAS AND COFFEE CHIEF EXPORTS.

The chief exports of Costa Rica are coffee and bananas, these two items together making up over 90 per cent in value of all shipments abroad. Hard woods, hides, and small quantities of precious metals supply the major part of the remaining 10 per cent. In the other five countries the exports comprise nearly the same list, but in different proportions. In most of them coffee occupies the leading place, while in Costa Rica bananas have risen to a point of equality with coffee and bid fair soon to surpass it. The value of coffee exports has remained nearly stationary during the past ten years; in 1896 it was \$4,310,000 and in 1905 only \$3,774,000. Banana exports, on the other hand, have grown with astonishing rapidity from \$565,000 in 1896 to \$3,648,000 in 1905. The market for Central American bananas is extending rapidly, the last few years having seen large sales in England, and it is certain that the success of the industry in Costa Rica will stimulate the development of the banana lands of the other five countries.

## IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

The decline in the value of coffee exports from Costa Rica has been more than offset by the increase in banana exports, and the total value of shipments of all commodities to foreign countries has therefore increased from \$5,333,000 in 1896 to \$8,148,000 in 1905. And this growth in exports has naturally been accompanied by a development of the import trade through general increase of purchasing power, as well as through the increased demand for the paraphernalia needed by the expanding industries. In this growing import trade the United States has played a more and more important part, as is well illustrated by the following table showing the percentage of imports from the principal countries:

*Share of leading countries in the import trade of Costa Rica, 1894-1905.*

Year.	Eng- land.	United States.	Ger- many.	France.	Year.	Eng- land.	United States.	Ger- many.	France.
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
1894.....	32.03	34.59	19.21	7.79	1901.....	21.83	46.77	13.50	5.43
1897.....	26.92	33.64	21.01	10.00	1902.....	23.94	54.08	12.47	5.25
1898.....	19.61	44.80	15.50	10.80	1903.....	21.57	50.20	11.07	6.47
1899.....	19.60	54.00	14.55	5.90	1904.....	19.27	52.20	12.50	4.60
1900.....	27.30	46.50	13.59	5.94	1905.....	19.73	46.88	12.90	5.24

The share of the United States has increased from a bare superiority over that of England to an excess of some 9 per cent over England, Germany, and France combined.

## COMMODITIES FROM THE UNITED STATES.

The general character of the import trade of Costa Rica, and to a large extent that of the other Central American countries as well, is illustrated by the following figures compiled from the import statistics for the year ending December 31, 1905, showing the principal imports into Costa Rica in 1905, with percentage of each coming from the United States:

*Share of the United States in the import trade of Costa Rica in 1905, by classes of commodities.*

Class.	Total.	From United States.	
		Value.	Per cent.
Textiles .....	\$1, 171, 159	\$243, 674	20. 8
Foodstuffs, including breadstuffs, provisions, wines, etc. ....	1, 070, 262	670, 882	62. 7
Iron and steel, and manufactures of .....	777, 336	525, 078	67. 5
Paints, pigments, dyes, etc. ....	157, 690	92, 577	58. 7
Chemicals, drugs, medicines, etc. ....	147, 306	66, 401	45. 1
Paper, and manufactures of .....	111, 330	31, 814	28. 6
Tobacco, and manufactures of .....	100, 899	66, 684	66. 5
Carts, carriages, etc. ....	73, 398	71, 889	97. 9
Leather, unenumerated .....	76, 874	55, 126	71. 7
Lumber .....	66, 137	65, 738	99. 4
Coined money .....	501, 601	501, 601	100. 0
All other articles .....	985, 425	314, 599	31. 9
Total .....	5, 239, 477	2, 706, 063	46. 9

The above table gives a sufficiently clear idea of the chief classes of commodities imported into Costa Rica from the United States, but a more important question remains—the growth or decline of our trade in specific articles. The following table throws light on this point. It gives annual average values, in United States gold, of the principal exports from the United States for the five-year periods stated.

*Average annual imports of specified articles into Costa Rica from the United States, 1895-1904.*

Article.	1895-1899.	1900-1904.	Article.	1895-1899.	1900-1904.
Textiles .....	\$113, 400	\$202, 400	Leather, and manufactures of .....	\$22, 400	\$34, 400
Foodstuffs, including breadstuffs, provisions, wines, liquors, etc. ....	405, 000	491, 000	Scientific instruments and apparatus .....	19, 400	39, 000
Iron and steel, and manufactures of .....	188, 000	342, 000	Oils .....	19, 200	30, 800
Tobacco, and manufactures of .....	56, 200	68, 600	Carts, carriages, other vehicles, and parts .....	18, 000	51, 200
Wood, and manufactures of .....	50, 600	122, 600	Paper, and manufactures of .....	17, 400	24, 000
Chemicals, drugs, medicines, etc. ....	41, 200	47, 800	Paints, pigments, and colors .....	2, 600	4, 600

In all of these, and they constitute the bulk of American trade with Costa Rica, there has been marked increase. There are, however, certain small items (some of them included in one or another of the

above groups) in which our trade has declined. The more important of them are:

Articles.	1895-1899.	1900-1904.	Articles.	1895-1899.	1900-1904.
Live animals.....	\$9, 200	\$8, 600	Wines, spirits, and liquors....	\$44, 600	\$29, 200
Books, maps, engravings, etchings, etc.....	7, 400	4, 800	Paraffin and paraffin wax....	26, 200	23, 000
Fish.....	21, 600	16, 000	Perfumery and cosmetics.....	4, 600	3, 400
			Vegetables.....	15, 600	15, 000

#### INCREASES AND DECREASES.

The decline in our exports of live animals seems to be merely a part of a general decline in purchases of such animals. Larger numbers are being raised within the country itself and in the neighboring Republics, and it is not probable that any considerable supplies will be brought from the United States. The demand must be confined to a few animals for breeding purposes.

Books, maps, engravings, etchings, etc. (of which the largest item is books), do not present a very promising field for American exporters. American illustrated papers, chromos, lithographs, etc., have a certain sale, but books imported are, of course, printed chiefly in Spanish or French, and American publishers, with a rather limited market for works in those languages, can hardly compete with Spanish, French, and German houses.

In fish the United States continues to hold the larger part of the market in spite of the decline. The falling off is difficult to explain. It seems likely to be only temporary, though Spain, France, Germany, and Italy are sending considerable quantities, especially of sardines and canned shellfish.

In perfumery and cosmetics the share of the United States is small at best. France is the chief source of supply and seems likely to remain so.

The falling off in our sales of vegetables is so slight as to be of little significance. The same can not be said, however, in regard to the decline in our sales of wines, liquors, etc. A few years ago there were indications that we were building up a fair trade in these goods, especially in wines. The foothold then obtained seems now to have been lost in favor of Portugal, Spain, and France.

#### HONDURAS.

##### SHARE OF THE UNITED STATES IN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The statistical office of the Government of Honduras has recently prepared a statement of the foreign trade of the country for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1905. The figures are of considerable interest as

emphasizing the preponderance of the United States in the commerce of the Republic.

The total imports of the country for the year were valued at \$2,362,760, and of this amount the United States furnished \$1,689,900, or over 70 per cent. The exports were more than twice as large as the imports (\$5,564,003), the United States taking \$4,622,700, or more than 80 per cent. The share of other countries is shown by the following table:

*Foreign trade of Honduras, year ended July 31, 1905, by countries.*

Country.	Imports into Honduras.	Exports from Honduras.	Country.	Imports into Honduras.	Exports from Honduras.
United States.....	\$1,689,900	\$4,622,700	Japan.....	\$1,800	-----
England.....	212,800	85,500	Guatemala.....	1,600	\$130,000
Germany.....	185,000	217,400	Cuba.....	900	391,100
British Honduras.....	95,000	74,400	Panama.....	200	1,300
France.....	66,500	3,600	Costa Rica.....	-----	3,800
Nicaragua.....	56,600	15,500	All others.....	15,000	-----
Spain.....	21,300	-----	Total.....	2,362,800	5,564,000
Salvador.....	8,400	18,600			
China.....	8,000	-----			

The principal items of export are the various natural vegetable products of the country, these reaching a value of \$2,593,700. Mineral exports were valued at \$1,998,700, and animal exports at \$909,000. Among the vegetable products exported, bananas are by far the most important, the total value of shipments being \$2,078,400. Cocoanuts come next, with \$210,900; then hard woods, with \$128,100; rubber, with \$83,900; coffee, with \$52,700, and sarsaparilla, \$30,000.

The chief mineral export is copper, \$1,154,000; gold and silver make up most of the balance, \$813,700. The only important animal products exported are cattle, \$595,600, and hides and skins, \$298,000.

#### COMMANDING POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The report from which the above figures are compiled illustrates the great strength of the United States in the markets of Honduras, but it fails to reveal the equally important fact that the commanding position of the United States has been attained only in recent years. Ten years ago the sales of the United States to Honduras were not only much smaller in absolute amount, but they constituted a far less important share in the total purchases of that country. And the increase has shown itself not merely in one or two classes of goods, but in nearly every important item of our trade. The following figures illustrate the development of exports from the United States, values being stated in United States gold. The figures represent annual averages for two five-year periods.

*Average annual imports of specified classes of articles into Honduras from the United States, 1895-1904.*

Class.*	1895-1899.	1900-1904.	Class.	1895-1899.	1900-1904.
All foodstuffs, including breadstuffs, provisions, wines, liquors, etc.....	\$131,600	\$220,300	Explosives.....	\$21,700	\$42,900
Cotton goods.....	181,400	278,900	Quicksilver.....	43,300	47,900
Iron and steel, and manufactures of.....	92,600	151,100	Wood, and manufactures of..	20,000	38,900
Chemicals, drugs, medicines, etc.....	35,400	51,300	Leather, and manufactures of	14,700	33,200
			Sugar and molasses.....	14,400	20,400
			Oils.....	10,500	19,100
			All goods.....	667,200	1,057,200

The only goods showing a decline between the two periods are a few unimportant ones: Scientific instruments and apparatus, \$5,700 to \$4,500; notions, \$2,300 to \$1,900; soap, \$8,100 to \$6,600; and bottled wines, \$2,100 to \$1,400.

Besides the foregoing more important classes of goods there are many others which show a similar increase—paper, candles, cars, carriages and other vehicles, coal, earthen and china ware, glassware, rubber manufactures, lamps and chandeliers, matches, oilcloths, paints, etc., perfumery and cosmetics, manufactures of straw and palm leaf, tinware, etc. The rapid rise of the United States to the controlling position in the commerce of Honduras is but one of many illustrations of what our exporters may do in time in many parts of Spanish America.

#### GUATEMALA.

##### REVIVAL OF COMMERCIAL LIFE.

In 1897 the United States sent to Guatemala goods to the value of \$2,992,000; in 1898 this figure dropped to \$1,163,000, and in 1900 to \$765,000. England in 1896 sent \$2,000,000; in 1899, \$640,000. Germany in 1897, \$800,000; in 1898, \$440,000; and in 1899, \$250,000. The lowest ebb of the import trade was reached in 1899 and 1900. Since then there has been a gradual recovery.

The official figures of imports for the year 1904 showed considerable increase over previous years. Those for 1905, which have just been published by the Guatemalan Government, exhibit still further advance. Beginning with the years immediately following the crisis the figures are shown in the annexed table, which represent annual average values for the three-year periods stated and for 1904 and 1905 separately:

*Foreign trade of Guatemala, 1899-1905.*

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1899-1901.....	\$3,714,500	\$7,761,100	1904.....	\$5,041,100	\$7,551,900
1902-1904.....	\$4,009,900	\$7,767,400	1905.....	6,841,400	8,237,800

\* Average annual value.

## EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

The first table below shows the average annual values of exports and imports for the eleven years ending with 1904 and for the year 1905 between Guatemala and the United States, England, Germany, and France.

*Trade of Guatemala with specified countries, 1894-1905.*

Country.	Imports into Guatemala.				Exports from Guatemala.			
	1894-1904.		1905.		1894-1904.		1905.	
	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.	Value.	Per cent.
United States .....	\$2, 125, 300	36. 6	\$3, 067, 000	44. 8	\$2, 166, 600	25. 9	\$2, 875, 300	34. 9
England .....	1, 222, 700	22. 6	1, 570, 100	22. 9	1, 287, 400	15. 4	1, 050, 500	12. 8
Germany .....	1, 151, 000	20. 0	1, 408, 500	20. 6	4, 506, 000	53. 8	4, 078, 600	49. 5
France .....	534, 700	9. 2	269, 500	3. 9	201, 300	2. 4	25, 300	. 3

French trade with Guatemala has sunk almost into insignificance; English and German have remained nearly stationary, with a slight increase in their share of the imports and some decline in their share of the exports, while that of the United States has increased in both respects. Our share in the import trade in 1905 was nearly as large as that of England, Germany, and France combined.

## GROWTH OF IMPORTS.

It is a common statement that American exports to Guatemala consist chiefly of foodstuffs, and I have repeatedly been told by persons supposedly familiar with the facts that the reason for the recent increase in American trade is the shortage of Guatemalan maize crops, which has made necessary the purchase of foreign supplies. An examination of the figures proves this to be but partial truth. It is true that foodstuffs constitute the largest single item in our exports to Guatemala; it is likewise true that a very considerable part of the increase in Guatemala's imports in 1905 consisted of these same goods, but these facts tell but part of the tale, for there are other extremely important items in our trade with Guatemala which show similar increase with foodstuffs. In 1905, when Guatemala's purchases of foodstuffs from the United States were abnormally large, they formed only about 35 per cent of her total purchases from us; at least an equal percentage is made up of sundry manufactured goods, of which the chief are iron and steel and textiles. On the other hand, the growth in Guatemalan imports is in many lines of goods which offer us a market. The shortage of the Guatemalan maize crop affected mainly the importation of breadstuffs, the increase for the year being \$558,000

(from \$450,000 in 1904 to \$1,008,000 in 1905), but other increases are scarcely less significant, as will be seen from the following:

*Principal articles of import into Guatemala showing increases in 1905.*

Article.	1904.	1905.	Article.	1904.	1905.
Other foodstuffs .....	\$168,000	\$409,000	Glassware and porcelain..	\$17,000	\$48,000
Iron and steel .....	175,000	422,000	Coal.....	49,000	69,000
Textiles .....	1,249,000	1,467,000	Tallow .....	39,000	73,000

There were also many other smaller items. In most of these classes of goods in which Guatemalan purchases have made marked gains the United States has contributed largely increased amounts, and in all of them except textiles and glassware the United States already holds the bulk of the trade. We furnish 89 per cent of the breadstuffs, 50 per cent of the other foodstuffs, 42 per cent of the iron and steel, 92 per cent of the coal, 98 per cent of the tallow, 22 per cent of the glassware, and 21 per cent of the textiles.

#### KINDS OF GOODS NEEDED.

A clear idea of the kinds of goods in demand in Guatemala and the position of the United States in the trade may be obtained from the following table, which includes all principal items of Guatemalan import (values in United States gold):

*Principal imports into Guatemala and share of the United States therein for specified years.*

Article.	1905.			Average per annum from United States.		
	All countries.	United States.		1899-1901.	1902-1904.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).  Per cent.
		Value.	Per cent.			
<b>Foodstuffs:</b>						
Breadstuffs .....	\$1,054,800	\$937,500	88.8			
Beverages .....	210,100	45,400	21.6			
Provisions .....	128,000	116,200	90.8			
Fruits and vegetables .....	38,400	29,500	76.8			
Sundry preserved goods .....	89,600	48,400	54.0			
All others .....	25,700	4,800	18.8			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,546,600</b>	<b>1,181,800</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>\$439,500</b>	<b>\$445,100</b>	<b>+ 1.3</b>
<b>Textiles:</b>						
Cottons .....	1,447,600	317,300	21.9	171,600	239,900	+ 39.8
Woolens .....	143,600	800	.5			
Silks .....	163,600	68,800	41.9			
Linens .....	12,400	1,000	7.9			
Sacks .....	135,000	18,600	13.8			
All other .....	11,300	1,000	8.9			
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,913,500</b>	<b>407,500</b>	<b>21.3</b>			
<b>Iron and steel:</b>						
Machinery .....	152,200	78,600	51.6			
Agricultural and laborers' tools .....	107,600	21,700	20.2			
Mechanics' tools .....	24,300	9,400	38.7			
Railway materials .....	93,800	68,200	72.7			
Household utensils .....	76,400	16,800	22.0			
Galvanized roofing .....	60,550	6,800	11.2			
Pipes and fittings .....	19,800	11,200	56.0			



*Principal imports into Guatemala and share of the United States therein for specified years—Continued.*

Article.	1905			Average per annum from United States.		
	All countries.	United States.		1899-1901.	1902-1904.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).
		Value.	Per cent.			
Iron and steel—Continued.						<i>Per cent.</i>
Fence wire.....	\$30,000	\$22,400	74.9	.....	.....	.....
Hardware.....	13,300	6,500	48.7	.....	.....	.....
Iron and steel for industrial uses..	32,400	23,000	70.9	.....	.....	.....
All other.....	92,400	33,600	36.4	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	702,100	298,000	42.4	\$139,200	\$180,000	+ 29.6
Paper.....	104,500	18,600	17.8	16,500	20,800	+ 26.1
Glass and glassware.....	38,700	8,700	22.4	6,300	9,400	+ 49.2
Cars, carriages, etc.....	5,700	3,100	54.8	14,100	11,300	- 19.9
Wood:						
Unmanufactured.....	42,700	42,300	99.1	.....	.....	.....
Manufactures.....	27,300	9,200	33.8	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	70,000	51,500	73.7	40,200	84,200	+109.4
Leather:						
Unmanufactured.....	51,500	33,000	64.1	.....	.....	.....
Boots and shoes.....	6,500	4,900	76.9	.....	.....	.....
Other manufactures.....	14,400	1,900	12.9	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	72,400	39,800	55.0	13,700	30,900	+125.5
Coal.....	69,300	63,900	92.2	7,700	32,000	+315.6
Oils.....	72,000	54,300	75.4	31,300	40,900	+ 30.7
Paints, pigments, colors, etc.....	25,400	15,800	62.3	12,500	13,500	+ 8.0
Chemicals, drugs, medicines, etc.....	128,200	59,100	46.1	35,300	33,400	- 5.4
Explosives.....	22,000	21,700	98.6	19,000	22,200	+ 16.8
Copper manufactures.....	16,400	4,100	25.0	1,300	2,600	+100.0

## HINTS FOR AMERICAN EXPORTERS.

The bulk of American trade with Guatemala is seen to be in food-stuffs and in iron and steel goods, and in both of these classes of commodities as a whole we supply a larger share than any other country. There are many separate items included in these headings in which we are, however, far behind some of our competitors. A more detailed examination of these latter may offer hints to our exporters as to lines in which their trade might be increased. The annexed table shows specified imports into Guatemala, share of the United States therein, and principal sources of competition in 1905:

Articles.	All countries.	United States.	Chief competitors.
Breadstuffs;			
Rice.....	\$37,100	\$26,500	Germany.
Malt.....	32,300	21,200	Chile.
Crackers, etc.....	5,600	3,900	England, Germany.
Paste preparations.....	4,100	1,800	Italy.
Provisions:			
Butter.....	4,600	2,800	Germany.
Cheese.....	8,300	3,500	Italy, Germany.
Hams, bacon, sausages.....	4,700	500	Spain.
Sundry preserved goods:			
Wooden coverings.....	9,800	8,200	Germany, Spain.
Other coverings.....	79,800	40,200	Germany.
Sweets and comfits.....	11,000	4,200	England, Germany.

Articles.	All countries.	United States.	Chief competitors.
<b>Beverages:</b>			
Mineral waters .....	\$6,500	\$1,600	England, France.
Beer .....	44,800	6,400	Germany.
Spirits .....	54,600	18,200	France.
Ginger ale .....	2,600	600	England.
Liquors .....	7,300	400	France.
Cider .....	1,600	400	Spain.
Wine, red .....	41,700	14,500	France, Spain.
Wine, white .....	35,700	2,630	Spain, France, Germany.
Wine, sparkling .....	12,500	65	France.
Table oil .....	9,900	3,200	France, Spain.
<b>Iron and steel:</b>			
Electrical material and apparatus .....	20,700	5,900	Germany.
Firearms—revolvers .....	6,600	6,000	Spain.
Others .....	6,100	670	Germany, Belgium, England.
<b>Household utensils.</b> .....	76,400	16,800	Germany.
Pumps .....	2,400	1,100	Germany, England.
Pipes and fittings .....	19,300	11,200	England, Belgium.
Hardware .....	13,300	6,500	Germany.
Tools and implements .....	131,900	31,100	Germany, England.
Galvanized roofing .....	60,500	6,800	Germany.
Machinery driven by animal, water, or steam power .....	113,300	45,200	England, Germany.
Typewriters .....	3,075	2,774	Germany.

## COMPETITION IN TEXTILES.

In textiles the United States holds but 21 per cent of the total trade, yet there are certain lines of these goods in which we are making progress, which is prophetic of considerable changes in the near future. In woolen, linen, and jute manufactures we hardly compete at all, but in silks we already hold the largest share, and in several classes of cottons we have made marked progress. The table on page 78 shows imports of silk and cotton goods into Guatemala, share of the United States therein, and principal sources of competition in 1905.

Articles.	All countries.	United States.	Chief competitors.
<b>Silk goods:</b>			
Ready-made goods .....	\$63,300	\$38,900	China, Japan.
Shawls and mufflers .....	32,100	20,200	Japan.
Ribbons .....	19,500	35	Germany, England.
Umbrellas and parasols .....	4,500	750	Germany, Italy.
Silk floss .....	16,500	7,100	England, Japan.
Piece goods .....	18,300	1,300	Japan, France, Germany.
<b>Cotton Goods:</b>			
Ready-made goods .....	45,900	3,600	England, Germany.
Ribbons .....	4,700	130	Germany.
Corsets .....	4,500	600	Germany, England.
Drills .....	135,200	53,500	England, Germany.
Blankets .....	24,300	4,000	Do.
Thread and yarn .....	190,200	1,800	England.
Umbrellas and parasols .....	4,700	1,800	Germany.
Underclothing .....	56,600	4,200	Do.
<b>Piece goods—</b>			
Unbleached .....	372,200	134,700	England.
Bleached .....	114,800	8,200	Do.
Dyed .....	92,700	38,500	England, Germany.
Prints .....	124,600	43,900	England.
Twills .....	33,500	300	Do.
All other .....	120,300	10,400	England, Germany.
Towels .....	10,400	250	England.

In cottons the United States makes the best showing in drills, unbleached and dyed goods, and in prints. There is a steadily increasing demand for American goods of this sort not only in Guatemala but in all Central America. The difficulties which stand in the way of increased business are chiefly those which affect the sale of our cotton goods in all Spanish America. They have been repeatedly alluded to.

#### NICARAGUA, SALVADOR, AND BRITISH HONDURAS.

Little need be added as to the trade of Nicaragua, Salvador, and British Honduras. The conditions existing there are similar to those already described as pertaining to the neighboring States, Nicaragua and British Honduras belonging to the group whose commerce has advanced in recent years, and Salvador to the group where commercial depression has made itself felt.

A considerable portion of the trade of British Honduras is probably transit trade to Guatemala. The United States has made definite advances in nearly all important commodities, our total exports rising from an average of \$511,000 for the five years 1895-1899 to \$813,000 for the years 1900-1904, the increase affecting all chief classes of commodities with the single exception of malt liquors, which have decreased from an average of \$11,800 per annum to \$9,300.

In Nicaragua there has been a total increase from \$1,005,000 per annum to \$1,405,000, but it has not been quite so general for all classes of commodities. In addition to malt liquors, which have dropped from \$20,900 per annum to \$17,200, must be mentioned wines, which have fallen from \$19,300 to \$11,600; and cars, carriages, etc., which show a decrease from \$10,300 to \$7,800 per annum.

Salvador presents directly opposite conditions. Our total exports have decreased from \$1,163,000 per annum to \$794,000, and the decline affects all commodities except cotton goods, explosives, and leather manufactures. Even iron and steel, in which lies our greatest strength in Spanish America, have fallen from \$252,000 to \$152,000 per annum. The decline is part of a general movement, however, and can not be regarded as permanent or affecting the United States alone, and its significance is more than offset by the growth from \$179,000 to \$233,000 per annum which has taken place of our sales of cotton goods. It is said that in prints, especially, in spite of the depression in Salvador, American goods are rapidly ousting the European.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FIRST NINE MONTHS 1906.

The trade report of the Argentine Republic for the first nine months of the year 1906, as compared with the same period of 1905, is as follows:

[Values in gold.]

	1905.	1906.	Increase (+) or de- crease (-).
Imports .....	\$155,651,460	\$197,315,514	+\$41,664,054
Exports .....	247,110,133	224,631,261	- 22,478,872
Total .....	402,761,593	421,946,775	+ 19,185,182

## EXPORTS FIRST TEN MONTHS 1906.

The export figures of Argentine Republic for the first ten months of 1906 are as follows, corresponding returns for the same period of the previous year being also furnished for purposes of comparison:

Articles.	Ten months—	
	1906.	1905.
Oxhides:		
Dry .....	number.. 2,144,319	1,524,521
Salt .....	do.... 1,275,075	1,436,451
Horsehides:		
Dry .....	do.... 141,114	84,896
Salt .....	do.... 14,736	112,391
Sheepskins.....	bales.. 43,793	46,647
Hair .....	do.... 3,749	5,023
Tallow .....	pipes.. 17,972	26,219
Do .....	casks.. 58,842	86,770
Do .....	hogsheads.. 3,601	15,748
Goatskins.....	bales.. 8,226	11,393
Wool .....	do.... 272,521	336,190
Wheat .....	tons.. 2,135,860	2,576,285
Maize .....	do.... 2,073,068	1,938,848
Linseed .....	do.... 449,746	559,536
Flour .....	do.... 100,883	103,537
Bran .....	do.... 145,276	122,885
Pollards .....	bags.. 45,972	85,858
Oilseed .....	do.... 170,651	169,062
Hay .....	bales.. 1,320,668	759,884
Quebracho.....	tons.. 241,889	221,967
Quebracho extract .....	do.... 46,614	24,577
Butter .....	cases.. 110,001	159,440
Mutton, carcasses.....	number.. 2,492,763	2,942,866
Beef .....	quarters.. 1,673,700	1,564,376

## MOVEMENT OF THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES, OCTOBER, 1906.

During October, 1906, there arrived at Buenos Ayres, 137 ocean-going steamers, of 323,718 tons net register, carrying 37,899 passengers, 169,804 tons coal, and 232,457 tons general merchandise.

**TRADE OF THE PORT OF ROSARIO 1900-1906.**

According to statistics recently published, the trade of the port of Rosario, Argentine Republic, during the years 1900 to 1905 and first half of 1906, was as follows, in tons:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1900.....	\$305, 292	\$1, 214, 992	1904.....	\$628, 469	\$2, 153, 454
1901.....	345, 750	1, 063, 314	1905.....	726, 908	2, 232, 574
1902.....	280, 659	740, 681	1906 (first half).....	561, 812	1, 480, 548
1903.....	432, 706	1, 634, 926			

**INSPECTION OF IMPORTED ANIMAL FOOD PRODUCTS.**

By decree of October 4, 1906, it is provided that after January 1, 1907, all animal food products imported into the Argentine Republic must have been previously inspected in order to guarantee that the animals from which the products are derived did not suffer from contagious diseases, and that the products are in sound condition and fit for consumption. These products must be accompanied by a certificate, duly legalized by an Argentine consul from the country of origin, to the effect that the product is from a factory subject to sanitary supervision similar to that enforced in Argentina.

The law for the regulation of factories in the Argentine Republic provides for an examination of all animal food products intended for export by the veterinary bureau, which shall affix thereto a stamp showing technical examination. A certificate also must be produced showing that the factory where the product is prepared has undergone sanitary inspection. All exports must bear a stamp showing the place of manufacture.

**BOLIVIA.****NEW MONETARY LAW.**

President MONTES, on September 14, 1906, approved the following monetary law:

“The national Congress decrees:

“ARTICLE 1. There is established as the monetary unit of account the gold peso of one-fifth of a pound sterling—that is, of 1.5976 grams, 0.916 $\frac{2}{3}$  fine, equal to 1.464466 grams, 1.000 fine.

“ART. 2. The gold peso is divided into 100 centavos.

“ART. 3. The only coins of gold to be struck shall be the piece of 5 pesos gold with a weight of 7.988 grams, 0.916 $\frac{2}{3}$  fine; and the piece

of 2 pesos, 50 centavos, with a weight of 3.994 grams of a like fineness. The diameter of both shall be exactly equal to the English sovereign and half sovereign.

"ART. 4. The tolerance allowed both in the weight and in the fineness of national gold coin to be emitted shall be the same as fixed by English law for the sovereign and half sovereign—that is, 0.002 for fineness and 2 milligrams for weight.

"ART. 5. English sovereigns and half sovereigns and Peruvian libras and half libras shall have legal circulation in Bolivia and shall have an unlimited legal tender value of 5 and of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pesos gold, respectively.

"ART. 6. The expenses of coining gold coin are to the account of the State, so that the national mint shall pay in coined gold, reduced to the fineness of 1.000, an amount equal to that received in ingots at the same fineness.

"ART. 7. Coinage of gold is unlimited. The mint shall receive, to be converted into coin, all which may be presented.

"ART. 8. Loss in weight by abrasion of gold coin shall be borne by the holder thereof. There shall be retired from circulation 5-peso pieces which have lost in weight as much as 50 milligrams and  $2\frac{1}{2}$ -peso pieces which have lost 30 milligrams, and for these the national mint shall pay the value thereof proportioned to the weight remaining.

"For the purposes of this article foreign coins mentioned in article 5 of this law are considered as national money.

"ART. 9. Silver money is of three kinds:

"1. The piece of 50 centavos of the gold peso, with a weight of 15 grams and diameter of 32 millimeters.

"2. The piece of 20 centavos, with a weight of 6 grams and diameter of 25 millimeters.

"3. The piece of 10 centavos, with a weight of 3 grams and diameter of 20 millimeters.

"ART. 10. The standard of fineness of silver coin is 0.900. The tolerance in fineness above or below shall not exceed 0.003. The tolerance in weight may not be more or less than 3 milligrams in 50-centavo pieces, and 4 milligrams in 20 and 10 centavo pieces.

"ART. 11. Nickel coins are of three kinds:

"1. The piece of 4 centavos, with weight of 5 grams and diameter of 25 millimeters.

"2. The piece of 2 centavos, with weight of 2.50 grams and diameter of 15 millimeters.

"3. The piece of 1 centavo, with weight of 1.75 grams and diameter of 15 millimeters.

"ART. 12. The alloy of nickel coin shall be the same as that of the pieces at present in circulation.

"ART. 13. The Executive, keeping in view conditions of art and of

durability, shall fix the die stamp of national coins, gold, silver, and nickel, making known by special decree that which he may adopt as the sole device to be used in the Republic.

“ART. 14. Both silver and nickel coins are subsidiary money and are not legal tender except in payments up to 10 pesos for silver, and up to 1 peso for nickel coins.

“ART. 15. Fiscal offices shall receive and exchange for gold all subsidiary coin presented to them.

ART. 16. Subsidiary coin worn by use shall be exchanged at par by the State. Coins with holes drilled therein or intentionally mutilated shall cease to have legal circulation and shall be retired, paying therefor solely their intrinsic value as metal.

ART. 17. Subsidiary coins which by use have lost 5 per cent in weight shall be exchanged for new coins.

“ART. 18. The Executive is authorized to issue silver money up to 7,000,000 pesos and nickel money up to 1,700,000 pesos in the following proportions :

In pieces of—	Pesos.
50 Centavos.....	1,000,000
20 Centavos.....	3,000,000
10 Centavos.....	3,000,000
4 Centavos.....	800,000
2 Centavos.....	800,000
1 Centavo.....	100,000

“ART. 19. Issue of subsidiary coin under authority of the preceding article shall be made by the Executive, taking care not to exceed the limit of trade requirements in the circulation thereof.

“ART. 20. The new issue of silver money shall be made from the present coinage which may be withdrawn. Any excess in the latter which may result shall be reduced to bars and sold abroad on account of the state.

“ART. 21. Preserving the present conversion value of bolivianos at 12.5 to the pound sterling, the value of the present boliviano is fixed at forty centavos of the gold peso (\$0.40), the rate at which conversion of all the present money in the country shall be made.

“ART. 22. Until the 31st of December, 1908, the State will exchange for gold and the new subsidiary coinage all the present silver and copper money. After this date all that is then remaining in circulation will be treated as simple merchandise and will be reduced to bars on account of the owners thereof.

“ART. 23. For so long as the Executive may deem expedient the present nickel money may be continued in circulation with a fixed value of 4 centavos gold for the pieces of 10 centavos of a boliviano and of 2 centavos gold for the pieces of 5 centavos of a boliviano. Whenever the new nickel coinage enters into free circulation, the present nickel coinage shall be recoined with the new die.

## "TRANSITORY PROVISIONS.

"ART. 24. From the date of the promulgation of this law coinage of the present silver money shall be suspended.

"The national mint shall pay within the maximum period of ninety days the amounts unpaid due for imports of bullion already received.

"ART. 25. After January 1, 1907, banks of discount and of issue (Bancos Hipotecarios y de Emisión) shall keep their accounts, designating values in gold pesos.

"ART. 26. Banks of issue may emit bills of 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 pesos gold.

"ART. 27. Every bank within the limit of its legal authority to issue shall have the power to supply the public, in proportion as necessities may demand, with bills of the denominations enumerated in the preceding article.

"ART. 28. Up to January 1, 1908, the existing issue of banks shall be entirely changed for the new issue in pesos gold, exception being made of bills of 1 boliviano, which may continue circulating until December 31 of the present year with the fixed value of \$0.40, provided the Executive may deem it desirable, and in his judgment this may be necessary in order to avoid disturbances which may arise on account of the new monetary unit.

"ART. 29. Bills subject to be retired and not so retired prior to the date set out in the preceding article, shall be taxed as against the holders thereof 2 centavos gold per boliviano.

"ART. 30. After January 1, 1908, banks shall pay all obligations and convert their bills into gold; until this date they may continue making use of the present money.

"ART. 31. After January 1, 1908, the metallic reserve of banks shall be made up of gold coin or ingots of the same metal, and subsidiary money (silver and nickel) shall form no part thereof, except in the proportion of 1 per cent on the subscribed capital.

"ART. 32. Amounts which the banks may have on January 1, 1908, of the present coinage of silver, copper, and nickel shall be exchanged by the State for gold.

"ART. 33. The provisions contained in articles 26, 27, 30, and 31 of this law shall be incorporated in the law concerning banks of issue.

"ART. 34. After January 1, 1907, all imports shall be reduced to the new monetary unit, and in relation thereto the State shall effectuate all its collections and payments, for which all fiscal offices shall carry from the indicated date their accounts in pesos gold.

"ART. 35. From the same date the peso gold shall begin to be in force for all transactions and shall have the conversion value for all obligations at the exchange fixed in article 21 of this law.



"ART. 36. After December 31, 1907, all obligations expressed in bolivianos shall be taken as made in pesos gold, reducing thereto at the rate of 12.50 bolivianos for 5 pesos gold.

"ART. 37. While the new issue of stamped paper and stamps upon the basis of the gold coinage is in preparation, those now existing shall be continued in use by surcharging the value thereof, reduced to the new monetary standard, upon each piece.

"ART. 38. Both Government bonds and military compensation bonds shall be replaced by the Executive with new ones representing their present value designated in pesos gold, making the reduction at the rate set out in article 21.

"ART. 39. The Executive shall adopt rules for putting in force this law, and is fully empowered to take all steps which may be necessary and which may lead to accomplishing without embarrassment the conversion of the money in present use.

"ART. 40. All laws which may be in conflict with this law are hereby repealed."

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## BRAZIL.

### THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

Dr. AFFONSO AUGUSTO MOREIRA PENNA was born in the town of Santa Barbara, State of Minas Geraes, on November 30, 1847. He was educated at the Collegio do Garça, and in 1866 entered the Law School of São Paulo, graduating from there in 1870. While pursuing his law studies, he, with his friend and fellow-pupil, Dr. RODRIGUES ALVES, founded the "*Imprensa Academica*," a political and literary journal.

After graduating, he returned to Minas to take up the practice of law in his native town of Santa Barbara, afterwards settling at Barbacena. In 1875 he married MARIA GUILHERMINA DE OLIVEIRA PENNA. His political career began the year previous to his marriage, having been elected Deputy to the Provincial Assembly for the term of 1874-5. He was twice reelected, serving from 1876 to 1877, and from 1878 to 1879. He was affiliated with the Liberal party which came into power with the Sinimbú Ministry on January 5, 1878. He entered the General Assembly as Deputy from the Third District of Minas and was reelected, serving consecutively from that year up to 1889, when the Republic was proclaimed.

Under the MARTINHO CAMPOS Ministry he occupied the War portfolio and during the LAFAYETTE Ministry, the portfolio of Agriculture and Public Works. During the second SARAIVA cabinet, Doctor PENNA was called to preside over the Department of Justice, and it was while he was chief of that Department that the law of September 28, 1885, was passed, granting freedom to all slaves over 60 years of age.

In 1888, he was invited to become a member of the committee appointed to draw up the Civil Code.

After the proclamation of the Republic, Doctor PENNA retired to private life for a short time, but soon again entered the political arena. He was elected Deputy to the Legislature of the State of Minas and was chairman of the committee appointed to draft the State constitution.

In 1892 he was elected, by a unanimous vote, governor of the State of Minas. While holding this office he founded the city of Bello Horizonte and removed the capital from Ouro Preto to that city. He also founded the first law school in the State of Minas.

In 1895 he accepted the presidency of the Bank of the Republic, which office he held until 1898. In 1902 he was appointed to substitute SILVIANO BRANDÃO as Vice-President of the Republic.

#### INAUGURAL MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT AFFONSO PENNA.

President AFFONSO PENNA, in his inaugural message of November 15, 1906, expresses his grateful acknowledgments to his countrymen for the high honor they have bestowed upon him, and he says he will endeavor to deserve this honor, and will employ all his energies to promote the welfare and prosperity of the Brazilian people. He is not unmindful of the great responsibility he has assumed, and prays that he may be able to perform his arduous duties and merit the confidence reposed in him.

The President next refers to the visit he made to several of the States during the past summer, and expresses his gratitude to the governments and people for the affectionate demonstrations with which he was received everywhere. Everything that he saw, read, and heard strengthened his conviction that the country is progressing firmly toward its great destiny.

The economic awakening which the people are witnessing at home and abroad is a sure sign that they are entering upon a new era, which promises rich results for the general happiness. It is necessary to obey this movement, which already holds the modern world in vassalage, and no nation can keep itself aloof without seriously compromising its future. In his programme he has already indicated in a general way the course he would pursue in order to stimulate this movement, and his personal observation of the agricultural, commercial, and industrial conditions in the States has strengthened his purpose of vigorously forwarding the political policy which he has there outlined.

The constant complaints made by farmers that the price of their products does not compensate the labor employed have deeply engaged the public attention during the last few years. This is indeed a matter calling for profound study, and is closely connected with the welfare and progress of the nation. These complaints are well founded.

According to the statistics of the export trade for 1905, the value in gold of the Brazilian exports of coffee, rubber, cotton, sugar, tobacco, herva-maté, etc., was £44,653,000, or 685,456,000 *milreis* national currency, while in 1904 the export value in gold was £39,439,000, or 776,543,000 *milreis* national currency. That is, while the exports in 1905 were greater than in 1904, the producers received 91,087,000 *milreis* less than in 1904, whereas if the rate of exchange had been the same as in 1904, they would have received 208,000 *milreis* more. So marked a difference in the short space of one year can not fail to cause great disturbances in the national economy, placing the producers in a critical situation. Public officials can not remain indifferent to these facts. The cause of the evil is, in the opinion of the President, in the poor quality of the national currency, which is subject to constant oscillations in value. What the country needs is a stable currency, and this is to be obtained by substituting a gold currency for a paper currency. He points out that while there has been an increase of 25 per cent in the value of Brazilian currency, the price of imported articles has not decreased in the same proportion, so that the rise in exchange has not benefited consumers, but middlemen. He does not wish to be understood by this as favoring a low rate of exchange for the purpose of increasing the price of national products, but he thinks that the rise in the value of the national currency should be effected slowly and gradually. It must be remembered that sudden changes in the rate of exchange, whether upward or downward, are always ruinous in their consequences. In order to avoid this, the law of 1899 authorized the Government to withdraw the paper currency from circulation in order to increase its value. This policy, the President thinks, should be continued, but it should be supplemented by measures which will prevent the disturbances occasioned by a rapid valorization, such as occurred last year.

Referring to the manufacturing industry of Brazil, the President states that although it is in its infancy it seems to be progressing toward prosperity. During his visit to the States he observed that factories were springing up everywhere and were perfectly equipped for the production of high-class goods. These factories employ many thousands of operatives and represent an investment of hundreds of thousands of *contos*. He recommends that the manufacturing industries be protected by a moderately high tariff.

During his administration special attention will be given to the development of the railway system and to the improvement of the ports.

He refers to the heavy export taxes maintained in some of the States which prevent the circulation of national products, and cites Mexico as an example to be followed, whose economic progress is attributed to the abolition of such duties. The agricultural and manufacturing

industries are counseled to adopt labor-saving machinery which will enable them to increase their production, and the formation of cooperative credit associations and the establishment of commercial schools and institutions for technical and professional training are urgently recommended. He says: "The youth of the nation should be afforded the means of equipping itself in order to exercise with intelligence and profit the noble profession which is exercising such a powerful influence in the modern world."

The conflict between capital and labor, which is of such a grave and serious character in other countries, happily does not exist in Brazil owing to the scarcity of labor. It is easy for all to find employment. However, he thinks they should not rest apathetically in the security of the present, but should see that the laws of Brazil, with respect to mutual-aid associations and trades unions, are on a par with the progress in these lines made in other countries.

Touching on the subject of immigration, he calls attention to the urgent need of foreign immigrants in Brazil and says that any sacrifices the country may make to this end will be abundantly compensated for. As proof of this statement he cites the flourishing condition of many colonies which are agricultural and industrial centers of the first order. Immigrants should be encouraged to remain permanently in the country by aiding them to acquire property.

The President declares it his intention to give special consideration to the subject of education and that he will endeavor to put an end to the confusion and uncertainty which now reigns as the result of obscure and contradictory rules and regulations.

The President emphasizes the importance to Brazil of the works undertaken by the preceding administration for the sanitation and embellishment of the capital of the Republic and thinks they should be supplemented by an abundant water supply.

Referring to the Pan-American Conference of Rio de Janeiro, he says:

"The meeting of the International American Conference at Rio de Janeiro and the visit with which the eminent statesman and Secretary of State of the United States, Mr. ELIHU ROOT, honored our country and other countries of South America are events of extraordinary political importance, marking a new era in the relations of the peoples of the New World.

"To base these relations on a broad policy of mutual confidence, to promote the development of trade by the exchange of products peculiar to each region, to abandon misconceptions and prejudices which are wholly unjustifiable, is the rigorous duty of all the American Governments and the rule of conduct of Brazil in its international relations.

"In the period of formation of our political existence the statesmen of Brazil realized the great importance of establishing closer relations

with the young and already flourishing Republic of the United States of America, which was the first among the colonies of the New World to proclaim its independence. This traditional policy has received a great impetus in recent years, and I am convinced will continue to merit the solicitous attention of both nations.

“Between the Republic of Brazil and its sister Republics there exist no differences which can not be decided amicably and without fear of serious conflict.

“In this blessed American Continent—one may affirm it boldly—there can be emulation only in the field of economic prosperity, of moral and material progress, and in conquests of civilization, each nation seeking to draw the greatest advantage from its splendid natural gifts, so as to grow in greatness and offer the largest sum of benefits to humanity.

“Happily there are wanting here the factors which explain the system of armed peace, that scourge which leads to ruin the nations which are compelled to adopt it. We, on our part, have maintained a traditional policy of peace and harmony, and in the calm deliberations of Cabinets or in arbitration tribunals have succeeded in settling controversies which have come down to us from colonial times. The fact that our naval and land forces have been maintained at the same size for many years, notwithstanding the great increase in the area under cultivation and the great development in our national and foreign trade, eloquently attests our pacific purposes. This does not mean, however, that we should neglect to put our military force, with its splendid traditions of bravery and patriotism, in a condition to fulfill its high and noble mission as defenders of the national honor and vigilant guardians of the Constitution and laws. The loss of valuable war vessels which our navy suffered some years ago abundantly justifies the action of the Government in seeking to replace them with vessels constructed in accordance with the needs of modern naval warfare. In the same way, to improve the military organization and renew the war material within the limits prescribed by the state of our finances, it is the duty of our Government, as it is that of every government conscious of its responsibilities, and it ought to be able to perform this duty without having attributed to it purposes of aggression, for it has been and always will be our aim to promote closer relations with all nations.”

The President concludes his message with the following:

“To govern within the Constitution and the laws, to respect the rights and legitimate interests of all, to practice justice, these are rules I have endeavored to observe whenever it has been given to me to exercise any portion of the public power, and I shall continue to follow them in the high position in which the confidence of my compatriots has placed me.”

## SPEECH OF BARON DO RIO BRANCO.

The following is an extract from the speech of Baron Do Rio BRANCO, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the officers of the Brazilian army, delivered at Rio de Janeiro on November 10, 1906, the translation being furnished by the Brazilian Embassy at Washington.

"The movement of friendliness that acquired greater strength of late between the United States of America and Brazil is due, undoubtedly, to the rare accomplishments of our Ambassador in Washington, to the skill with which he knows how to express the sentiments of the Government of this country. But above all, it is due to the growing opinion acquired by Brazil in the esteem of the world in a few years of international peace, in which she gained the opportunity of throwing herself resolutely forward in every kind of moral and material improvement. Without this, which is really the work of the whole nation and of its best advisers and political leaders, the spontaneous and almost unanimous vote of the Republics of our continent would not have been given to the city of Rio de Janeiro as the meeting place of the Third International American Conference. Nor could we have had the privilege of the visit of the eminent statesman, ELIHU ROOT, eloquent champion of the policy of friendship among nations, which the great President ROOSEVELT represents—a policy that the United States of Brazil, as well as the United States of America, wish warmly to see accepted and consolidated in this section of the world.

"The demonstration that you have made recently to the President of the Republic and the one with which you honor me to-day are not of the kind that could give cause of suspicion or inquietude abroad. As Brazilians, you military men, praising the remarkable words addressed by Secretary Root to the Conference, give a proof of your sentiments of American solidarity, of loving affection for peace and concord, of friendliness toward all the nations of our Continent, all which Brazil would like to see more and more prosperous and strong, enjoying all the blessings that we wish for our own country.

"You are the soldiers of a nation that from the very beginning of its life has shown invariably not to have any ideas of hegemony or territorial conquests.

"Our first foreign war was made for the defense of a land whose people, tired of anarchy and of military caudillos, had vountarily joined themselves to Brazil, while we were not yet a sovereign nation. Peace was arrived at and Brazil and her adversary, renouncing the contention which they defended by the sword, agreed to make of that land an independent State. Since then gallant Uruguay never had a more true and disinterested friend nor a more ardent partisan of its independence than the Brazilian nation.

“Ever since, in 1851 and 1852, as well as between 1864 and 1870, we only fought to avenge our national honor or to promote the reestablishment of democratic institutions in the countries of the River Plate and the Paraguay. Owing to these the illustrious General MITRE, who knew intimately the convenience for his country of the Brazilian alliance, as we appreciate the good to the general interests of this part of the world of the Argentine friendship, could say in 1880 that Brazil was in the past a destroyer of tyrannies and a liberator of peoples.

“If, while we were the first military power in South America, never the superiority of our strength constituted a danger for our neighbors, and we never entered upon any wars of conquest, less could we think of them now that our Constitution expressly forbids them. We always settled our boundary disputes through friendly agencies, and never went in our pretensions as far as our mother country did. In our late understanding with Bolivia, owing to which we reacquired a part of the large territories that we had transferred to her in 1867, we offered her considerable compensations which, I feel certain, will secure her commercial prosperity in the immediate future. We have ample room within the frontiers that close the territories in which our language is spoken and which were discovered and peopled by our own people.

“Our love of peace is not, however, a reason for us to remain in the condition of military inefficiency to which we have been brought by our civil struggles and in a period of political agitation consequent to the change of our form of government, a period, we believe, happily closed forever. It is not in the power of one nation alone to avoid international conflicts. Even neutralized States, like Switzerland and Belgium, care seriously and patriotically for their military defenses in case of possible attack. The large extent of our littoral and that of our interior, the example given us by our neighbors, who armed themselves while our attention was engaged in internal politics, impose on us the duty of creating the elements necessary for our defense. We are bound to organize our national safety, to preserve our dignity, and to look for the guaranty of our rights, which sometimes force only can give. We require an efficient army and considerable military reserves; we must replace our navy in its former standing.”

## EXPORTS, FIRST NINE MONTHS, 1906.

The "*Serviço do Estatística Commercial*" publishes the following statistics of the exports of Brazil for the first nine months of 1906 compared with those for the same period of 1905.

Article.	Quantity.		Value in milreis.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Raw cotton.....kilos.	11, 770, 007	23, 378, 642	7, 896, 822	18, 142, 943
Monazitic sands.....do.	3, 264, 790	3, 347, 940	1, 112, 357	1, 126, 674
Sugar.....do.	24, 079, 346	53, 715, 272	4, 956, 863	5, 220, 230
Castor oil beans.....do.	2, 092, 426	1, 660, 347	311, 104	279, 347
Rubber:				
Mangabeira.....do.	455, 013	459, 588	1, 571, 053	1, 628, 734
Manicoba.....do.	1, 740, 902	1, 730, 571	8, 319, 808	8, 030, 341
Seringa.....do.	23, 428, 933	23, 666, 670	156, 317, 224	142, 465, 795
Cacão.....do.	12, 659, 526	17, 430, 121	9, 264, 432	13, 212, 802
Coffee.....bags.	6, 649, 807	7, 820, 960	204, 284, 406	219, 724, 730
Cotton seed.....kilos.	32, 550, 990	26, 246, 733	1, 477, 221	1, 523, 261
Chestnuts.....hectoliters.	197, 887	95, 700	3, 510, 798	2, 015, 892
Carnaúba wax.....kilos.	1, 485, 218	2, 096, 478	2, 530, 707	5, 055, 117
Horns.....do.	931, 866	938, 075	437, 824	391, 669
Salted hides.....do.	16, 051, 980	19, 549, 122	10, 227, 811	13, 050, 595
Dry hides.....do.	5, 581, 791	6, 884, 808	6, 669, 097	8, 551, 671
Hair.....do.	296, 320	357, 231	348, 178	355, 483
Beef extract.....do.	85, 642	83, 073	148, 569	178, 857
Bran.....do.	19, 284, 482	19, 086, 721	1, 894, 434	1, 538, 330
Mandioca flour.....do.	4, 255, 749	5, 131, 545	928, 599	995, 007
Medicinal plants.....do.	135, 105	108, 831	79, 190	98, 621
Fruits.....do.			757, 574	980, 954
Tobacco.....kilos.	18, 709, 218	22, 445, 308	12, 145, 009	13, 287, 678
Herva maté.....do.	27, 507, 393	40, 004, 856	11, 935, 776	19, 177, 489
Ipecacuanha.....do.	15, 132	21, 567	167, 392	267, 805
Wool.....do.	197, 285	425, 333	194, 252	484, 335
Woods.....do.			464, 111	408, 443
Manganese.....tons.	191, 203	103, 689	4, 354, 652	2, 275, 217
Old metal.....kilos.	3, 507, 560	4, 848, 780	270, 258	442, 739
Gold bars.....grams.	3, 039, 680	3, 649, 440	5, 142, 160	5, 771, 898
Precious stones.....do.			752, 482	1, 961, 121
Skins.....kilos.	1, 671, 168	1, 189, 306	5, 818, 730	5, 998, 772
Piassava.....do.	996, 152	1, 167, 162	472, 972	493, 656
Miscellaneous.....do.			2, 911, 136	2, 705, 266
Total.....			467, 703, 001	498, 691, 472
Value of coins exported.....			49, 386	196, 297
General total.....			467, 752, 387	498, 887, 769

## COFFEE MOVEMENT, OCTOBER, 1906.

[*"Boletim da Associação Commercial,"* of November 13, 1906.]

The coffee movement at the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos for the month of October, 1906, compared with that of the same month of the previous year, was as follows:

	Rio de Janeiro.		Santos.	
	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.
Entries.....	536, 596	470, 760	1, 983, 423	1, 178, 604
Shipments.....	486, 293	472, 938	1, 698, 314	1, 059, 018
Sales.....	157, 000	144, 000	1, 209, 338	350, 415
Daily average of entries.....	17, 309	13, 250	63, 981	38, 018
Daily average of shipments.....	14, 800	19, 493	54, 784	34, 161
Entries from July 1.....	1, 720, 410	1, 536, 577	6, 275, 201	4, 172, 612
Shipments from July 1.....	1, 276, 054	1, 476, 844	4, 463, 215	3, 308, 899
Stock on hand October 31.....	589, 866	362, 996	2, 117, 600	1, 507, 007



**RUBBER EXPORTS, NINE MONTHS, 1906.**

The rubber exports from Manaos and Pará for the first nine months of 1906—January to September, inclusive—were:

	Kilos.		Kilos.
January .....	4, 175, 753	July .....	1, 672, 812
February .....	4, 351, 165	August .....	1, 447, 361
March .....	3, 791, 302	September .....	1, 988, 858
April .....	2, 737, 239		
May .....	1, 641, 479	Total .....	23, 491, 533
June .....	1, 685, 564		

The value of the exports was 141,484,924 *milreis*, paper, or \$46,685,440 United States gold. The exports for the same period of 1905 were 23,009,996 kilos, valued at 154,173,092 *milreis*, paper, or \$46,471,671 United States gold. The average value of the paper *milreis* in gold for 1906 was about 10 per cent higher than in 1905.

**LEATHER IMPORTS.**

United States Consul-General G. E. ANDERSON, of Rio de Janeiro, in a report to the State Department of the United States, says:

“Brazil manufactures considerable leather, but it also imports extensively, the record for 1904 being 1,451,056 pounds, valued at about \$1,629,097. Of that France furnished a little over one-half, Germany about one-fifth, and the United States about one-twelfth. Of the imports about seven-twelfths came to Rio de Janeiro and about one-fifth to São Paulo by way of Santos. There was also imported sole leather to the extent of 16,579 pounds, valued at \$7,292.

“These leather imports are mostly for shoemaking, and there is a great change now in progress in the shoemaking industry of Brazil. The introduction of American shoemaking machinery has been in progress for some time.”

**TECHNICAL SCHOOL AT CAMPOS.**

A new technical school has been started at Campos, Brazil, by the governor of the State, Dr. NILO PEÇANHA. The school will give instruction in tailoring, shoemaking, gardening, etc., and will be thoroughly practical.

**CHILE.****TRADE CONDITIONS AND STATISTICS.**

The following is an extract from the report of Mr. LINCOLN HUTCHINSON, special agent of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor:

## PURCHASING POWER OF CHILE.

The recent growth of the general import trade of Chile has been extensively commented on by our consular representatives to the Department of State, and it is unnecessary, therefore, in this place to make more than passing reference to the broader features of the development. It is well known that the foreign purchases of the country have increased most markedly in the past few years, the total in 1904, according to Chilean official figures, rising to \$57,360,000 United States gold, and exceeding that of 1903 by about 10 per cent. The full returns for 1905 are not yet in, but every indication points toward an equal or even greater increase for that year. The total population of the country is estimated at something over 3,000,000, and the per capita importation is therefore low (\$19) compared with that of the other temperate climate countries of South America. In Uruguay the per capita imports amount to about \$25, and in Argentina to over \$40. There is every reason to suppose that the present wave of prosperity in Chile will raise her purchases at least to the point reached by her eastern neighbors, bringing the grand total within the next few years up to \$75,000,000 or \$80,000,000.

## NATURAL CONDITIONS AND THE IMPORT TRADE.

To understand fully, however, the character and prospects of Chilean import trade it is not sufficient to consider totals only. The country, geographically and economically, is divided into several distinct sections whose climatic and industrial characteristics create demands for quite different classes of foreign commodities. Confined as it is to a narrow strip of territory between the mountains and the sea, and stretching north and south over 2,000 miles, it includes within its borders every variety of climatic condition, and its products and industries differ in the various districts as much as do those of Scotland and the plateau of Mexico. A clear idea of these differences as reflected in commercial possibilities can best be obtained by analyzing the character of the imports into the various sections. These sections are in rough outline: (1) The arid and semiarid mineral section of the north, from Coquimbo northward; (2) the commercial and industrial section of the center, including the two largest cities of the country, Santiago and Valparaíso; (3) the agricultural and pastoral section of the south central region, between Santiago and Temuco; (4) the forest section, from Temuco southward nearly to the Straits of Magellan; (5) the cold zone of the far south, Tierra del Fuego and Chilean Patagonia, whose chief industries are pastoral and mining.

## IMPORTS CLASSIFIED.

In the Chilean official statistics imports are divided into eleven primary classes, and the relative importance of each of these is indicated in the following table, compiled from the latest available data (1904):

	Per cent.
I. Animal products (live animals, food products, raw material, and manufactures) .....	7.5
II. Vegetable products (plants, etc., food products, raw materials, manufactures, wood, and tobacco).....	11.9
III. Mineral products (precious metals, etc., iron and steel, other metals, stone, earths, etc.).....	17.1
IV. Textiles, and manufactures of (straw, hemp, jute, etc., cotton, linen, wool, and silk).....	28.4
V. Industrial oils, polishes, combustibles, paints, etc.....	14.2
VI. Paper and cardboard, and manufactures thereof.....	3.1
VII. Beverages and liquors.....	1.0
VIII. Perfumery, drugs, and chemicals.....	2.0
IX. Machinery, instruments, tools, and apparatus (for arts and sciences, mining, agriculture, industries, and locomotion).....	13.3
X. Arms, ammunition and explosives.....	.9
XI. Sundries.....	.6
Total (\$57,360,000) .....	100.0

It is clear from the above figures that, as in other South American countries, textiles head the list, with 28.4 per cent of the total foreign purchases. Iron and steel, if we include machinery and arms, come second, with 24.6 per cent. The third place is taken by oils, varnishes, paints, etc., with 14.2 per cent, and the fourth by foodstuffs (portions of Classes I and II), with 7.4 per cent. These four together make up 75 per cent of the total importations.

## WHERE IMPORTS GO.

The table below indicates the distribution of the demand for these imports in the five sections of the country described, stated in percentages of the total imports of all commodities into each section.

*Distribution of imports into Chile in 1904, by ports and classes.*

Class.	Coquimbo northward (section 1).	Valparaiso (section 2).	Talcahu- ano and Coronel (section 3).	Valdivia, Port Moutt. and Aneud (section 4).	Punta Arenas (section 5).
	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
I. Animal products.....	2.7	4.5	4.5	2.7	7.1
II. Vegetable products.....	9.9	12.9	15.4	13.2	16.9
III. Mineral products.....	15.7	17.4	19.2	28.6	12.0
IV. Textiles.....	11.9	36.0	36.1	26.2	14.1
V. Oils, etc.....	36.0	7.6	6.6	6.1	4.4
VI. Paper.....	1.1	4.2	2.4	2.8	.7
VII. Beverages and liquors.....	1.9	.9	.6	.8	8.1
VIII. Perfumery, drugs, chemicals, etc..	.8	2.8	1.3	1.1	5.8
IX. Machinery, etc.....	18.0	12.2	13.2	16.7	4.1
X. Arms, etc.....	1.7	.7	.4	.8	.....
XI. Sundries.....	.3	.8	.3	1.0	a 26.8
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

a Punta Arenas being a free port, the imports of "Sundries" appear abnormally large.

## RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF SECTIONS.

The great differences between the imports of the various sections of the country will be noticed at once. In the northern section the order of importance is oils, etc., machinery, mineral products (mostly iron and steel), textiles, and vegetable products (mostly foodstuffs). In the commercial, pastoral, and agricultural sections (2 and 3) textiles head the list, while machinery, metal products, and vegetable products follow. In the far south foodstuffs and textiles occupy leading places, though machinery, except in section 5, is also important. The relative commercial importance of the various sections also differs greatly. Valparaiso entries constitute no less than 57.4 per cent of the total imports of the entire country. The northern mining region (section 1) comes second, with 25.2 per cent of the total. Section 3 takes 12 per cent; section 4, 1.8 per cent, and section 5, 3.6 per cent. The exports from the various sections of course show like differences. Exports are classified in the statistics simply as animal, vegetable, and mineral products, with two minor classes of no importance. The northern section of the country (section 1) exports 95.7 per cent of the mineral products; the second, third, and fourth sections 83.5 per cent of the animal products, and the second and third sections 89 per cent of the vegetable products. The exports of Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego are as yet small, and consist almost wholly of animal products.

The following tables are compiled from the official export statistics of the United States, England, Germany, France, Belgium, and Italy. They show the average annual exports of domestic merchandise to Chile for the periods stated. The values are given in United States dollars.

*Average annual exports to Chile from specified countries, 1894-1904.*

Country.	1894-1898.	1899-1903.	Increase (+) or de- crease (-).	1904.
			<i>Per cent.</i>	
United States .....	\$2,680,000	\$3,680,000	+ 37.3	\$4,825,000
England .....	11,934,000	14,579,000	+ 22.3	a 16,200,000
Germany .....	7,444,000	8,883,000	+ 19.3	a 11,620,000
France .....	3,016,000	2,860,000	- 4.9	a 3,500,000
Belgium .....	1,356,000	1,304,000	- 3.8	a 2,250,000
Italy .....	452,000	1,056,000	+133.6	a 1,153,000
All six .....	26,882,000	32,362,000	+ 20.4	39,547,000

a Partly estimated.

## SHARE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The share of the United States in the total trade is therefore comparatively small, but it is increasing far more rapidly than that of any other country, with the single exception of Italy. From fourth place it has risen in the past ten years to third place, having passed France by a considerable margin. All local information obtainable in Chile

at present indicates that since 1904 our trade has grown even more rapidly, and we may expect the figures for 1905 and 1906<sup>a</sup> to place us more nearly on an equality with Germany. Italy's large increase has been due mainly to cheap cotton goods and wines, her share in other trade being relatively small.

Analyzing further the trade of the United States we find that our exports to Chile consisted of the articles mentioned in the following table, which includes all items except those so small as to be negligible. The increase or decrease of our trade is shown by a comparison of the two five-year periods, 1894-1898 and 1899-1903, with the year 1904. The figures stated are United States gold.

*Average annual exports of specified articles from the United States to Chile, 1894-1904.*

Article.	1894-1898.	1899-1903.	1904.
Mowers and reapers .....	\$39,000	\$12,000	\$22,000
Plows and cultivators .....	19,000	46,000	76,000
All other agricultural implements, etc. ....	49,000	53,000	150,000
Total .....	107,000	111,000	248,000
Wheat .....	96,000	121,000	.....
Wheat flour .....	2,000	119,000	2,000
Oat meal (1 year) .....	400	1,200	2,300
Wheat flour preparations (1 year) .....	600	800	1,700
Cars for steam and other railways .....	3,000	65,000	19,000
Other carriages and cycles .....	27,000	12,000	93,000
Total .....	30,000	77,000	112,000
Patent or proprietary medicines .....	66,000	71,000	97,000
All other chemicals, drugs, and medicines .....	31,000	29,000	48,000
Clocks and watches:			
Clocks .....	7,000	9,000	16,000
Watches .....	35,000	37,000	28,000
Total .....	42,000	46,000	44,000
Bituminous coal .....	4,000	77,000	78,000
Cotton cloths:			
Colored .....	29,000	116,000	293,000
Uncolored .....	533,000	411,000	381,000
Total .....	582,000	527,000	674,000
Cordage .....	11,000	23,000	19,000
Salmon, canned .....	17,000	47,000	72,000
Glass and glassware .....	10,000	19,000	22,000
Soap grease and grease scraps, and all soap stock .....	17,000	38,000	42,000
Scientific instruments and apparatus, including electric .....	33,000	41,000	69,000
Leather: Bull, grain, splits, and all other upper .....	1,200	12,800	33,500
Boots and shoes .....	1,200	3,600	11,000
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:			
Pig .....	1,000	600	.....
All other manufactured .....	.....	5,000	.....
Bar iron .....	600	24,000	.....
All other bar and rod .....	200	20,000	2,000
Hoop, band, and scroll .....	.....	1,400	5,000
Steel rails .....	16,000	69,000	.....

<sup>a</sup>Since Mr. HUTCHINSON's report was written, later figures are available which bear out his anticipation of expansion of American trade with Chile. The declared exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States to Chile, which for the fiscal year 1904, ending June 30, amounted to \$4,824,857, aggregated in 1905 \$5,391,357. The fiscal year 1906, which ended June 30, almost doubled the 1904 trade, the total amount of exports to Chile being \$8,667,227.

*Average annual exports of specified articles from the United States to Chile, 1894-1904—Continued.*

Article.	1894-1898.	1899-1903.	1904.
Iron and steel, and manufactures of—Continued.			
Sheets and plates—			
Iron .....	\$1,600	\$2,000	.....
Steel .....		8,400	.....
Structural iron and steel .....		1,600	\$2,000
Wire .....	11,000	77,000	98,000
Locks, hinges, and other builders' hardware .....	63,000	45,000	88,000
Saws and tools .....	38,000	60,000	78,000
Total .....	101,000	105,000	166,000
Car wheels .....	2,400	4,400	1,000
Castings, not elsewhere specified .....	1,600	600	2,000
Cutlery (very little "table") .....	4,000	13,000	35,000
Firearms .....	18,000	18,000	36,000
Printing presses .....	2,600	5,600	16,000
Sewing machines .....	20,000	29,000	69,000
Locomotives .....	105,000	101,000	37,000
Stationary engines .....	5,000	7,000	21,000
Boilers and parts of engines .....	9,000	19,000	8,000
Cash registers .....		<sup>a</sup> 2,600	5,000
Electric machinery (1 year) .....	16,000	3,200	20,000
Laundry machinery .....		<sup>a</sup> 400	4,000
Metal-working machinery (1 year) .....	9,000	3,000	1,000
Pumps and parts (1 year) .....	3,000	5,600	11,000
Shoe machinery (1 year) .....	2,000	2,400	1,000
Typewriters (2 years) .....	6,000	19,200	32,000
Wood-working machinery .....			11,000
All other machinery .....	158,000	147,000	222,000
Total .....	301,000	377,000	532,000
Cnt nails and spikes .....	58,000	78,000	104,000
Wrought nails and spikes, including tacks .....	7,000	19,000	36,000
Scales and balances .....	17,000	20,000	35,000
Stoves, ranges, etc .....	12,000	13,000	23,000
Pipes and fittings (1 year) .....	22,000	26,000	33,000
Safes .....		200	.....
All other iron and steel .....	35,000	45,000	55,000
Total iron and steel, and agricultural implements and machinery .....	706,000	986,000	1,363,000
Rosin .....	16,000	17,000	29,000
Spirits of turpentine .....	25,000	38,000	71,000
Lard:			
Edible .....	29,000	55,000	58,000
Other .....	27,000	3,400	2,000
Oil, mineral:			
Naphthas .....	800	2,000	7,000
Illuminating .....	278,000	423,000	654,000
Lubricating .....	87,000	133,000	182,000
Total .....	365,800	558,000	843,000
Oil, cotton-seed .....	2,000	15,000	10,000
Paints, pigments, and colors, all other .....	3,000	7,000	11,000
Writing paper and envelopes .....	4,000	11,000	17,000
All other paper .....	26,000	76,000	119,000
Total .....	30,000	87,000	136,000
Plated ware .....	16,000	14,000	26,000
Tallow .....	2,000	31,000	14,000
Toilet or fancy soap .....	4,000	7,000	21,000
All other soap .....	3,000	6,000	9,000
Refined sugar .....	3,000		
Sawed wood .....	5,000	10,000	18,000
Boards, deals, and planks .....	171,000	188,000	429,000
Staves and heading .....	14,000	18,000	29,000
All other wood .....	15,000	8,000	26,000
Furniture, not elsewhere specified .....	31,000	14,000	22,000
Total .....	236,000	238,000	524,000
Grand total of above items .....	2,408,000	3,313,000	4,420,000
Grand total of all items .....	2,680,000	3,680,000	4,798,000

<sup>a</sup> Three years.

## COTTON AND OTHER TEXTILES.

In 1904 Chile imported cottons to the value of \$8,756,000; woolens, \$3,993,000; silks, \$995,000, and linens, \$287,000. The United States supplied so insignificant a quantity of the woolens, silks, and linens that we can not be said to compete at all in these goods. In general, conditions in Chile are similar to those in Argentina, and the usual comment among business men is that the United States has not done a larger trade in cottons because we have not yet adopted the thorough-going methods of our competitors in catering to the peculiar needs of the market. A comparison of American sales of cotton goods to Chile with those of our principal competitors shows the following (values in United States dollars):

*Average annual exports of cotton goods from specified countries to Chile, 1894-1903.*

Country.	1894-1898.	1899-1903.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).
			<i>Per cent.</i>
United States.....	\$582,000	\$527,000	- 9.4
England.....	4,059,000	4,460,000	+ 9.9
Germany.....	1,500,000	1,758,000	+ 17.2
France.....	716,000	524,000	- 26.8
Italy.....	100,000	364,000	+261.0
Total.....	6,957,000	7,633,000	+ 9.7

As in other South American countries the United States showed in the above period a decline in sales of cotton goods as a whole. England, Germany, and Italy are gaining a stronger foothold, the most marked development being that of the last-mentioned country. However, an upward trend has since been in evidence in the American cotton-goods trade with Chile. The declared exports from the United States for the three last fiscal years were: In 1904, a total of \$673,593; in 1905, a total of \$742,771, and in 1906, a total of \$871,272. One class of goods in which the United States is meeting with considerable success is colored cotton cloths. Our share in the total trade in this article is still small, but it is growing with a rapidity which demonstrates our ability to compete with Europe. A considerable part of these colored goods seems to be prints.

## IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURES.

In 1904 Chile imported iron and steel goods to the value of \$14,110,000. The share of the United States in this trade, though smaller than that of either England or Germany, is growing rapidly and gives good promise for the future. The best outlook is in machinery, both agricultural and sundry industrial machines. Of machinery other than agricultural the chief imports are printing presses (\$130,000), mining machinery (\$1,185,000), sundry machinery

for industries, light, and power (\$2,674,000), sundry parts and repairs for machines (\$344,000). The United States figures prominently in a number of the items which make up these general classes as well as in many smaller items, as follows: Scales and balances, 57 per cent of a total of \$48,000; typewriters, cash registers, etc., 80 per cent of a total of \$34,000; printing presses, etc., 50 per cent of a total of \$130,000; bicycles, etc., 43 per cent of a total of \$6,000.

Of mining machinery the United States supplies but 3 per cent, the reason undoubtedly being that the mining industries of the country are mainly in the hands of Europeans. In fact, it may be stated as a general rule that one of the greatest handicaps to the expansion of American trade in iron and steel goods in Chile is the lack of American capital investment in the predominating industries of the country. Purchases are made from Europe, except in those cases in which the United States is so preeminent as to make it imperative to draw supplies from that source. Our partial success in the face of this obstacle gives good promise for the future.

#### MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS OF IRON AND STEEL.

The principal items of iron and steel in which the United States is already taking a share of the trade have already been mentioned, and it only remains to add a few comments as to some of them. "Unmanufactured" iron and steel, such as pig, bar, hoop, band, scroll, and sheet iron, etc., are imported in considerable quantities for the use of the protected local factories. The total purchases in 1904 amounted to \$1,984,000. The United States supplied but an insignificant quantity—one-half of 1 per cent.

In wire we made a much better showing, furnishing 18 per cent of the total of \$693,000. Germany sent 44 per cent and England 26 per cent. The sales of the United States are increasing rapidly, however, the reason being, as alleged by prominent importers, that our manufacturers are beginning to give close heed to instructions and suggestions as to details of packing, weight, etc.

In general hardware, nails, nuts, screws, bolts, etc., our trade is growing, in spite of alleged higher prices in many lines. Of general hardware we furnished, in 1904, 13 per cent of a total of \$97,000; of nails, nuts, screws, bolts, etc., 28 per cent of a total of \$527,000. There is particular complaint as to the packing of such goods, and loss through the breaking of cases. Sales of American cutlery are also increasing, reaching, in 1904, 13 per cent of a total of \$64,000. Hollow ware is almost wholly English and German, American goods not being able to compete in price.

Firearms are mainly American. In 1904 the United States supplied 44 per cent of the total of \$57,000; England's share being less than 2 per cent, and Germany's 31 per cent. The more legitimate trade is



suffering somewhat in Chile, as in other South American countries, by the introduction of cheap Spanish imitations, which sell at less than half the price of the best American makes.

#### DIVISION OF TRADE IN IRON AND STEEL.

The table below gives the annual average value of imports of iron and steel from the countries named for the four-year period 1897-1900 and the three-year period 1901-1903.

*Average annual imports of iron and steel into Chile from specified countries, 1897-1903.*

Country.	1897-1900.	1901-1903.	Increase.
United States.....	\$518,000	\$1,248,000	<i>Per cent.</i> 140.9
England.....	2,475,000	3,555,000	43.6
Germany.....	868,000	1,910,000	120.0

England leads by a good margin, but her supremacy is being threatened. For the first period her sales were nearly three times as large as Germany's; in the second period considerably less than twice as large. The United States and Germany both show a phenomenal increase, but American trade has grown the more rapidly of the two, and our sales for the second period were two-thirds as large as Germany's and more than one-third as large as England's. American sales of iron and steel goods to Chile for the fiscal year 1905 were \$1,435,168, the high-water mark in that trade.

#### DEMAND OF THE FUTURE.

From the foregoing sketch of Chilean trade several important conclusions may be drawn:

(1) The conditions of population and the development of industries in Chile are such as to demand increasing purchases of iron and steel and their manufactures rather than of other classes of goods. The population is not growing rapidly, as in Argentina, for instance, and we can not, therefore, expect to see any very great increase in the imports of those classes of goods with which the people are fed and clothed. Most of the necessary foodstuffs can be, and to a large extent are being, raised at home, and the purchases of clothing materials can not be much increased beyond the present amount until there are more people to be clothed; excepting, of course, the more costly classes of clothing which are demanded through the increasing wealth of the richer element of society. The demand of the future will be for goods which are to be used in the development of the national industries.

(2) The industries of the country are such as to require increasing quantities of iron and steel goods, especially machinery. Chile is essentially a mining country; nearly 88 per cent of her exports to-day

are of mineral products; nearly every important mineral of commerce is to be found somewhere within her borders, and there are signs of increasing activity in the extraction of every one of them. Mining operations until recently have in the main been of the simplest kind, requiring relatively little modern machinery and appliances, but a very noticeable change is going on. The richer and more accessible deposits have been partly worked out, and owners are learning the necessity of effecting economies by introducing new processes. These new processes must demand foreign purchases of machinery or the material from which machinery is made.

The other chief industries of the country—agricultural, horticultural, pastoral, and lumbering—though of small importance compared with mining, and not likely to develop for many years, at least beyond the point of supplying home demands, have this in common with the mining industry, that in order to grow they require the introduction of modern methods and machinery. Probably the greatest obstacle to progress in the country is the extreme scarcity of efficient labor, and only the adoption of labor-saving methods will permit of competition with imported goods. These industries, therefore, just as truly as the mining industry, will continue to increase the demand for iron and steel products, especially machinery.

(3) Though the present condition of Chile is such as to make it certain that iron and steel and manufactures thereof are to become more and more prominent among the imports, and thus improve the trade prospects of the United States, there are numerous other lines along which American trade is prospering and may be expected to continue to improve. Cars and carriages, medicines and drugs, colored cotton goods, canned salmon, glassware (cheaper grades), scientific instruments and apparatus, naval stores, mineral oils, paper, lumber, and various other articles, all show encouraging increase. In some of these we hold a virtual monopoly of the trade; in the others we have made sufficient advance to indicate that we are beginning to be able to meet European competition.

#### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

In general, American goods are preferred, and our total trade in these articles shows most satisfactory increase, but in mowers and reapers our trade declined from \$39,000 per annum for the five years 1894–1898 to \$12,000 for the years 1899–1903, with a rise again in 1904 to \$22,000.

There seem to be several causes for this decline. The older farms got themselves well stocked with these machines a few years ago and are not therefore in need of new supplies, and the newer places, consisting mainly of small patches of clearing in the forest region of the south, have not yet reached a stage where the employing of such machines is

profitable. The purchases as a whole have therefore declined, and this accounts in part for the decline of American sales. There is, however, another cause—the substitution of a Canadian machine for the American. There is much complaint that the American machines are too light and not sufficiently able to stand the rough handling given them by the unskilled Chilean laborer. The harvesting season is rainless in Chile, and there is no such need of haste in getting the crop in as there is in Argentina, and the heavier, more durable machines are therefore preferred.

#### FARM AND DAIRY PRODUCTS.

As stated above, it is only in years of bad harvest that Chile is now obliged to import any considerable quantity of cereals. She produces her own supply. The same is true of most foodstuffs, but there are certain lines of finer grade goods in which American trade is growing and may be expected to increase. Various breakfast foods and cereal preparations are among these, and a larger trade could be done, in spite of the 25 per cent import duty, if greater care were exercised in packing for the long journey through the moist Tropics.

Lard is imported to the value of about \$180,000 per annum. It comes mainly from Uruguay, which supplies over 60 per cent of the total, while the United States supplies only about 22 per cent. We are handicapped by the necessity of transportation through the Tropics. Only by the most careful refining and packing can we assure arrival in good condition. Our trade has been much injured by carelessness in this respect. The import duty is 35 per cent on a valuation of 5.9 cents per pound.

#### CANNED FISH AND FRUIT.

Canned salmon is rapidly becoming an article of large consumption, the total imports in 1904 being valued at \$129,000. The United States has been most successful in this trade, supplying about 94 per cent of the total, or \$122,000 worth. It is probable that this amount could be doubled, even with the present population of Chile, if our cannery could see their way to putting up the goods in a greater variety of small tins, especially to meet the needs of the poorer portions of the population, and by the organization of a systematic propaganda.

Some business is also done in canned fruits and vegetables from California, but the trade is seriously handicapped by the ability of Chile to produce these goods herself and her determination to protect the industry. The Chilean goods are inferior to the American, but not sufficiently inferior to enable us to overcome the duty of 60 per cent on a valuation of 9 cents per pound on vegetables and 11.4 cents per pound on fruits. We have a certain amount of trade, but it is confined to the demands of the richer classes only.

## MATERIALS FOR RAILWAYS.

There are several factors operating against the sale of American railway material. In the first place, about one-half the total railway mileage of Chile is owned and controlled by European mining enterprises, especially English, and there is a strong tendency to favor European material for these lines. Then, for the remaining half of the railways owned by the Chilean Government, there are two powerful influences working against us, the strong hold which the German manufacturers have obtained in the past year or two, and the interests of a large Chilean concern which has been quite successful in the manufacture of freight cars and a few locomotives, and the construction of bridges, etc. Freight cars are protected by a duty of 25 per cent, and this seems to have enabled the local builders to gain a fairly strong hold, though large numbers, chiefly of European cars, are still imported. There is a strong feeling in nearly all quarters that bids for all such materials—rails, cars, locomotives, etc.—are not considered wholly on their merits, and that American interests are suffering considerably in consequence. Whether this be true or not, it is certain that American manufacturers are not getting as large a share of the business as the excellence of the American products would warrant, and that if steps are not taken soon to gain a stronger hold on the market, the United States is certain to be left behind in the expansion of railway construction in Chile, which has already begun and is certain to continue for a good many years to come.

## RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION PROGRESSIVE.

Proposals for new railways have been reported on by our diplomatic and consular officers, and scarcely a day passes which does not bring forth some new scheme of construction. While some of these many plans may prove abortive, there can be no doubt that a good many of them will eventually be carried out, for one of the crying needs of the country is for better transportation facilities, and there is a growing recognition of the fact. Recent experience seems to indicate that there are serious obstacles standing in the way of American construction of new government lines, so that the gaining of a foothold thus directly may be out of the question, but there are many openings for the building of private or semiprivate lines for which government concessions could probably be obtained. The demonstration of superior excellence of construction and operation on these lines would be a valuable object lesson, and would greatly increase American chances in government construction as well. This is particularly true of electric roads.

Most of Chile from Santiago southward abounds in water power as yet undeveloped, which, by electric transmission over distances, in

many cases at least not excessive, could be turned to good use for locomotion and other purposes. An American firm is about to begin the construction of an electric road from Talcahuano to Concepcion, and an English-Chilean corporation has just obtained a concession for a similar road from Valparaiso to Santiago. The latter claims to have a minimum of over 20,000 horsepower available at a point within 30 miles of Santiago.

#### CARRIAGES AND CYCLES.

American sales are increasing satisfactorily, but the business is not likely to become a very large one, for the country roads in general are poor and the city pavements extremely bad. Such carriages as are imported are chiefly French and American (about \$8,500 of the former and \$6,500 of the latter in 1904), while wagons are mainly American (\$3,100 in 1904). There is a large local manufacture, the protective duty varying from 15 to 60 per cent ad valorem, the value being appraised at the custom-house. Cycles are imported to only a very limited amount (\$5,000 in 1904), chiefly from the United States, though Germany also furnishes a considerable number.

#### CHEMICALS, DRUGS, AND MEDICINES.

The United States plays but a very small part in the trade in chemicals, drugs, and medicines, except in the last named, and even in these our sales are confined mainly to a few lines. American medicinal oils (chiefly cod-liver oil), patent and proprietary medicines, medicinal soaps, and medicinal plasters make up the bulk of our sales. In chemicals we do but little, for the reason that most of our products are required for home use.

#### CLOCKS AND WATCHES.

Clocks are imported to the extent of about \$30,000 per annum, Germany furnishing about three-fifths and the United States one-third. Cheap American alarm clocks seem to be in particular demand, and there is evidence that our sales of other grades are increasing as well. The imports of watches are about three times as large as of clocks. Gold and silver watches are credited chiefly to France, but it is probable that many of them are of Swiss origin. Switzerland stands second, selling about half as many as France, while the share of the United States is small—10 per cent of the total. In watches of "other metals," however, the United States leads with 42 per cent of the total of \$32,000 worth in 1904. France and Switzerland together send about the same amount as the United States. The strength of the United States, therefore, seems to lie in the sales of more inexpensive grades of both clocks and watches, good movements in cheap

cases, and a larger trade could probably be done by catering to this demand. The duty on clocks varies from 25 to 35 per cent; on watches, 15 per cent on a valuation which for gold watches varies from \$12.60 to \$18 each, for silver watches from \$3.25 to \$7.20, and for those of "other metals" from \$1.08 to \$4.32.

#### AMERICAN COAL.

There seems to be but little opportunity for the introduction of American coal. Our sales are growing, it is true, but their amount is insignificant compared with the consumption of the country. The total consumption is estimated at about 1,600,000 tons per annum, of which one-half is imported and one-half produced in the country. Of the imported coal, 75 per cent comes from England and 22 per cent from Australia. The United States in 1904 furnished only 15,000 tons out of a total of 822,000 tons. The same complaints are heard in Chile as have been mentioned in the reports on other countries, that the American coal (Pocahontas), though good, requires more careful firing, and is liable to heating and deterioration during the voyage from the United States. The local coal is of an inferior, quick-burning quality, but its cheapness is gaining for it rapidly increasing sales. There is no import duty on coal.

#### CORDAGE AND TWINE.

England supplies nearly 70 per cent of the total cordage and twine imports of about \$190,000 per annum; the United States 11 per cent, consisting largely of binders' twine. The importation of all but the best grades of cordage and twines is being reduced considerably by the growth of a successful local industry using native-grown flax as its raw material. This industry is protected by a duty which ranges from 25 to 35 per cent on valuations which vary from 8.2 to 16.4 cents per pound.

#### GLASS AND GLASSWARE.

The United States is just beginning to meet with some success in table and ornamental glassware of the cheaper sorts. The prices are said to be satisfactory, and the principal drawbacks are the prejudice in favor of European shapes, etc., the greater variety of European patterns, and the carelessness of our exporters in the matter of packing. Other glass and glassware comes chiefly from Europe, the United States furnishing only insignificant quantities of any sort. The difficulty is mainly a question of price. Our manufacturers could probably do a better business by pushing energetically their sales of table and ornamental glassware alone. The duties on most of these articles vary from 25 to 35 per cent on a valuation of a little over 4 cents per pound.

## LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS.

Chile's only foreign purchases of leather and leather goods which reach any considerable importance are tanned and prepared leather and boots and shoes. The total imports of the former in 1904 were \$511,000, of which the United States furnished 6.6 per cent, and of the latter, \$100,000, of which the United States supplied 10.3 per cent. American sales have been on the increase for some time and may continue to grow moderately, but no very large business is to be expected so long as Chilean home industry continues to be protected to such an extent as at present. Sheep, calf, and goat skins, for example, are subject to a duty of 25 per cent on a valuation of \$1.63 per pound; chagrés and its imitations to 25 per cent on a valuation of 82 cents per pound, and enameled leather, unspecified, 25 per cent on a valuation of \$1.30 per pound. On most classes of boots and shoes the duty is 60 per cent on a valuation which varies from \$5.40 per dozen pairs on leather slippers for household use to \$51.85 per dozen pairs for fancy grades of men's shoes.

## HINTS FOR SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

Under this protection a considerable industry has already been built up and is growing. All but the best grades of boots and shoes are being made in large quantities to supply the home market, and at least one of the factories is contemplating entering neighboring markets. So long as this continues the hope for American trade must lie in the furnishing of the finer grades of goods demanded by the better classes of society and in supplying leather and machinery for the native industry. The native-tanned leather is not yet satisfactory, and the native-made boots and shoes, though made with American machinery and in American styles, lack durability. There is therefore still an opportunity for business if American goods could be more energetically pushed and the prices could be reduced somewhat. American shoes, such as retail at home at from \$3.50 to \$5 a pair, are sold in the Valparaíso and Santiago shops at from \$7.50 to \$8.50. The duty and freights can not account for so great a difference. There is also a widespread impression that American manufacturers do not send their best goods, made of the best materials, to these markets. It is certain that the American shoes bought in Chile do not last as long as those purchased at home. Shoes made in Chilean factories with American machinery and of American leather retail at \$4 a pair, but they are at least 50 per cent less durable than those which can be purchased at home for the same price, and if the prices on imported goods could be reduced a little much could be done toward meeting the local competition.

## WOOD AND WOODENWARE.

In 1904, Chile imported building lumber to the value of \$655,000 and wooden furniture to the value of \$134,000. These were the two chief items of wood import, all other articles together reaching a value of only \$200,000. Virtually all the building lumber is Oregon pine, and the United States of course supplies this, the amount of our trade being limited only by the variations of Chilean demand. The only question, therefore, which arises as to the future is connected with the possibility of development of Chilean home supplies. Southern Chile, from about Temuco southward, abounds in dense forests, which have only in recent years begun to be exploited to any considerable extent, and the entire central section of the country raises great quantities of alamo (poplar), which, it is said, was introduced by the early Spaniards. The alamo and several of the native woods of the south are fairly well adapted for some building purposes, and are already being used to the injury of the import trade in those sections. Nearly 75 per cent of the lumber imports in 1904 went to ports from Coquimbo northward. For the south, therefore, the home supplies have already made a long advance toward meeting the home demand, and we can not expect to see much development of our business there. But the question at once arises whether American lumber is to be driven out of the northern markets as well. There are many reasons for believing that this is not likely to happen, at least for many years to come. The alamo need hardly be considered. It is a poor timber for construction, and its use must always be limited to comparatively few purposes. Some of the southern timbers, however, are more formidable rivals to the American product, but even here there are almost insurmountable obstacles to its extensive use, except in regions within fairly easy reach of the forests.

## MEAGER TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

The first difficulty is lack of cheap transportation. Much of the lumber is at present carried to the building centers by rail, and the freights are high. It is possible that some time in the future companies will be organized to transport the lumber from the mills to ports on the coast by means of the numerous rivers of the south, and thence northward on auxiliary steam schooners similar to those in use on our own northwest coast. But even if this be done there will remain the other great obstacle to the extensive use of this lumber—the impossibility of properly cutting and seasoning it. The best woods are heavy and full of sap. The rainfall is so excessive that it has thus far been found impossible to get laborers to work in the forests, except during the spring and early summer months. The timber is cut wet and sawn wet, and the process of seasoning is extremely slow. A furniture



maker in the south showed me pieces in his stock (6 by 8 inches) which had been seasoning five or six years and were still wet. Such lumber used for construction purposes warps and splits badly, and would not be used at all save for its cheapness. At present it goes as far north as Valparaiso and Santiago, but even there large quantities of Oregon pine are still used, and it does not seem probable that the native lumber will invade the markets farther north. The duty on imported pine, undressed, is 25 per cent on a valuation of 21.6 cents per cubic meter; if dressed, the duty rises to 60 per cent on a valuation of 28.8 cents per cubic meter.

#### OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Of furniture the United States furnishes comparatively little. The largest amount is credited to Germany, though most of it is probably of Austrian origin. It constitutes 44 per cent of the total, while France's share is 24.6 per cent, England's 14.6 per cent, and the United States 10.8 per cent. There is evidence, however, that American trade is growing, the chief items being office furniture and ordinary upholstered household goods. The shipments of manufactures of wood from the United States to Chile showed a steady rise in value from \$52,600 in the fiscal year 1901, to \$86,043 in 1905. The largest demand is for Austrian bentwood furniture, and this comes mainly from Germany. The import trade is hampered by a high import duty in the interests of numerous local factories. It is 60 per cent on a valuation which varies from 4.9 cents per pound on chairs, benches, sofas, etc., with wooden seats and backs, to 32.7 cents per pound on fine upholstered goods.

#### MINERAL AND OTHER OILS.

Chilean imports of oils are heavy, the British Statesmen's Yearbook for 1906, giving the total foreign purchases of industrial oils, etc., at 21,529,357 pesos (\$7,858,215 gold). The declared exports of oils from the United States to Chile for the fiscal years 1903 to 1905 were as follows:

*Exports of Oils from the United States to Chile, 1903-1905.*

Classification.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Lard oil.....	\$2,001	\$1,668	\$5,044
Illuminating oil.....	485,817	653,995	649,272
Other mineral oil.....	140,062	188,165	199,870
Vegetable oil.....	12,821	9,709	44,952
Total.....	640,701	853,537	899,138

Crude petroleum oil is admitted free of duty, and comes almost wholly from Peru, though a contract has recently been made for supplementing the Peruvian supply by large shipments from California.

There should be a good opening for this oil for fuel purposes in the mining districts of both Chile and Bolivia, for native fuel in these regions is almost unknown.

#### MOSS AS A FUEL.

Some of the nitrate and borax establishments of the interior of northern Chile are at present using a very inferior native fuel—a thick moss which grows on the rocks only at elevations of over 13,000 feet. It is poor material, but is found more economical than coal brought from the coast. The supplies are rather limited and are being rapidly reduced without possibility of renewal for many decades. In some of the Bolivian mines anthracite gas is used in gas engines for power, the anthracite being brought from Wales, landed at Antofagasta, freighted by rail to between 12,000 and 13,000 feet elevation at Oruro or some near-by point, and then carried to the mines on carts or on mule back. Power thus obtained is very costly, and it seems probable that a systematic effort to introduce the more extensive use of fuel oil, if done on a large scale so that economical methods of transportation could be used, would prove successful.

Refined oil for illuminating purposes comes, of course, almost wholly from the United States. Its use is likely to grow with the population throughout all northern Chile, for, there being no water power and no cheap supplies of gas coal, lighting must continue to be done by kerosene. The duty is 25 per cent on a valuation of 1.64 cents per pound gross weight.

Lubricating oils imported are almost wholly petroleum oils. The United States supplied in 1904 77 per cent, most of the remainder being furnished by England (14 per cent), and Germany (8 per cent). The duty is 25 per cent on a valuation of 6.55 cents per pound gross weight.

#### PAPER AND ITS MANUFACTURES.

The total imports of paper, cardboard, and their manufactures amounted to \$1,695,000 in 1904. Germany furnished nearly 56 per cent, England 13 per cent, and the United States 18 per cent. The largest items of import are newspaper, \$505,000; blotting and wrapping paper, \$166,000; printed books, etc., \$195,000, and writing and book paper, \$154,000. The United States has been making particularly good progress in newspaper, supplying 36 per cent of the total, compared with Germany's 57 per cent. In blotting and wrapping paper Germany has almost a monopoly, selling 80 per cent of the total. Printed books, etc., come mainly from England, Germany, and France, while Germany and England together furnish 82 per cent of the writing and book paper. Thus, among the larger items of paper imported into Chile, the United States takes a prominent part in the supply of only one—newspaper.

But there are several smaller items in which we are doing a successful business, and this fact indicates that we are perhaps reaching a turning point, and that the near future may put us in possession of a larger share of the paper market in general. An indication of this favorable prospect is borne out in the fact that the shipments of American paper goods to Chile for the fiscal year 1905, amounting to \$44,952, were over 300 per cent greater than the annual average for the three previous years. Some of the more important of the smaller import items are: Advertisements and almanacs, of which we furnish 34 per cent, Germany 30 per cent, and England 15 per cent; bank notes, checks, etc., of which we supply 91 per cent; cardboard, United States 41 per cent, Germany 45 per cent; and envelopes, United States 25 per cent, England 36 per cent, and Germany 34 per cent. It is commonly asserted by dealers that American paper in general is higher priced than European, though much of it is of acknowledged excellence of quality. I heard of so many instances, however, in which American paper undersold European as to make it seem probable that the real difficulty is not so much a matter of price as of custom, and that if efforts were made to familiarize the people with American papers a much larger trade would result.

Newspaper is admitted free of duty; printed books, etc., are also, with a few exceptions, free; most writing and book paper bears a duty of 25 per cent on a valuation of 11.45 cents per pound; wrapping and blotting paper from 25 to 50 per cent; cardboard, 25 per cent, and most other papers 60 per cent, on valuations which are somewhat above the market prices.

#### PAINTS, PIGMENTS, AND COLORS.

Common prepared paints, in tins, etc., are imported to the extent of about \$176,000 per annum. They come mostly from England and Germany, the United States furnishing less than 4 per cent in 1904. In finer prepared paints and enamels, in small tins, tubes, etc., the United States makes a better showing, though the total imports are small. In 1904 they reached \$18,000, the United States furnishing 28 per cent, England 25 per cent, and Germany 36 per cent.

Dry paints are very largely German, the nearest competitor being England, whose sales, however, are only about one-fourth as large as Germany's. The United States furnishes only an insignificant quantity. The total imports of this class of goods in 1904 were valued at \$118,000.

There is a growing demand for American varnishes, though our trade is as yet relatively small. The total imports in 1904 were \$35,000, of which the United States supplied 17 per cent, England 35.5 per cent, and Germany 39 per cent.

American shoe blacking and polishes are also in growing demand. Of the total imports in 1904 of \$33,000, the United States furnished 20 per cent, England and Germany each 34 per cent, and France 12 per cent.

The import duties are: On mixed paints, 25 per cent on valuations varying from 3.93 cents per pound on common paints mixed with oil to 32.7 cents per pound on fine black leather paints; on dry paints, 25 per cent on valuations from 3.27 cents per pound on white and red lead to 98.2 cents per pound on indigo; on varnishes, 25 per cent on valuations from 4.9 cents per pound on common varnishes to 21.3 cents on copal. On shoe polish, 35 per cent on valuations from 3.93 cents to 32.7 cents per pound.

#### ADMONITION TO MANUFACTURERS.

In closing it remains to repeat what has so often been emphasized before, that one of the greatest obstacles to American success is the attitude of American manufacturers who, being assured of a home market, are indifferent to the peculiarities of the foreign market. If our exporters will learn to give the closest attention to the suggestions and instructions which are constantly being given them by their customers and agents as to the minutiae of packing, shipping, marking, making out of invoices, etc., there can not be the slightest doubt that their trade will advance by leaps and bounds. The persistent disregard of such instructions and the failure to recognize responsibility when losses result is doing as much to hamper American trade as any other single cause.

#### RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.

The Joint Committee on Appropriations of both houses of the Chilean Congress, in one of its sessions of November, 1906, approved the expenditure of 12,000,000 *pesos* for the construction of the following railroad lines:

From Animas to Los Pozos; from Inca to Copiapo; from Vallenar to Viscachitas; from Serena to Rivadavia; from Ovalle to Trapiche; from Palomas to San Marcos; from Choapa to Salamanca; from Rayado to Los Vilos; from Rayado to Papudo; from Cabildo to Pedehua; from Santiago to Cerriles; Santiago belt railroad; from San Bernardo to the volcano; from Melipilla to San Antonio; from Alcones to Pichilemu; from San Vicente to Peralillo; from Curico to Hualañe; from San Clemente to Panimavida, with a branch road to Colorado; from Cauquenes to Curanipe, or other point on the coast; from Cauquenes to Coelemu; from Angeles to Antuco; from Cohue to Nacimiento; from Pua to Curacautin; from Nueva Imperial to Carahue; and from Gorbea to Antilhue.

## CUSTOMS REVENUES, FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1906.

According to statistics published in the "*Diario Oficial*" of Chile the various custom-houses of the Republic collected during the month of October, 1906, a total revenue of 11,960,011.67 *pesos*, of which sum 3,982,083.42 *pesos* were for import duties, 7,765,050.80 *pesos* for export duties, and 212,877.45 for miscellaneous receipts.

During the same month of 1905 the amount collected for import duties was 2,913,322.10 *pesos*; for export duties, 7,256,474.99 *pesos*, and for miscellaneous receipts, 256,401.41 *pesos*, making a total of 10,426,198.50.

A comparison of the receipts of October, 1906, with those of the same month of 1905 shows an increase in import duties of 1,068,761.32 *pesos* and in export duties of 508,575.81 *pesos*, and a decrease in miscellaneous receipts of 43,523.96 *pesos*. The total increase was 1,533,813.17 *pesos*.

The following table shows the amount collected by each custom-house during the month under review, the figures for the same month of 1905 being also given by way of comparison:

Custom-houses.	October—	
	1905.	1906.
I. Export duties:	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Pisagua .....	1,026,362.73	1,287,615.57
Iquique .....	3,999,465.63	3,791,300.81
Tocopilla .....	922,117.25	1,202,331.10
Antofagasta .....	385,106.88	523,729.04
Taltal .....	923,423.00	960,074.28
Total .....	7,256,474.99	7,765,050.80
II. Import duties:		
Arica .....	32,370.68	76,427.28
Pisagua .....	22,700.20	36,707.32
Iquique .....	347,750.14	377,081.63
Tocopilla .....	10,631.91	27,129.20
Antofagasta .....	187,409.76	351,709.70
Taltal .....	25,967.98	75,146.71
Caldera .....	5,767.07	24,680.00
Carriзал Bajo .....	1,021.88	11,037.15
Cochimbo .....	56,856.60	137,507.64
Valparaiso .....	1,645,491.76	2,112,598.87
Talcahuano .....	436,701.13	536,237.17
Coronel .....	15,166.48	51,332.62
Valdivia .....	75,408.11	127,731.86
Puerto Montt .....	6,640.68	5,974.89
Frontier custom-houses .....	45,437.72	30,501.38
Total .....	2,913,322.10	3,982,083.42
III. Miscellaneous receipts .....	256,401.41	212,877.45
Total general .....	10,426,198.50	11,960,011.67

During the first ten months of 1906 the custom-houses of the Republic collected a total revenue of 80,643,145.09 *pesos*. During the same period of 1905 the revenue collected amounted to 73,105,153.31 *pesos*; a comparison of these figures shows an increase in 1906 of 7,537,986.78 *pesos*.

## LIVE-STOCK CENSUS OF 1906.

The Bureau of Statistics and Agricultural Information, Department Industry and Public Works, of the Republic of Chile, has published recently the live-stock census taken during the last months of 1906. The following figures show the numerical values of each class: Horses, 698,880; cattle, 2,477,064 heads; sheep, 2,405,584; goats, 461,908; hogs, 287,612.

The figures for the Provinces of Tacna, Tarapaca, Antofagasta, Coquimbo, Valparaiso, and Chiloe, and Territory of Magallanes were not included in this census.

The annual consumption of meat in the Republic is estimated as follows: 400,000 heads of cattle, 545,517 sheep, and 145,741 hogs.

## THE PROMOTION OF IMMIGRATION.

On November 15, 1906, the Chilean Senate approved a proposed law authorizing the expenditure of 500,000 *pesos* for the promotion of immigration, and of 50,000 *pesos* for the construction, in Valparaiso, of lodgings for immigrants, and empowering the Executive to invest said amounts in the objects for which they were appropriated.

## TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN, 1901-1905.

The following figures relating to the commerce between Chile and Great Britain from 1901 to 1905 have been taken from a report submitted on August 7, 1906, by the Chilean Consul-General at Glasgow to the Minister of Foreign Relations:

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1901 .....	£7,739,595	1904 .....	£8,955,218
1902 .....	7,587,142	1905 .....	10,830,418
1903 .....	7,929,948		

An examination of these figures shows the considerable increase of the commercial relations between Chile and the United Kingdom, being more pronounced in 1905, an increase of nearly £3,000,000 over 1903 and of £2,000,000 over 1904.

The value of the exports from Chile to Great Britain during the years under comparison was as follows:

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1901 .....	£4,318,095	1904 .....	£5,422,941
1902 .....	4,524,376	1905 .....	6,068,031
1903 .....	4,597,812		

While the imports from England were as follows:

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1901.....	£3,426,500	1904.....	£3,532,277
1902.....	3,082,706	1905.....	4,782,382
1903.....	3,332,131		

#### SHOE AND LEATHER COMPANY AT VALPARAISO.

A company with 1,200,000 *pesos* capital has been formed to engage in the business of tanning leather and manufacturing high-class boots and shoes at Valparaiso.

#### NITRATE TRUST.

United States Consul ALFRED A. WINSLOW, at Valparaiso, reports the organization in London of a company known as the Nitrate Securities Trust, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. The object of the company, the consul states, is thought in Chile to be the control of the nitrate production of the world.

## COLOMBIA.

#### AREA, RESOURCES, AND CLIMATE OF THE REPUBLIC.

Hon. JOHN BARRETT, formerly United States Minister to Colombia, and elected on December 19, 1906, Director of the Bureau of the American Republics, in an article published in the "Southern Lumberman" says of Colombia:

"Its northernmost point is only 950 miles from the southernmost point of Florida. Few people comprehend its strategic position, its great size, and its marvelous resources. It is the only South American country bordering on both the Atlantic and Pacific; it has an area as large as the German Empire, France, and Belgium combined, or, in other words, it is twice as large as the State of Texas; and there is probably no other nation in Latin America that has such unexploited resources of timber, coal, iron, copper, gold, silver, platinum, and precious stones, like emeralds. At the same time its agricultural possibilities are wonderful on account of the richness of the soil, the industry of the people, and the variety of the climate. Although Colombia is located entirely in the Tropical Zone and a large portion of it is very near the equator, it has many different sections—combined would cover an area as great as Tennessee and Alabama—which, on account of the altitude, have a climate as cool all the year round as that of northern United States in the latter part of October."

"The capital city, Bogota, situated at an altitude of 8,500 feet on a beautiful plateau as large as the State of Massachusetts, is as cool

through the whole year as Boston in September. The average man thinks of Colombia as being like Panama or like the hot low coasts of the country, when he visits its principal ports, not understanding that when he gets into the interior he goes upon those high plateaus with their cool temperature."

#### FOREIGN COMMERCE OF BARRANQUILLA, FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1906.

The following statistics, relating to the foreign commerce of Barranquilla, from January to September, 1906, have been taken from the latest official data received.

The exports from said port during the period in reference amounted to 22,860,936.155 kilós, valued at 4,878,268 gold *pesos*.

The principal products exported were: Hides and skins, 1,730,565; coffee, 17,313,435 sacks; divi-divi, 1,190,476 packages; cotton, 109,212 sacks; silver ores, 139,974 packages; plants, 127,113, and 132,796 alligator skins. Besides these exports, there are the exports of cattle, which were itemized separately, amounting to 187,820 gold *pesos*, value of 9,391 head of cattle exported to Cuba, at the rate of 20 gold *pesos* each.

The imports during the period under review amounted to 21,269,458.035 kilós, valued at 4,408,271 gold *pesos*, the countries of origin being Great Britan, United States, France, Spain, and others.

A comparison of exports and imports shows a balance of trade in favor of Barranquilla of 379,987 gold *pesos*.

#### EXPORTS OF HIDES FROM PUERTO VILLAMIZAR, FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1906.

During the months of January to September, 1906, there were exported from Puerto Vallamizar, Department of Santander, Colombia, 8,791 hides, as follows: January, nothing; February, nothing; March, 2,000; April, 748; May, 1,962; June, 620; July, 400; August, 1,790; September, 1,271.

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### COSTA RICA.

#### CUSTOMS REVENUES, APRIL-NOVEMBER, 1906.

According to statistics published in the "*Gaceta Oficial*" of Costa Rica, December 19, 1906, the various custom-houses of the Republic collected a revenue of 2,837,453.79 *colones* during the eight months from April to November, 1906, which, compared with 2,520,447.84 *colones* collected during the same period of 1905, show an increase of 317,005.95 *colones*. The customs revenues for the period under review were estimated in the Budget at 2,800,000 *colones*; therefore, the actual amount collected yielded a surplus of 37,453.79 *colones*.



## CUBA.

## NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.

Señor Don GONZALO DE QUESADA, Minister from Cuba, has furnished the BULLETIN with the following account of the New Year's reception given on January 1, 1907, by the Provisional Governor of Cuba, Mr. CHARLES E. MAGOON, in honor of the Diplomatic Corps accredited in the Republic.

The Spanish Minister, Señor Don RAMÓN GAYTAN DE AYALA, as dean of the Corps, addressed Governor MAGOON as follows:

"Mr. PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR: The honorable Diplomatic Corps accredited to the President of the Cuban Republic, although it can not but take into account the abnormal situation created in the country by recent events, yet deems it its duty not to break the practice of international courtesy, and comes with the greatest pleasure to salute your excellency, who represents provisionally the chief magistracy of the Cuban State, and assumes his faculties by delegation of the President of the United States of America the powers and government of this Republic.

"Privilege of time of residence and no personal merits of any kind gives me, the least worthy, the honor to-day of addressing your excellency. I am sure, however, that the few words I am about to utter will be the faithful expression of the thought and good will of all and each of the members of the high corps here assembled.

"Representative of the Cuban Republic, accept the sincere felicitation which in the names of our august sovereigns and of the heads of the States and Governments which we respectively represent, we offer to you on this, the first day of the year 1907; and at the same time accept our fervent good wishes for the early and complete reestablishment of a normal political condition in the island of Cuba, a basis upon which may be founded the rehabilitation of its independence, well-being, and endless prosperity.

"And accept for your excellency's self the most cordial felicitations of the Diplomatic Corps, which especially on this occasion wishes you the most complete and satisfactory success in the arduous and noble task which in recognition of your high abilities and integrity has been confided to you."

Governor MAGOON made the following reply in English:

"TO YOUR EXCELLENCY, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, and their Excellencies, the Members of that Corps accredited to the Republic of Cuba: I beg you to accept my sincere thanks and profound gratitude for the kindly expressions of friendship and good will, of congratulation and commendation voiced by the dean of this hon-

orable Corps, and for the spirit of friendship and kindly consideration which prompts their utterance. The exceptional circumstances which bring us together at this time and place impel the belief that your congratulations and good wishes are prompted by something greater and better than mere formal courtesy; that, in fact, they are prompted by a sympathetic friendship for the people and Republic of Cuba in their endeavor to maintain a place in the family of nations, and good will toward the United States in its efforts to assist them.

"As Provisional Governor of Cuba, exercising by designation of the President of the United States the powers delegated to the United States by the Constitution of Cuba, it is my duty, as well as privilege and pleasure, to thank you for and on behalf of the people and Republic of Cuba for your recognition of the fact that the Republic continues in existence, moves along the lines of national endeavor, preserves its international relations, and, with but slight changes in personnel, discharges the duties for which governments are instituted.

"I join with you in the wish for the early and complete reestablishment of the political tranquillity of the island of Cuba, and rejoice that on every hand throughout the island evidences appear that political passion and prejudice are passing away and that reason and judgment are taking their places; that peace and prosperity have returned, and the people have again assumed their ordinary vocations and are reaping the abundant harvests which God in His goodness has given them.

" 'There's a divinity that shapes our ends,  
Rough hew them how we will,'

and it seems that Providence has intervened at this critical juncture in the affairs of Cuba to give an unmistakable example of the benefits to be derived from pursuing the arts of peace. Providence directing, the sympathy of the world supporting, and the great Republic of the United States directly assisting, there should be no doubt that the remaining difficulties will be removed and the way opened by which the high purposes and ultimate destinies of Cuba are to be attained.

"Again I thank you, officially and personally, and especially the Dean of your high Corps."

#### THE HENEQUEN INDUSTRY.

United States Consul MAX J. BAEHR, of Cienfuegos, reports as follows:

"Although there is in the island of Cuba considerable land planted in henequen (hemp) and three or four industrial plants with the necessary machinery to prepare the fiber for market, the output is yet limited and insufficient to furnish raw material for existing manufactories, these being compelled to use imported fiber, principally from Yucatan. The number of henequen plantations in Cuba, has been

increasing and there is little doubt that in the near future the island will be able to produce from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 pounds, which is the amount necessary to supply the home market. On the north coast of the island there are large tracts of high land of rocky formation, specially adapted for the cultivation of hemp, and persons who have studied the matter affirm that this industry would be very profitable if properly attended to. The leaf is said to contain 10 per cent more fiber than the plant that has been such a source of wealth to the Yucatan peninsula, and the quality of this fiber is about the same in Cuba. The production is, on the average, 68 pounds of fiber for every thousand leaves.

"A large factory in Havana was established in 1890, the company in 1900 also purchasing a small factory in Regla. They have been doing business on a large scale. Last year they imported 3,500,000 pounds of Yucatan hemp and 2,000,000 pounds from Manila. At present they are cultivating hemp in two provinces of the island, and expect that within two years the Cuban production will reach 2,000,000 pounds and that at no distant date it will be sufficient for the consumption of the factory. Working night and day the factory makes 35,000 pounds of rope and bagging per diem and, with the exception of the tarred rope imported from Spain and Italy, the factories at Regla and Havana are furnishing 95 per cent of the rope consumed in Cuba, and they use all the fiber cultivated in Cuba, which in 1904 amounted to 550,000 pounds.

"This factory is situated fronting the sea, thus facilitating the unloading on the wharf of the raw material and its transportation by means of a railway to the warehouses. The establishment contains all kinds of machinery, with which is manufactured from the finest to the heaviest and strongest cables for ships and other purposes. It is provided with two steam engines and two dynamos, has a repair shop, boiler rooms, and warehouses, with sufficient capacity for 5,000 bales of henequen.

"It is generally believed that in five or six years the production of fiber will be more than sufficient for the national consumption and that a large amount will be exported.

"Two species of henequen are known in Cuba, *Agave americana* and *Agave cubensis*, these plants yielding a hard, tough filament, applied mainly to the manufacture of rope and cordage. Both grow spontaneously and in the most barren lands, unfit for any other kind of cultivation, always provided the mineral composition of the soil abounds in lime and sand. The cost of cultivation, including the price of the young plants, can be calculated at about \$836 per *caballeria* (33 acres), and the cost of cutting, preparing, and packing, \$2,248, or a total of \$3,084.

"Information obtained on a large plantation of 25 *caballerias* shows that each *caballeria* will hold 50,000 plants. These, after three years,

the time when they attain their most perfect development, yield on an average three leaves monthly, and as it is calculated that each leaf contains one and a half ounces of fiber, 1,000,000 leaves gathered from a caballeria during one year will yield 420 bales of 4 quintals (400 pounds each).

"Surrounding the plantation referred to and where the leaves are gathered, cleaned, and the bales prepared there are many smaller plantations where the leaves are sold on the plant at the rate of 50 cents silver per thousand, the purchaser paying for cutting, gathering, and cartage. The leaves, collected in bunches of ten each, are paid for at the rate of \$1 currency per thousand. The life of a plant is calculated at fifteen years, but as each plant disappears it leaves an offshoot or young plant, which at the end of three years will again commence to give the same yield for another fifteen years."

#### TRADE OF CIENFUEGOS, 1905-6.

United States Consul MAX J. BAHR furnishes a detailed statement showing imports and exports at the port of Cienfuegos during the fiscal year 1905-6. The total trade amounted to \$20,262,849, imports \$7,432,827, exports \$12,830,022. The imports from the principal countries were as follows:

United States.....	\$2, 928, 635	Colombia.....	\$687, 278
England.....	1, 093, 852	Uruguay.....	426, 959
Spain.....	688, 806	Germany.....	418, 832

The principal articles imported from the United States were: Machinery, breadstuffs, provisions, coal, lumber, oils, shoes, barbed wire, and cement. The most remarkable increase over last year's importation is that of American shoes, from \$51,363 in 1905 to \$128,178 in 1906, or 125 per cent.

The most notable decrease is in American rice. Its price compared with that for the Indian article is so high as to eliminate it from this market altogether, especially since the native prefers the Indian to the American rice. In 1905 Cienfuegos imported \$168,804 worth of American rice, and during the last fiscal year not one pound entered this harbor from the United States.

Of the \$12,830,022 exports \$12,738,892 went to the United States, \$57,249 to England, and \$33,881 to Germany. It will thus be seen that while the United States took practically all the exports of this market, it received less than 40 per cent of its trade; while England, Spain, and Germany, without taking anything from them, so to speak, were favored with 14, 9, and 6 per cent, respectively.

The imports from Colombia were cattle solely, and those from Uruguay "jerked beef" only.

**CIGAR EXPORT, ELEVEN MONTHS OF 1906.**

The export of cigars for the eleven months from January 1 to November 1, 1906, shows an increase over the same period of 1905 of 22,763,692 cigars. The comparative statistics for the period by months is as follows:

	1906.	1905.		1906.	1905.
January .....	22,398,024	22,398,022	August .....	26,261,832	22,109,983
February .....	19,451,197	17,922,508	September .....	19,637,967	17,865,315
March .....	20,706,989	17,540,021	October .....	22,327,125	24,290,265
April .....	22,792,314	17,597,539	November .....	22,872,419	18,727,013
May .....	19,763,162	20,256,969	Total .....	235,404,493	212,640,801
June .....	19,685,677	18,847,740			
July .....	19,507,787	15,284,526			

**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.****FOREIGN TRADE, FIRST HALF OF 1906.**

Following is a résumé of the foreign trade of the Dominican Republic for the six months ending June 30, 1906, with comparative tables for the same period during 1905.

Although the total value of the foreign trade carried on by the Dominican Republic during the first six months of 1906, compared with the first half of 1905, shows a falling off of \$764,917, the returns indicate that the business and agricultural activities of the country were substantially extended, and that the reduction in values is due almost entirely to the lower prices received for the products exported, the quantities of which were generally increased.

Thus, while the exportation of sugar was increased by 8,749,230 pounds, the price obtained was \$1,033,594 less for the entire quantity exported than for the smaller quantity shipped during the first half of the previous year, and the 18,204,000 pounds of cacao shipped, by reason of its poor condition, owing to heavy rains during the season of its preparation, brought \$209,397 less than the 17,388,000 pounds shipped during the comparative period. Nor do the decreased exportations of tobacco signify a falling off in production, which was to the contrary increased, but the crop being unusually late the apparent shortage for the first half of the year must appear as an excess during the succeeding months.

Nevertheless, the commercial showing of this particular period, which is prejudiced to some extent by misleading circumstances, is sound, and exhibits a greater degree of industrial progress than has been attained during any similar period in recent years.

Local products were sold abroad to the value of \$4,007,158, against importations, not counting currency, valued at \$1,887,268, leaving the proportionately large balance of trade for the half year in favor of the Republic of \$2,119,890.

The total transfers of gold and silver currency consisted of an importation of \$176,800 in money of the United States, and although \$738,724.27 was sent abroad in the form of exchange for deposit as a trust fund with reference to the public debt, no currency was required to be exported on that account.

In the aggregate foreign trade of the Republic during the first six months of 1906, amounting to \$5,890,426, the United States participated to the extent of \$3,833,678, or 65 per cent of the whole, receiving products to the value of \$2,839,525, and supplying merchandise invoiced at \$994,153, which is about the same proportion of trade enjoyed by that country during the corresponding period of 1905.

The trade with Germany was of the next greatest importance, aggregating \$1,285,328, of which \$436,105 represents merchandise sold to, and \$849,223, products purchased from the Republic. The total trade with Germany shows an increase of \$371,075 over the comparative period, which advances the percentage of trade with that country from 13 to 21 per cent of the whole. This was facilitated by the employment of a suitable local steamer by the Hamburg-American Line to connect the commerce of the Republic with its through steamers touching at St. Thomas.

France received \$332,063 of the trade, representing exports to the Republic invoiced at \$101,630 and imports from it valued at \$230,433, having dropped in the percentage of the whole trade received from 11 to 5 per cent.

The trade with Great Britain was increased from \$260,844 to \$282,692, and that with Italy and Spain, while still small, shows a considerable increase, as may be seen from the accompanying comparative tables.

While a decrease of \$1,253,018 in the value of exports is shown by the statistical returns, the aggregate trade values were supported by a striking increase in the value of imports of approximately 50 per cent; the imports for the first half of 1906, omitting currency, having been invoiced at \$1,887,268 as against \$1,252,866 for the first half of 1905. This large increase recorded in imports indicates, no doubt, a much wider demand for foreign merchandise, but the conditions of local trade induce the belief that the showing results to some extent as well from the fact that the large importations formerly made by way of the land frontier without record have been checked, and that such traffic has, through the activity of the frontier customs patrol, been forced into regular channels.

## IMPORTS.

The principal classes of commodities imported, in their order of relative importance were cotton goods, rice, iron and steel manufactures, breadstuffs, meats and dairy products, oils, manufactures of vegetable fibers, preserved fish, wood and leather manufactures, chemicals and drugs, agricultural implements, malt liquors, manufactures of paper and hats and caps, representing in value 76 per cent of all goods received. In nearly every instance there was a notable increase over the value of similar merchandise entered during the corresponding six months of 1905—in many cases amounting to nearly 50 per cent. The remainder of the imports were composed of products of a miscellaneous character, as shown in the accompanying statement of classes, or as "All other articles" not elsewhere specified.

The value of cotton goods entered from the United States and Great Britain, invoiced at \$195,275 and \$173,503, respectively, was nearly double that entered for the period compared. Germany furnished these values to the extent of \$66,150, and France \$28,239, while smaller consignments were received from Spain, Italy, and other countries, all of which were larger than those of the comparative period.

Germany continued to furnish the largest amount of rice, the shipments from that country having been increased in value from \$56,258 to \$135,982. The value of this food from the United States (\$26,933) was more than double, and from Great Britain (\$10,956) decreased in like proportion, the remainder coming from France, Spain, and "Other countries."

Manufactures of iron and steel are the only class of imports especially mentioned which shows a decrease in value during the half year, purchases from the United States being valued at but \$96,908 and from the United Kingdom but \$23,241, as against values from those countries during the comparative period of \$118,974 and \$43,476, respectively; while those from Germany (\$36,878) show a slight increase. France, Belgium, and Spain also participated in supplying these products in the order named.

Breadstuffs, comprising wheat flour, which aggregated in invoice value \$132,312, and other cereal products valued at \$12,518, were received mostly from the United States, that country furnishing all of the flour values but \$90, and other breadstuffs to the value of \$11,166.

The increase in the value of meat and dairy products imported is represented by larger receipts from the United States and Germany—invoiced at \$53,044 and \$44,716, respectively—as well as from France, Italy, and the United Kingdom.

Ninety-five per cent of the cotton-seed, illuminating and lubricating oils, invoiced at \$95,016, were purchased in the United States, European markets furnishing a small quantity of olive and other oils.

The invoice values of manufacturers of vegetable fibers were nearly double those of the first half of 1905, the increase being principally in consignments from the United States, valued at \$34,672, and Germany \$29,411; those from Great Britain showing a decrease from \$19,141 to \$17,735.

Preserved fish, one of the principal articles of diet, is still largely supplied from the United States, that commodity from America being invoiced at \$64,533, while an increase in demand for German products of this nature is apparent. Spain and France also furnished small quantities, although the values from the latter country and from Italy decreased.

There was an increase in the value of manufactures of wood imported, to the extent of \$7,655, most of which, invoiced at \$50,981, came from the United States, while Germany furnished these manufactures to the value of \$4,762. The importations from other countries were inconsiderable.

Leather goods to the value of \$52,133, an increase over that of the previous period, were received, \$42,129 coming from the United States, \$3,729 from Germany, \$2,251 from France, \$1,943 from Spain, and \$1,847 from the United Kingdom.

Chemicals, drugs, and dyes invoiced at \$30,219 were imported, those from the United States being of the largest quantity and valued at \$20,443. French products were received to the value of \$4,295, British \$3,365, and German \$1,889, the remainder coming from "Other countries."

The only marked change in the value of agricultural implements received from the principal sources—Great Britain and Germany—is seen in the increase in value of those imported from Germany from \$9,163 to \$17,878, making the total value, including those from all other countries, \$28,124.

German beer found a greater demand than that of any other make, the receipts showing an increase in value from \$11,889 to \$20,333, while the United States supplied but \$5,599, the total value received having been \$27,027, of which the United Kingdom and Spain furnished the remainder.

Imports of German paper manufactures increased in value to \$8,358, exceeding those from the United States, invoiced at \$5,882, and with those from Spain, invoiced at \$1,321, from France, Italy, the United Kingdom, and "other countries" in smaller quantities, aggregated in value \$16,675, as against \$13,000 for the first half of 1905.

Hats and caps from Italy, invoiced at \$9,621, as formerly, exceeded in value the receipts of that class of merchandise from other countries. Those from France were valued at \$3,897, the United States \$1,379, Germany, Spain, Porto Rico, and Great Britain furnishing the remainder.



## EXPORTS.

Sugar, cacao, coffee, and tobacco were the principal exports, and their invoice values represented 88 per cent of that of all the products shipped from the Republic during the first six months of 1906. Most of the sugar, 107,126,103 pounds, invoiced at \$2,086,560, went to the United States, 1,250,250 pounds to Great Britain, while the small remainder of 371,941 pounds was distributed among other countries, going principally to Germany.

Cacao, as usual, found the largest market in Germany, shipments to that country aggregating 9,602,621 pounds, valued at \$638,100, an increase in quantity over consignments during the first half of 1905 of 3,118,635 pounds. There was also an increase in the quantity sent to the United States from 4,323,119, valued at \$350,681, to 6,125,341 pounds, valued at \$395,362, while the consignments to France decreased from 6,528,169 pounds, valued at \$563,138, to 2,475,983 pounds, valued at \$179,302.

Coffee shipments to Germany increased from 356,481 pounds during the comparative period of 1905 to 1,203,444 pounds during the first half of 1906, valued respectively at \$25,164 and \$76,945, while those to the United States, 392,070 pounds, valued at \$34,031, show no appreciable change in quantity or value. The amount sent to France shows a decrease from 529,051 pounds, valued at \$39,792, to 316,527 pounds, valued at \$18,344; 56,607 pounds were shipped to Cuba, and the remainder of the 2,080,870 exported was distributed among "all other countries."

As has already been noted, exports of tobacco, owing to the lateness of the crop, were greatly decreased during the first half of 1906. The shortages in exportations are most noticeable in the quantity shipped to Germany, which dropped from 3,362,684 pounds sent to that country during the first half of 1905, to 744,180 exported thereto during the present period, while that sent to the United States, however, exceeded in quantity the amount shipped to the latter country during the comparative period by 600,000 pounds, or 1,000 per cent, the exportations to that country during the first half of 1905 having been less than 60,000 pounds. The remainder of the tobacco exportations went principally to France, representing shipments aggregating 349,174 pounds.

Banana exportations to the United States were increased from 357,000 bunches in 1905 to 434,500 bunches during the first half of 1906.

Materials for drugs and dyes sent abroad show an increase in value from \$19,216 to \$43,024, most of which went to Germany.

Cocoanuts valued at \$3,558, out of a total value of \$3,610, and copra invoiced at \$444, were exported to Germany. Goatskins and cattle hides to the value of \$22,176 and \$15,099, respectively, were

consigned to the United States, while Germany purchased the latter to the value of \$26,964.

Wax to the extent of 221,335 pounds, valued at \$51,375 was shipped to Germany, the United States, and France.

For the various kinds of hard woods, mahogany, lignum-vitæ, etc., the United States, United Kingdom, Germany, and France afforded markets for the exportation to the aggregate value of \$39,679.

#### NATIONALITIES OF IMPORTING VESSELS.

Of the total imports, values to the extent of \$1,135,950, or 55 per cent, were brought in American vessels; \$652,078, or 32 per cent, were imported in German, \$146,882, or 7 per cent, in French, \$42,342 in Norwegian, \$33,131 in British, and the remainder in vessels of nationalities as shown by the corresponding table, annexed.

American vessels brought substantially all of the cargoes imported from the United States, as well as transit cargoes valued at \$50,470.

#### NATIONALITIES OF EXPORTING VESSELS.

Of the export values amounting to \$4,007,158, American vessels carried \$1,416,652, or 35 per cent, and Norwegian vessels were second with cargoes valued at \$1,218,198, or 30 per cent, all bound for the United States. Following the Norwegian vessels, in the order named, were German with \$855,451, French with \$240,860, British with \$236,179, etc.

#### TONNAGE.

The aggregate foreign tonnage of the several ports of the Republic for the half year was 726,511 tons, representing 822 entrances and clearances of vessels engaged in the foreign trade. The total coastwise tonnage of the various entry ports was 60,133 tons, representing 3,335 coastwise entrances and clearances.

*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the first six months of the calendar year 1906, showing the values and principal countries of origin, in comparison with those of the corresponding period of 1905.*

Article and country.	January 1 to June 30, 1905.		January 1 to June 30, 1906.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Agricultural implements:				
United States .....		\$7,570		\$7,390
United Kingdom .....		2,045		2,164
Germany .....		9,163		17,878
France .....		15		60
Cuba .....				3
Porto Rico .....				302
Other countries .....		1,272		327
Total .....		20,065		28,124

*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the first six months of the calendar year 1906,  
etc.—Continued.*

Article and country.	January 1 to June 30, 1905.		January 1 to June 30, 1906.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>Animals:</b>				
Horses and mules—	<i>Number.</i>		<i>Number.</i>	
United States .....	40	\$5,960	1	\$500
Porto Rico .....	27	994	2	290
Total .....	67	6,894	3	790
<b>Cattle—</b>				
Porto Rico .....	91	2,755		
<b>All other—</b>				
United States .....		2		
<b>Books, maps, and other printed matter:</b>				
United States .....		1,046		1,551
United Kingdom .....		5		61
Germany .....		1,097		1,329
France .....		495		3,315
Italy .....				182
Spain .....		203		264
Cuba .....		48		469
Porto Rico .....				9
Other countries .....				3,500
Total .....		2,889		10,680
<b>Breadstuffs:</b>				
Wheat flour—	<i>Barrels.</i>		<i>Barrels.</i>	
United States .....	18,633	102,406	30,288	132,222
Porto Rico .....	10	50		
Other countries .....	43	257	20	90
Total .....	18,686	102,713	30,308	132,312
<b>All other—</b>				
United States .....		10,966		11,166
United Kingdom .....		40		31
Germany .....		20		155
France .....		166		704
Italy .....		187		449
Spain .....		3		
Porto Rico .....		4		6
Other countries .....				8
Total .....		11,386		12,519
<b>Chemicals, drugs, and dyes:</b>				
United States .....		15,573		20,443
United Kingdom .....		2,495		3,365
Germany .....		1,358		1,889
France .....		3,417		4,295
Italy .....		3		5
Spain .....		72		182
Cuba .....		45		
Porto Rico .....		65		
Other countries .....		241		40
Total .....		24,969		30,219
<b>Coal:</b>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
United States .....	1,753	5,899	3,401	12,674
United Kingdom .....	1,986	6,463		
Other countries .....	425	2,485		
Total .....	4,164	14,847	3,401	12,674
<b>Cotton, manufactures of:</b>				
United States .....		110,559		195,275
United Kingdom .....		94,540		173,503
Germany .....		31,056		66,150
France .....		19,557		28,239
Spain .....				18,813
Italy .....		3,144		10,589
Belgium .....		90		
Cuba .....				21
Porto Rico .....		39		3,296
Other countries .....		1,665		4,272
Total .....		260,641		500,158

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*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the first six months of the calendar year 1906, etc.—Continued.*

Article and country.	January 1 to June 30, 1905.		January 1 to June 30, 1906.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>Earthen, stone, and china ware:</b>				
United States .....		\$184		\$387
United Kingdom .....		489		1,664
Germany .....		7,940		10,771
France .....		617		236
Italy .....				32
Spain .....		14		22
Porto Rico .....				7
Other countries .....				12
Total .....		9,244		13,131
<b>Fibers, vegetable, manufacturers of:</b>				
United States .....		17,829		34,672
United Kingdom .....		19,141		17,734
Germany .....		4,043		29,413
France .....		3,553		270
Italy .....				438
Spain .....		277		425
Other countries .....		2,816		61
Total .....		47,256		83,013
<b>Fish, preserved, and fish products:</b>				
United States .....		54,701		64,533
United Kingdom .....		10		
Germany .....		367		1,040
France .....		991		203
Italy .....		196		6
Spain .....		25		863
Porto Rico .....		140		92
Other countries .....		136		147
Total .....		56,806		66,889
<b>Fruits and nuts:</b>				
United States .....		833		2,854
United Kingdom .....		15		23
Germany .....		26		124
France .....		218		1,125
Italy .....		18		474
Spain .....		183		2,926
Cuba .....		30		240
Porto Rico .....				6
Total .....		1,323		7,772
<b>Glass and glassware:</b>				
United States .....		1,154		8,182
United Kingdom .....		100		100
Germany .....		910		5,879
France .....		256		711
Italy .....				8
Spain .....		3		283
Belgium .....		7		
Porto Rico .....				4
Total .....		2,429		15,172
<b>Gold and silver currency:</b>				
United States .....		298,300		176,800
<b>Grease and grease scraps for soap stock:</b>				
United States .....		16,726		7,574
Germany .....		496		
France .....		8		
Porto Rico .....		2,077		918
Total .....		19,307		8,492
<b>Gums and resins:</b>				
United States .....		5,202		6,663
United Kingdom .....		60		316
Germany .....		7		936
Total .....		5,269		7,915

*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the first six months of the calendar year 1906, etc.—Continued.*

Article and country.	January 1 to June 30, 1905.		January 1 to June 30, 1906.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>Hats and caps:</b>				
United States .....		\$3,829		\$1,379
United Kingdom .....		348		102
Germany .....		1,554		911
France .....		2,186		3,897
Italy .....		4,022		9,621
Spain .....				209
Porto Rico .....		356		189
Other countries .....		12		
Total .....		12,307		16,508
<b>Iron and steel, manufactures of:</b>				
United States .....		118,974		96,908
United Kingdom .....		43,476		23,241
Germany .....		21,322		36,878
France .....		6,830		4,063
Spain .....		252		89
Belgium .....		1,129		1,831
Cuba .....		18		45
Porto Rico .....		551		8
Other countries .....		76		70
Total .....		192,628		163,133
<b>Jewelry, including watches and clocks:</b>				
United States .....		29		348
United Kingdom .....		91		16
Germany .....		645		495
France .....		1,252		2,410
Italy .....		300		4,963
Spain .....				10
Porto Rico .....		81		
Total .....		2,398		8,242
<b>Leather, and manufactures of:</b>				
United States .....		28,663		42,129
United Kingdom .....		2,148		1,847
Germany .....		1,463		3,729
France .....		1,952		2,251
Italy .....				165
Spain .....		281		1,943
Porto Rico .....		10		69
Other countries .....		64		
Total .....		34,579		52,133
<b>Malt liquors, beer in bottles:</b>	<i>Dozen bottles.</i>		<i>Dozen bottles.</i>	
United States .....	1,667	2,007	4,885	5,599
United Kingdom .....	90	190	572	910
Germany .....	8,398	11,889	13,827	20,333
France .....	500	2,028	141	178
Spain .....	12	15		
Other countries .....	15	18	6	7
Total .....	10,682	16,147	19,431	27,027
<b>Metals and manufactures of (not elsewhere specified):</b>				
United States .....		3,065		5,207
United Kingdom .....		513		924
Germany .....		516		2,338
France .....				533
Italy .....				3
Spain .....				25
Cuba .....		15		
Porto Rico .....		75		
Other countries .....		81		3
Total .....		4,265		9,033
<b>Oils:</b>				
United States .....		74,102		95,016
United Kingdom .....		325		663
Germany .....		773		372
France .....		249		831
Italy .....		123		422

## 154 INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the first six months of the calendar year 1906,  
etc.—Continued.*

Article and country.	January 1 to June 30, 1905.		January 1 to June 30, 1906.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Oils—Continued.				
Spain .....		\$370		\$4,997
Porto Rico .....		19		130
Other countries .....		167		343
Total .....		76,128		102,774
Paints, pigments, and colors:				
United States .....		3,682		4,412
United Kingdom .....		1,510		1,680
Germany .....		747		2,455
France .....		26		120
Spain .....		80		
Total .....		6,045		8,667
* Paper and manufactures of.				
United States .....		5,533		5,832
United Kingdom .....		176		31
Germany .....		3,363		8,358
France .....		1,563		564
Italy .....		106		412
Spain .....		2,073		1,321
Porto Rico .....				9
Cuba .....		182		
Other countries .....				98
Total .....		13,000		16,675
Perfumery and cosmetics:				
United States .....		652		458
Germany .....		136		420
France .....		4,013		4,700
Italy .....		74		49
Spain .....		100		26
Porto Rico .....				185
Other countries .....		19		
Total .....		4,944		5,838
Provisions, comprising meats and dairy products:				
United States .....		30,570		53,044
United Kingdom .....		290		294
Germany .....		24,511		44,716
France .....		1,305		2,565
Italy .....		156		577
Spain .....		39		63
Cuba .....				969
Porto Rico .....		648		1,789
Other countries .....		10		81
Total .....		57,529		104,103
Rice:	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
United States .....	621,199	12,551	1,268,530	26,933
United Kingdom .....	1,471,929	23,256	655,742	10,956
Germany .....	2,562,319	55,258	6,972,922	135,982
France .....	30,620	486	246,431	4,461
Italy .....	100	7		
Spain .....	2,173	50	4,315	151
Other countries .....	11,000	212	133,172	3,281
Total .....	4,699,310	92,820	9,281,112	181,764
Rubber, manufactures of:				
United States .....		1,165		1,614
United Kingdom .....		319		184
Germany .....		608		684
France .....		354		239
Total .....		2,446		2,721
Soap:				
United States .....		11,431		14,512
United Kingdom .....		27		2
Germany .....				9
France .....		68		118
Italy .....				10

*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the first six months of the calendar year 1906,  
etc.—Continued.*

Article and country.	January 1 to June 30, 1905.		January 1 to June 30, 1906.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Soap—Continued.				
Porto Rico.....		\$8		\$13
Other countries.....		103		336
Total.....		11,638		15,000
Sugar and confectionery:				
United States.....		5,544		24,668
United Kingdom.....		362		289
Germany.....		280		1,038
France.....				2,055
Italy.....				197
Spain.....				557
Total.....		6,186		28,804
Tobacco, manufactured:				
United States.....		246		14
Cuba.....		1,238		1,101
Total.....		1,484		1,115
Umbrellas and canes:				
United States.....		3		91
United Kingdom.....		415		606
Germany.....		646		1,586
France.....		729		1,807
Italy.....		616		1,274
Spain.....				23
Other countries.....		38		42
Total.....		2,447		5,429
Vegetables:				
United States.....		6,561		12,019
United Kingdom.....		110		719
Germany.....		119		148
France.....		744		1,170
Italy.....		21		78
Spain.....		793		5,352
Cuba.....		2,352		3,039
Porto Rico.....		840		1,291
Total.....		11,540		23,816
Vehicles:				
United States.....		912		2,291
Germany.....				169
France.....				10
Other countries.....		400		
Total.....		1,312		2,470
Wines, liquors and distilled spirits:				
United States.....		1,151		690
United Kingdom.....		304		
Germany.....		1,491		2,241
France.....		3,824		10,935
Italy.....		648		1,728
Spain.....		2,362		7,764
Cuba.....				114
Other countries.....				236
Total.....		9,780		23,808
Wood and manufactures of:				
United States.....		43,420		50,981
United Kingdom.....		3,062		381
Germany.....		2,215		4,762
France.....		411		543
Italy.....				33
Spain.....				20
Cuba.....		118		195
Porto Rico.....				4
Other countries.....		45		15
Total.....		49,281		56,934

*Imports into the Dominican Republic during the first six months of the calendar year 1906, etc.—Continued.*

Article and country.	January 1 to June 30, 1905.		January 1 to June 30, 1906.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Wool and manufactures of:				
United States .....		\$306		\$402
United Kingdom .....		2,400		6,405
Germany .....		1,136		8,818
France .....		1,929		4,345
Spain .....				34
Other countries .....		4		
Total .....		5,775		20,004
All other articles not elsewhere specified:				
United States .....		24,513		33,470
United Kingdom .....		1,714		2,415
Germany .....		11,941		24,105
France .....		7,223		14,670
Italy .....		256		1,036
Spain .....		186		1,907
Belgium .....				400
Cuba .....				1
Porto Rico .....		937		95
Other countries .....		2,564		3,511
Total .....		49,334		81,610

## RECAPITULATION.

Country.	Value first six months—	
	1905.	1906.
United States .....	\$1,033,421	\$1,160,953
United Kingdom .....	206,139	250,626
Germany .....	186,345	436,105
France .....	80,575	101,630
Italy .....	9,876	32,750
Spain .....	7,217	48,283
Belgium .....	1,226	2,231
Cuba .....	4,046	6,197
Porto Rico .....	9,640	8,713
Other countries .....	12,681	16,580
Total .....	1,551,166	2,064,068

NOTE.—The total value of imports from the United States includes gold and silver currency amounting to \$298,300 for the first six months of 1905, and \$176,800 for the corresponding period of 1906.

*Exports from the Republic of Santo Domingo, during the first six months of the calendar year 1906, showing the values and principal countries of destination, in comparison with those of the corresponding period of 1905.*

Article and country.	January 1 to June 30, 1905.		January 1 to June 30, 1906.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals, live stock:				
Cuba .....		\$23,510		\$5,309
Other countries .....				155
Total .....		23,510		5,464
Bananas:				
United States .....	Bunches. 357,000	178,500	Bunches. 434,500	217,500
Other countries .....			100	5
Total .....	357,000	178,500	434,600	217,505



*Exports from the Republic of Santo Domingo during the first six months of the calendar year 1906, etc.—Continued.*

Article and country.	January 1 to June 30, 1905.		January 1 to June 30, 1906.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>Cacao:</b>	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
United States.....	4,323,119	\$350,681	6,125,341	\$395,362
United Kingdom.....	53,002	4,871		
Germany.....	6,483,986	503,453	9,602,621	638,100
France.....	6,528,169	563,138	2,475,983	179,302
Total.....	17,388,276	1,422,143	18,203,945	1,212,764
<b>Chemicals, drugs and dyes, raw materials for:</b>				
United States.....		632		4,377
United Kingdom.....				420
Germany.....		13,394		36,576
France.....		177		
Other countries.....		5,013		1,651
Total.....		19,216		43,024
<b>Cocoanuts:</b>	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
United States.....	11,184	103	5,648	52
Germany.....	247,208	2,138	280,169	3,558
Total.....	258,392	2,246	285,817	3,610
<b>Coffee:</b>	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
United States.....	395,716	33,476	392,070	34,031
Germany.....	356,481	25,164	1,203,444	76,945
France.....	529,051	39,792	316,527	18,344
Cuba.....			56,607	4,507
Other countries.....	121,261	6,430	112,222	12,011
Total.....	1,402,609	104,862	2,080,870	145,838
<b>Copra:</b>	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
Germany.....	72,042	1,088	32,499	414
<b>Gums and resins:</b>	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
United States.....	5,517	1,019	3,405	291
United Kingdom.....	2,565	50		
Other countries.....	1,150	89	10,541	969
Total.....	9,232	1,158	13,946	1,260
<b>Hides and skins:</b>				
Goatskins—	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
United States.....	66,547	18,698	86,328	22,176
Germany.....			18,650	1,243
Other countries.....	1,685	392	5,468	1,260
Total.....	68,232	19,090	110,446	24,679
<b>Hides of cattle—</b>	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
United States.....	43,623	5,692	156,893	15,099
Germany.....	89,245	9,169	281,658	26,964
France.....	65,442	6,379	32,740	4,544
Other countries.....	2,924	296	4,772	502
Total.....	201,234	21,536	476,063	47,109
<b>Honey:</b>	<i>Gallons.</i>		<i>Gallons.</i>	
United States.....	94,920	6,176	17,670	4,572
Germany.....	530	113	6,060	1,755
France.....	120	36		
Other countries.....	5,930	1,079		
Total.....	101,500	7,404	23,730	6,327
<b>Sisal and other vegetable fibers:</b>	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
United States.....	72,705	9,106	56,899	4,943
Germany.....				274
Cuba.....		10,559		11,924
France.....		425		
Other countries.....		450		250
Total.....		20,540		17,391

*Exports from the Republic of Santo Domingo during the first six months of the calendar year 1906, etc.—Continued.*

Article and country.	January 1 to June 30, 1905.		January 1 to June 30, 1906.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>Sugar (raw):</b>	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
United States .....	98,840,685	\$3,105,855	197,126,103	\$2,086,560
United Kingdom .....	1,085,900	41,870	1,250,250	24,408
Germany .....	71,979	2,715	23,301	643
Other countries .....	500	14	348,640	5,249
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>99,999,064</b>	<b>3,150,454</b>	<b>108,748,294</b>	<b>2,116,860</b>
<b>Tobacco (leaf):</b>	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
United States .....	56,698	2,557	659,374	26,328
Germany .....	3,362,684	132,396	744,180	22,850
France .....	360,014	21,248	349,174	11,021
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,779,306</b>	<b>156,201</b>	<b>1,752,728</b>	<b>60,199</b>
<b>Wax:</b>	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
United States .....	45,713	10,559	48,467	11,545
United Kingdom .....				
Germany .....	80,942	19,813	140,197	33,134
France .....	65,657	11,972	26,637	5,320
Other countries .....	2,564	613	6,084	1,376
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>194,876</b>	<b>42,957</b>	<b>221,335</b>	<b>51,375</b>
<b>Wood:</b>				
<b>Mahogany—</b>	<i>Feet.</i>		<i>Feet.</i>	
United States .....	32,584	1,668	3,153	135
United Kingdom .....	113,180	4,900	58,834	2,936
Germany .....			12,228	622
France .....	46,703	3,585	7,544	325
Other countries .....	3,358	119	26,152	498
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>196,524</b>	<b>10,272</b>	<b>107,981</b>	<b>4,516</b>
<b>Lignum vite—</b>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
United States .....	477	21,298	352	5,476
United Kingdom .....	222	2,326	204	2,240
Germany .....	16	225	125	1,494
France .....	3	20	480	5,268
Other countries .....	295	6,280	163	1,708
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>30,149</b>	<b>1,319</b>	<b>16,386</b>
<b>All other woods:</b>				
United States .....		9,311		5,354
United Kingdom .....		688		1,862
Germany .....		521		4,071
France .....		3,180		5,430
Cuba .....		100		
Other countries .....		2,373		2,060
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>16,178</b>		<b>18,777</b>
<b>All other exports:</b>				
United States .....		11,995		5,721
Germany .....		17		550
France .....		186		879
Cuba .....		103		1,772
Other countries .....		3,204		4,705
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>15,505</b>		<b>13,630</b>

## RECAPITULATION.

Countries.	January 1 to June 30, 1905.	January 1 to June 30, 1906.
United States .....	\$3,767,331	\$2,839,525
United Kingdom .....	54,705	32,066
Germany .....	710,206	849,223
France .....	650,138	230,433
Cuba .....	34,272	23,512
Other countries .....	26,357	32,399
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,243,009</b>	<b>4,007,158</b>

*Origin and values of imports, and nationality of vessels carrying same, during the six months January 1 to June 30, 1906.*

Countries.	Dominican.	American.	British.	Dutch.	French.
United States.....		\$1,085,480	\$33,131		
United Kingdom.....		3,513			\$64,959
Germany.....		414			3,928
France.....		1,199			74,728
Italy.....		32,737			13
Belgium.....					
Spain.....	\$2,789	12,587			
Cuba.....	30				
Porto Rico.....	2,014				3,267
Other countries.....	2,907	20		\$9,536	
Total.....	7,740	1,135,950	33,131	9,586	146,882

Countries.	German.	Norwegian.	Cuban.	All other.	Total.
United States.....		\$42,342			\$1,160,853
United Kingdom.....	\$182,154				250,626
Germany.....	431,763				436,105
France.....	25,703				101,630
Italy.....					32,750
Belgium.....	2,231				2,231
Spain.....	6,246		\$1,126	\$25,535	48,283
Cuba.....			6,167		6,197
Porto Rico.....			3,432		8,713
Other countries.....	3,968			99	16,580
Total.....	652,078	42,342	10,725	25,634	2,064,068

*Destination and value of exports, and nationality of vessels carrying same, during the six months, January 1 to June 30, 1906.*

Countries.	Dominican.	American.	British.	Dutch.	French.
United States.....		\$1,385,810	\$235,517		
United Kingdom.....	\$500	6,818			
Germany.....		19,029			4,049
France.....		4,995			225,438
Cuba.....	4,432		652		
Porto Rico.....	360				3,653
Other countries.....	3,111			12,898	7,720
Total.....	8,403	1,416,652	236,179	12,898	240,860

Countries.	German.	Norwegian.	Cuban.	All other.	Total.
United States.....		\$1,218,198			\$2,839,525
United Kingdom.....	\$24,748				32,066
Germany.....	826,145				849,223
France.....					230,433
Cuba.....			\$18,418		23,512
Porto Rico.....					4,013
Other countries.....	4,558			\$99	25,586
Total.....	855,451	1,218,198	18,418	99	4,007,158

*Number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade, by ports, during the six months, January to June, 1906.*

Ports.	Entrances.				Clearances.			
	Sailing.		Steam.		Sailing.		Steam.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Azua.....	7	2,071	23	27,290	5	1,214	22	26,660
Barahona.....	4	492	5	585	5	585	56	63,697
Macoris.....	57	4,058	53	60,669	56	3,259	19	31,499
Monte Cristi.....	5	832	21	35,161	10	391	76	106,539
Puerto Plata.....	17	2,128	75	102,690	12	1,739	25	44,757
Samana.....	3	426	25	44,757	3	405	37	68,458
Sanchez.....	28	4,901	37	68,458	1	40	56	58,385
Santo Domingo.....	28	4,901	62	60,891	22	4,059		
Total.....	121	14,908	296	399,916	114	11,692	291	399,995

*Number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the coastwise trade, by ports, during the six months, January to June, 1906.*

Ports.	Entrances.				Clearances.			
	Sailing.		Steam.		Sailing.		Steam.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Azua.....	99	2,653	18	768	93	1,666	18	768
Barahona.....	61	777	4	492	61	777	4	492
Macoris.....	277	5,789	72	1,941	319	5,922	76	2,079
Monte Cristi.....	33	407	4	172	42	554	4	172
Puerto Plata.....	208	1,954	8	307	233	1,979	9	350
Samana.....	136	1,622	7	301	157	1,612	6	215
Sanchez.....	189	2,240	8	344	189	2,299	9	387
Santo Domingo.....	401	7,901	80	2,395	417	8,255	83	2,543
Total.....	1,404	23,343	201	6,720	1,511	23,064	219	7,006

## HAITI.

### AMENDMENTS TO CUSTOMS TARIFF.

The customs tariff act of September 4, 1905, published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN of October, 1906, has been amended as follows:

*Law of September 3, 1906.*

ARTICLE 1. The following third paragraph is added to Article 27 of the customs law dated September 4, 1905:

"Any differences found in excess shall be immediately noted in a supplementary statement and the Government shall require application of the legal penalties provided for in the case of smuggling. The State shall not take provisional security by way of attachment, bond, or otherwise, on chattels or goods the property of the exporter, except under a judgment enforceable notwithstanding opposition or appeal.

"Agents of lines established in Haiti are required, under forfeiture of their license and without prejudice to all other penalties, to duly

and regularly report within three months the weight furnished to them on which freight of any article shipped in Haiti has been paid in the port of destination."

ART. 2. The present law repeals all laws or provisions of law inconsistent therewith. It shall be enforced at the instance of the Secretary of State for Finance and Commerce.

*Law of September 6, 1906, establishing a minimum and maximum tariff.*

ARTICLE 1. The minimum tariff is declared to be the tariff of import duties annexed to the law dated September 4, 1905, regulating the customs of the Republic, together with the wharfage dues, weighing dues, consular fees, tonnage dues, watch dues, pilotage dues inward, sanitary inspection dues, the surtaxes of 50 per cent, 33½ in national currency and 25 per cent in gold, on such aggregate charges and surtaxes, or said tariff as modified by subsequent laws.

ART. 2. A maximum tariff is hereby established, and is to consist of the tariff now existing or which may be modified by subsequent laws, increased by 50 per cent leviable on the aggregate of such charges and surtaxes.

ART. 3. The minimum tariff shall not apply to the statistical due applicable to coined money.

ART. 4. The Government are authorized to issue a decree with the object of applying the maximum tariff to such countries as charge excessive rates upon our goods and products and to rescind any decrees issued by them so soon as the causes which prompted the resolutions have ceased.

ART. 5. The present law repeals all laws or provisions of law inconsistent therewith. It shall be enforced at the instance of the Secretary of State for Finance and Commerce.

*Decree of September 21, 1906, reestablishing the former import duties on soap.*

ARTICLE 1. The duties leviable on soap prior to the law of August 21, 1906, are reestablished from November 1 next.

ART. 2. The proceeds of these duties shall be exclusively applied to the current service. They shall be entered in a special return.

ART. 3. The present decree shall be enforced at the instance of the Secretary of State for Finance and Commerce.

## MEXICO.

## FOREIGN COMMERCE, SEPTEMBER, 1906.

According to figures issued by the Statistical Division of the Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico, the foreign commerce of the Republic for September, 1906, and for the first three months of the current fiscal year, 1906-7, was represented by the following valuations, the figures for the corresponding periods of the preceding year being also given for purposes of comparison:

The total value of importations during the three months under review was \$50,920,045.77 in Mexican currency, as declared in the custom-houses, an increase of \$12,019,610.45 as compared with the preceding year.

The exports for the three months were valued at \$53,767,800.74, showing a decrease of \$5,980,877.17 as compared with the same period of 1905-6.

## IMPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

Articles.	September—		First three months—	
	1906.	1905.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Animal substances .....	\$2,045,371.30	\$1,370,206.77	\$4,789,176.92	\$4,084,068.03
Vegetable substances .....	1,824,181.68	2,217,579.69	6,582,754.75	6,012,009.47
Mineral substances .....	6,888,719.51	3,357,766.26	16,411,071.84	10,172,410.34
Dry goods .....	3,151,614.92	2,078,149.42	7,027,720.66	5,617,448.40
Chemical and pharmaceutical substances .....	731,771.22	570,501.00	2,048,079.60	1,755,708.76
Beverages .....	522,234.96	660,722.00	1,652,364.12	1,851,009.05
Paper and its applications .....	401,285.86	485,139.32	1,268,999.98	1,331,771.11
Machinery and apparatus .....	1,720,643.65	1,450,607.63	6,248,335.84	4,472,769.07
Vehicles .....	668,056.04	226,983.38	1,709,946.06	743,707.24
Arms and explosives .....	264,121.55	228,065.43	943,147.34	1,039,399.77
Miscellaneous .....	871,382.47	663,648.95	2,289,448.66	1,820,134.08
Total .....	19,189,483.26	13,339,609.85	50,920,045.77	38,900,435.32

## EXPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

Articles.	September—		First three months—	
	1906.	1905.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Precious metals .....	\$7,712,201.37	\$9,515,509.76	\$27,284,234.29	\$30,823,585.23
Other articles .....	8,631,412.15	9,000,247.53	26,483,566.35	28,925,092.68
Total .....	16,343,614.52	18,515,757.29	53,767,800.74	59,748,677.91

The details of the export trade for the periods under comparison show the following classification and figures:

	September—		First three months—	
	1906.	1905.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Mexican gold coin.....	\$28,623.00	.....	\$29,990.00	.....
Foreign gold coin.....	4,354.00	.....	5,908.00	\$3,400.83
Gold in bars.....	1,290,663.44	\$2,523,272.25	4,427,536.94	7,856,227.20
Gold in other forms.....	411,112.30	78,807.03	1,257,882.18	485,357.62
Total gold.....	1,734,752.74	2,602,139.28	5,721,317.12	8,344,985.65
Mexican silver coin.....	1,256,250.00	1,203,500.00	4,720,798.00	2,213,065.00
Foreign silver coin.....	4,760.00	5,825.00	27,434.00	30,159.17
Silver in bars.....	3,807,421.26	5,048,246.15	14,047,372.55	17,924,535.15
Silver in other forms.....	909,017.37	655,799.33	2,767,312.72	2,310,840.26
Total silver.....	5,977,448.63	6,913,370.48	21,562,917.27	22,478,599.58
Total gold and silver.....	7,712,201.37	9,515,509.76	27,284,234.39	30,823,585.23
Antimony.....	73,899.00	29,208.00	293,864.00	240,780.96
Copper.....	2,801,547.00	3,304,685.90	6,846,168.00	8,055,203.55
Marble.....	10.00	25,000.00	5,530.00	60,498.00
Plumbago.....	3,600.00	.....	8,400.00	1,000.00
Lead.....	224,695.00	287,840.25	800,143.56	1,538,329.05
Zinc.....	118,115.00	11,643.00	365,937.12	44,767.99
Other metals.....	1,785.00	22,703.00	1,022,706.38	121,267.11
Total.....	10,935,852.37	13,196,589.91	36,626,983.45	40,885,031.89
Vegetable products:				
Coffee.....	115,478.00	250,269.00	891,974.00	1,671,035.50
Cascalote and tanning barks.....	3,500.00	.....	3,800.00	20,147.00
Rubber.....	380,445.00	66,312.38	890,917.00	227,864.18
Chicle.....	71,156.00	56,161.20	143,186.40	158,949.65
Beans.....	30,480.00	90,012.82	125,627.00	208,122.82
Fruits.....	10,963.30	23,467.10	27,753.23	40,405.40
Chick peas.....	351,526.00	307,100.00	1,827,409.00	1,240,746.00
Guayule.....	500.00	5,055.00	626.00	10,987.00
Horse beans.....	2,000.00	25,030.00	2,300.00	104,074.00
Heniquen.....	2,097,375.91	2,264,602.00	6,429,097.91	7,253,871.00
Ixtle.....	312,900.00	341,737.00	881,677.00	954,315.88
Woods.....	332,340.00	166,272.10	563,737.10	353,248.40
Maize.....	357.20	581.00	2,560.20	10,551.00
Mahogany.....	3,619.00	4,846.00	14,713.00	12,261.00
Dyewoods.....	23,575.00	21,690.20	106,640.00	109,965.93
Kacaton.....	227,174.00	136,442.00	463,137.00	542,159.00
Leaf tobacco.....	191,611.00	61,161.00	481,098.00	290,297.00
Vanilla.....	70,776.00	374,988.99	569,570.00	1,852,213.99
Other vegetables.....	109,839.40	67,728.23	325,998.65	143,864.16
Total.....	4,326,645.81	4,263,456.02	13,751,811.39	15,201,478.91
Animal products:				
Cattle.....	88,852.00	248,841.00	517,343.00	1,042,200.00
Skins and hides.....	668,766.29	545,214.42	1,945,671.53	1,666,437.10
Other animal products.....	36,987.25	43,767.00	168,290.25	110,060.04
Total.....	794,605.54	837,822.42	2,571,304.78	2,818,697.14
Manufactured articles:				
Sugar.....	25,180.00	3,126.00	155,019.00	259,681.00
Flour and pastes.....	15,606.00	.....	117,790.00	52,600.60
Rope.....	125.00	.....	457.00	.....
Dressed skins.....	2,164.00	14,168.00	25,952.00	49,816.00
Straw hats.....	83,477.00	36,678.54	145,599.00	113,487.54
Manufactured tobacco.....	38,135.00	27,713.00	119,582.00	89,107.75
Other manufactures.....	34,651.80	57,810.10	69,937.02	107,851.48
Total.....	199,338.80	139,525.64	634,366.02	672,543.77
Miscellaneous articles.....	87,172.00	78,363.30	183,335.00	170,926.20

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican imports during the periods under comparison, with reference to their countries of origin:

Country.	September—		First three months—	
	1906.	1905.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Europe.....	\$7,644,822.03	\$5,930,941.15	\$19,326,927.67	\$17,342,460.44
Asia.....	80,771.18	119,575.36	318,214.91	348,334.46
Africa.....	16,879.00	1,545.00	50,785.30	10,459.00
North America.....	11,393,952.97	7,188,562.00	31,108,697.30	20,977,474.11
Central America.....	571.51	1,084.75	8,420.94	3,805.34
South America.....	10,817.88	38,151.15	14,977.41	101,577.08
West Indies.....	28,321.69	25,290.77	46,181.24	71,785.12
Oceania.....	13,347.00	34,458.77	15,841.00	44,539.77
Total.....	19,189,483.26	13,339,609.85	50,920,045.77	38,900,435.32

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican exports during the periods under comparison, with reference to their countries of destination:

Country.	September—		First three months—	
	1906.	1905.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Europe.....	\$5,269,689.81	\$5,116,715.31	\$16,889,725.60	\$16,316,280.28
North America.....	10,898,912.46	12,945,540.75	35,938,320.54	41,753,707.61
Central America.....	75,882.25	97,976.23	260,492.60	354,148.02
South America.....	3,582.00	6,521.00	28,775.00	27,734.00
West Indies.....	95,548.00	349,004.00	650,487.00	1,296,808.00
Total.....	16,343,614.52	18,515,757.29	53,767,800.74	59,748,677.91

#### RESERVE FUND OF THE TREASURY.

SEÑOR LIMANTOUR, Secretary of Finance and Public Credit of the Mexican Republic, in presenting a proposal for expenditure of \$24,000,000 Mexican currency, from the reserve fund of the Treasury, \$1,500,000 in school buildings in the Federal District, \$2,500,000 in water systems, and \$20,000,000 in port works, gave the following account of the Mexican national finances before the Chamber of Deputies in its session of December 10, 1906:

"Now that the discussion of the projected law wherein the expenditure of \$24,000,000 is proposed, I think it might be of interest to the members of the House to know the present condition of the Federal finances.

"As the honorable Deputies know, the accounts of the previous fiscal year will be closed at this time, and the Executive is preparing the projected budget for the coming year. Therefore, I may state that the data collected by the Treasury refer to the latest period—that is to say, the period from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906.

"The results of the last fiscal year are excellent; the receipts, as the President of the Republic stated in his message of September 16, 1906, exceeded 100,000,000 *pesos*. The receipts in cash have actu-



ally amounted to nearly 102,000,000 *pesos*. The increase of expenditures was not perceptible, being almost equal to those of the previous fiscal year—that is to say, 80,000,000 *pesos*, in round numbers. The superavit was therefore 22,000,000 *pesos*. This amount is not the final balance, as there are some explanations that I will include in the report which, together with the projected budget, I will have the honor to submit to the Chamber on the 14th of this month: but, anyhow, said superavit may be estimated at 20,000,000 *pesos*.

“Under these circumstances the Executive has deemed it his duty to submit to Congress these two propositions: First, a reduction in the taxes for the next fiscal year, and, second, an increase in the salaries of certain officers and employees of the Government.

“In regard to the first proposition—i. e., the reduction of taxes—it will be suggested that the Federal tax paid by the taxpayers of the different States be reduced from 25 per cent to 20 per cent, in which case its name will be the ‘Federal fifth’ instead of the ‘Federal fourth.’

“But as this tax is not collected in the Federal District and the Territories, the action of the Executive in finding out which of the municipal taxes in the District and Territories ought to be reduced, was just, believing that the taxes on food products should be preferred for this purpose; therefore he will have the honor to propose to the Chamber the abolition of the tax on bread, a tax that has yielded over 200,000 *pesos* every year, and the reduction of the tax on meat, if the efficient way by which the object of said reduction could be secured is found—that is to say, that the consumer, and not the seller, should be benefited.

“Finally, there are certain municipal taxes the collection of which is troublesome, innumerable difficulties arising therefrom; but, as there are many details in these taxes, it is absolutely necessary that the Executive be authorized to revise them, if such a course is deemed convenient by the Chamber.

“This is in regard to the reduction of taxes, and in this respect I will take the liberty to remind the Chamber that during the current year, at the time of the passage of the stamp law, certain quotas have been considerably reduced and the amount of this reduction in one single year will exceed 1,000,000 *pesos*.

“It has been, therefore, very satisfactory for the Government to see that in the period of a few months the amount of reductions made and initiated exceeds 3,000,000 *pesos*.

\* \* \* \* \*

“The contracts that are being executed in the ports of Salina Cruz and Coatzacoalcas were signed five years ago, and the cost of the works amounts to 65,000,000 *pesos*. Upon their completion the Republic will

have two magnificent ports on both extremes of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. On the Pacific, Salina Cruz will be the first port of the whole American Continent, and on the Atlantic, Coatzacoalcos will also be able to admit steamers with a draft of 30 feet, as all first-class ports. These sacrifices have been made in order to increase our interoceanic trade to its largest possible extent. To this end contracts have been signed for a period of nine years, which will bring about a movement of at least 300,000 tons annually. The Hawaiian sugar, which to this date has been transported through Cape Horn, will, from the first months of 1907, be transported through the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

"Mention might be made of other contracts, but what has been stated is sufficient to give the honorable Deputies an idea of the importance of this matter, and to acquaint them with the necessity of making a considerable effort to place our interoceanic route in a condition adequate to realize the hopes of all nations.

"Of said 65,000,000 *pesos*, the total cost of the existing contracts, works have already been executed amounting to nearly 40,000,000 *pesos*, the authorizations requested from this Chamber at different periods having been for the purpose of applying in the construction of these ports all the money available, in order to obtain the desired result as soon as possible.

"Therefore, there is yet to be spent on said works 25,000,000 *pesos*, perhaps one or two millions more, and of these 25,000,000 we request you to appropriate 20,000,000 from the reserve fund of the Treasury. This reserve fund was, on June 30, 1906, 62,000,000 *pesos* in cash money, available at any moment.

"I do not refer to the other funds which, although belonging to the Government, have a definite application, such as the fund for the amortization of the debt; I refer only to the funds which are absolutely at the disposal of the Government.

"Of these 62,000,000, 12,000,000, more or less, constitute the currency-standard fund, which was created by the monetary laws enacted by Congress, and the purpose of which is to maintain the parity of the currency. Six or eight million *pesos* are necessary for the operation of all bureaus of the Government, such as post-offices, telegraph service, disbursing offices, etc. These 8,000,000 *pesos*, added to the other 12,000,000, leave us 20,000,000 *pesos*. From the balance the Congress has already, from time to time, made appropriations outside of the budget for the work of construction of the Legislative Palace and the water system of the Federal District.

"As I have already stated, we request authority to take 20,000,000 *pesos* more from the Treasury reserve fund. After withdrawing this amount there will be left in the reserve fund 10,000,000 or 15,000,000 *pesos*, a sum which, the Government thinks, must not be touched in order to meet any future emergency.

"As the Chamber may well understand, the reduction of taxes and increase of salaries proposed are questions in which the Government must act with wisdom, as it is one thousand times preferable to have available cash on hand than to rely upon an increase of revenues during the next fiscal year without bearing in mind that perhaps it will be necessary to make certain extraordinary expenditures.

"For this reason the President thinks that, with the measures that I have just stated, and which will be initiated upon the presentation of next year's budget, we can be proud of having taken a step which very few nations can take—the reduction of taxes and at the same time the increase of salaries."

#### CUSTOM-HOUSE RECEIPTS, NOVEMBER, 1906.

Mexican custom-house receipts for the month of November, 1906, were \$4,555,162.42, of which \$113,093.55 were export duties, \$4,363,492.42 import duties, and \$78,577.45 port dues.

By ports of entry the import duties were as follows:

Vera Cruz.....	\$1, 520, 778. 77	Manzanillo.....	\$6, 726. 91
Tampico.....	852, 209. 43	San Blas.....	5, 384. 67
Laredo.....	445, 869. 47	Matamoras.....	5, 183. 83
Progreso.....	306, 252. 19	Salina Cruz.....	4, 176. 03
Juarez.....	303, 421. 62	Altata.....	3, 911. 69
Mexico.....	255, 852. 51	La Paz.....	2, 407. 54
Porfirio Diaz.....	204, 274. 07	Isla del Carmen.....	2, 092. 94
Mazatlan.....	90, 150. 97	Chetumal.....	1, 336. 66
Nogales.....	76, 799. 88	Topolobampo.....	1, 007. 46
La Morita.....	75, 511. 46	Tijuana.....	951. 15
Guaymas.....	58, 133. 97	Guerrero.....	732. 29
Frontera.....	30, 406. 21	Las Vacas.....	650. 32
Agua Prieta.....	21, 045. 61	Tuxpam.....	600. 42
Acapulco.....	17, 233. 76	Tonala.....	445. 91
Campeche.....	16, 301. 26	Canago.....	252. 70
Coatzacoalcas.....	16, 091. 06	Mier.....	233. 55
Soconusco.....	10, 014. 55	La Ascension.....	191. 28
Mexicali.....	9, 752. 51	Zapaluta.....	167. 19
Ensenada.....	8, 971. 13		
Santa Rosalia.....	7, 969. 95	Total.....	4, 363, 492. 42

#### RECEIPTS FROM THE STAMP TAX, 1897-1906.

The following table taken from official statistics recently published, shows the receipts yielded by the stamp tax in the Mexican Republic during the fiscal years 1897-98 to 1905-6:

Fiscal year.	Total.	Fiscal year.	Total.
	<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
1897-98.....	21, 698, 895. 84	1902-3.....	29, 798, 951. 78
1898-99.....	23, 245, 840. 97	1903-4.....	30, 963, 107. 74
1899-1900.....	24, 869, 270. 61	1904-5.....	31, 799, 207. 75
1900-1901.....	25, 187, 406. 98	1905-6.....	33, 001, 423. 23
1901-2.....	26, 994, 858. 55		

## FINE CATTLE IMPORTS.

The "Mexican Investor" states that since the removal of the duty on cattle from the United States there have been very large shipments by carloads of both dairy and beef cattle received in the Republic.

Most of the cattle imported from Texas and points farther north are fine bred. Of late many fine milch cows have been shipped in from Illinois, Kentucky, and other States noted for fine cattle. These are going to Mexico City and vicinity for the dairies which are springing up in that part of the Republic. Most of the fine breed of cattle are coming from the Northern States of the United States, and cattle for the ranches are being shipped mostly from Texas, Arizona, and other Southwestern States. At the present rate it will not take long to supply Mexico with fine cattle, both for the range and the dairies.

## SILVER BASIS OF THE STAMP AND CUSTOMS TAXES FOR JANUARY, 1907.

The usual monthly circular issued by the Treasury Department of the Mexican Government announces that the legal price per kilogram of pure silver during the month of January, 1907, is \$45.10, according to calculations provided in the decree of March 23, 1905. This price will be the basis for the payment of the stamp tax and customs duties when silver is used throughout the Republic.

## CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS.

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York reports that during the month of November, 1906, 10 vessels proceeding from Mexican ports entered the harbor of New York City, bringing 99,036 packages of merchandise. During the same month the vessels clearing from the port of New York numbered 13, carrying 220,666 packages of merchandise consigned to Mexican ports. The imports in detail from Mexico to New York in November, 1906, were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Henequen.....bales..	13,391	Lead bullion.....bars..	50,185
Coffee.....sacks..	537	Metals.....boxes..	316
Hides.....bales..	7,399	Sarsaparilla.....packages..	180
Hides.....loose..	953	Vanilla.....boxes..	32
Ixtle.....bales..	4,815	Alligator skins.....do..	25
Goatskins.....do..	1,209	Bones.....packages..	300
Deerskins.....do..	209	Honey.....barrels..	42
Rubber.....do..	1,461	Cedar.....logs..	1
Leaf tobacco.....do..	414	Mahogany.....do..	155
Cigars.....boxes..	31	Jalap.....sacks..	7
Broom root.....bales..	390	Copper.....bars..	8,560
Chicle.....do..	2,261	Oranges.....boxes..	5,561
Hair.....do..	10	Chili.....sacks..	592

The Mexican Consul at Philadelphia advises that the shipments of merchandise from that port to the Mexican ports of Tampico and Veracruz during the month of November, 1906, amounted to \$67,297.80, and consisted entirely of shipments of coal.

The following table shows the importations of foreign merchandise through the custom-house of Nogales, State of Sonora, Mexico, in the month of November, 1906:

Animal substances .....	\$31,647.35
Vegetable substances .....	61,944.93
Mineral substances .....	36,779.26
Textiles and manufactures thereof .....	17,011.16
Chemical products .....	11,920.56
Spirituous beverages .....	1,663.15
Paper and paper products .....	3,257.64
Machinery and apparatus .....	27,968.65
Vehicles .....	7,768.70
Firearms and explosives .....	19,952.27
Miscellaneous articles .....	17,314.67
Total .....	<u>237,228.34</u>
Countries of origin:	
United States of America .....	\$231,411.40
Germany .....	562.80
England .....	5,075.25
France .....	178.89
Total .....	<u>237,228.34</u>

Custom-house duties collected during said month, \$77,041.50.

The following table shows the exports of merchandise from the State of Sonora, Mexico, through the American custom-house at Nogales, Arizona, during November, 1906:

Sugar .....	\$36	Corn .....	\$151
Paper manufactures .....	3	Oranges .....	180
Mescal .....	159	Feathers .....	6
Mineral waters .....	5	Fresh fish .....	15
Fowls .....	13	Pastes .....	31
Portland cement .....	200	Lead ores .....	121
Rawhides .....	10,652	Potatoes .....	56
Fresh meat .....	29	Cheese .....	10
Iron and steel waste .....	878	Ready-made cotton clothing .....	8
Spices, not specially mentioned .....	16	Common salt .....	15
Beans .....	8,420	Straw hats .....	9
Preserved fruits .....	25	Leaf tobacco .....	785
Cattle .....	28		
Lemons .....	50	Total .....	<u>21,935</u>
Pickles .....	34		

Imports of foreign merchandise through the port of Nogales, Mexico, to the State of Sonora, Mexico, in October, 1906:

Animal substances.....	\$40, 790. 88
Vegetable substances .....	42, 356. 61
Mineral substances .....	347, 606. 96
Cloth, and manufactures thereof.....	49, 535. 03
Chemical products.....	16, 972. 84
Spirituos beverages.....	2, 775. 52
Paper and paper products.....	5, 221. 09
Machinery and apparatuses .....	39, 809. 06
Vehicles.....	9, 131. 43
Arms and explosives.....	9, 704. 28
Miscellaneous.....	22, 494. 42
Total .....	586, 398. 12

Countries from which the merchandise referred to was shipped:

United States .....	\$539, 637. 48
Germany .....	15, 183. 54
France .....	13, 177. 56
England .....	15, 788. 55
Austria .....	1, 105. 50
Japan .....	1, 123. 59
Switzerland.....	381. 90
Total .....	586, 398. 12

The duties collected at the port referred to, in October, 1906, amounted to \$129,488.11.

Exports through the port of Nogales, Mexico, from the State of Sonora, into the United States, through the port of Nogales, Ariz., in in October, 1906:

Fowls .....	\$198	Milk .....	\$10
Mezcal .....	45	Corn .....	20
Sugar.....	66	Oranges .....	402
Leather belting .....	3	Forage.....	356
Fresh meats .....	45	Fresh fish.....	77
Portland cement .....	56	Potatoes .....	256
Rawhides.....	5, 949	Cheese.....	1
Candies.....	52	Coal .....	240
Scrap iron and steel .....	380	Ready-made cotton clothing....	10
Spices.....	30	Salt .....	15
Fruits .....	11	Raw tobacco .....	378
Beans .....	18	Gold dust and gold bullion.....	184, 214
Preserved fruits .....	67	Silver bullion .....	128, 772
Cattle .....	1, 054	Total .....	323, 035
Pottery.....	10		
Lemons.....	120		

## NICARAGUA.

## COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH ITALY.

The ratifications of the treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation between Nicaragua and Italy, signed at Managua on January 25, 1906, were exchanged on the 28th of September of the same year. The treaty provides for reciprocal most-favored-nation treatment in all matters of commerce, navigation, and import and export duties, with the exception of coastwise trade and fishing. As regards import, export, and transit dues, the most-favored-nation clause is not applicable to the privileges which Nicaragua has accorded, or may in the future accord, to other Central American Republics. The treaty shall remain in force for the period of ten years, or until one year after denunciation.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

United States Vice-Consul A. O. WALLACE, of Managua, reports that the total exports from the several ports of Nicaragua during the last six months of 1905 amounted to \$1,074,939, of which the United States took articles valued at \$769,723; France, \$101,236; England, \$86,457; Germany, \$51,212; Italy, \$15,976; the Netherlands, \$15,768, and other countries the remainder. The imports into Nicaragua for the same period amounted to \$1,687,913, distributed among the leading countries as follows: United States, \$952,211; England, \$336,394; Germany, \$214,360, and France, \$121,503.

The exports, exclusive of coffee, from Corinto and San Juan del Sur during the last six months of 1905 amounted to \$243,504; for the previous six months, \$343,375. The imports into the same ports for the same period were valued at \$1,179,935, and for the preceding six months the amount was \$1,259,750. The exports of coffee from these two ports for the last six months of 1905 amounted to \$228,589, of which the United States took \$20,711 worth; France, \$98,312; Germany, \$49,491; England, \$15,618; Italy, \$15,178; the Netherlands, \$15,769, and Chile and Austria the remainder.

The imports into Corinto and San Juan del Sur from the United States during the last six months of 1905 amounted to \$521,403, of which the ten principal articles are shown in the following statement:

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Cotton goods, etc .....	\$99,197	Oil, all kinds .....	\$21,498
Drugs, etc.....	15,278	Paper.....	3,681
Flour .....	101,611	Provisions .....	21,987
Iron and steel manufactures.....	90,833	Rice .....	46,452
Leather and leather goods.....	15,159	Silk goods .....	11,080

The exports from the same ports to the United States for the six months amounted to \$139,665. The principal articles were: Hides, valued at \$44,013; rubber, \$57,649; and deerskins, \$25,641.

### MINING INDUSTRIES.

United States Vice-Consul ARTHUR O. WALLACE, of Managua, reports to the Secretary of State regarding the mining industry of Nicaragua as follows:

"There has been a remarkable revival of activity in the mining industries, shown by the fact of the large importations of mining machinery, by the reworking of abandoned mines, and by the discovery and opening up of new properties.

"It may be safely said that the returns from this industry will be in a very few years one of the principal resources of wealth for the country at large and to the Government in revenues, perhaps even more than agriculture and stock raising, which have been somewhat abated of late."

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## PANAMA.

### RECEPTION OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

The United States battle ship *Louisiana* arrived at Colon on Wednesday, November 14, 1906, with President ROOSEVELT on board. He was visited on board by the President of the Republic, Doctor AMADOR, accompanied by Mrs. AMADOR and Secretary of State ARIAS. On the next day, the 15th, President ROOSEVELT visited the city of Panama and received a magnificent reception. He was received by President AMADOR and the citizens of Panama at the Plaza in front of the cathedral.

President AMADOR said:

"MR. PRESIDENT: The visit with which you honor the people of Panama would make the most powerful and haughty nation of the world feel proud, and is an evident proof of the cordial interest they inspire in you.

"Understanding and appreciating this to its full value, we thank you from the bottom of our hearts, as it is additional cause for us to admire, love, and respect you, as you are admired, loved, and respected by your fellow-citizens, and even more, if it is possible, because a sentiment of deep gratitude binds us.

"In olden times the nations achieved their independent life amidst the thunder of battles, bathing their soil with the blood of their martyrs, their heroes, and the victims of their wrath.



"The Republic of Panama, daughter of a modern civilization, was not born under these conditions. She has come to life by virtue of this self-same civilization and as the result of the struggle between advancement and retrogression, and in pursuance of her manifest destiny has allied her forces to those of the great nation whose path you guide in the most stupendous undertaking of latter-day progress—the construction of the interoceanic canal, wide highway for universal navigation—and the great marvel of the century.

"A rare alliance is this, Mr. President, that of the great Colossus of the north, with its immense riches, unlimited credit, its vast store of knowledge, and numerous elements that contribute to make it the only entity capable of successfully carrying on such a great enterprise, with the small and the youngest republic of America, owner of the land, which she gladly lends for the work; and nestling it, as we do, in our country's bosom, we feel that its safe keeping in a large measure devolves upon us.

"To harmonize the various elements that had to be united, to overcome the opposition and obstacles that arose, to reorganize the great work, to grasp, in a word, its immense magnitude, a superior man was necessary, and you were this man. Firm in your endeavors, you now come as commander in chief of our allied forces to review them and infuse in them the enthusiasm which you possess, so that the victory of toil and science may soon crown our sacrifices and efforts for the common glory of your country and mine, in proportion to the contingent of each.

"In passing through the Canal Zone this morning you have, no doubt, rapidly reviewed your legions, and in your countenance I read the satisfaction of this first examination.

"You have heard frequent and thundering detonations, but they were not those of the murderous cannon, but instead the explosive energy with which science knocks at the door of the Andes, demanding of them free passage for the commerce of the world.

"You have noticed the movement of trains in different directions, similar to those that in time of war carry the destructive elements where they better serve their accursed end, but here this does not happen. On the contrary, their mission is for the benefit of man; it is the tribute that the mountains themselves pay at the demand of engineering science to change the topography of the country, to convert the ravines into valleys and the valleys in turn into lakes, the sweet kisses of which will counteract the brine of the two oceans and will serve as a silvery link between the betrothed of the future—the Atlantic and the Pacific.

"God be blessed, sir, for permitting his own work to be thus altered by the hand of man for the benefit of mankind.

"You have been able to see that the staff under the indefatigable Stevens attends assiduously to the directions of the work, and assigns to each his post and duty; that the numerous body of engineers, mechanics, and clerks obey and cheerfully fulfill the orders they receive, and that everyone, even the humble laborers, seem inspired by one sole purpose, all protected by the tireless corps under Colonel GORGAS, the guardian of the health and life of the soldiers of toil and all the inhabitants of this tropical land.

"I should now have the honor to offer to you the forces of our own contingent, but I shall not enumerate them because they are well known to you. But I do believe this is the occasion for me to say, supported by the testimony of all your representatives, that the Panamanian people and government not only strictly fulfill the obligations contracted toward you, but that we are filled with enthusiasm and willingness to facilitate all the means at our disposal, whether it be our written duty or not, to make your immense task lighter and even pleasant.

"Permit, sir, the people of Panama to acclaim you as commander in chief of the allied American-Panamanian forces, in this great struggle of progress and civilization.

"We are a grateful people, and the remembrance that in you we have had a generous defender remains indelibly impressed upon our hearts.

"The qualities that have chiefly strengthened your character are two—courage and justice—and you have displayed both in our favor, when it has been necessary, against your own people and foreigners.

"Panama is aware, through your utterances, that as long as we continue along the path of honor and duty we shall not lack your powerful support.

"Therefore we ask you to receive this expression of our sincere gratitude.

"Be welcome and consider yourself in the midst of your best friends and admirers."

To this address of welcome President ROOSEVELT responded:

"MR. PRESIDENT, Señora AMADOR, and you citizens of Panama: For the first time in the history of the United States it has become advisable for a President of the United States to step on territory not beneath the flag of the United States, and it is in the territory of Panama that this has occurred, a symbol and proof of the closeness of the ties that unite the two countries, because of their peculiar relations to the gigantic enterprise of digging the Panama Canal.

"In the admirable address of President AMADOR to which we have just listened the President rightly said that the United States and Panama are partners in the great work which is now being done here on this Isthmus. We are joint trustees for all the world doing that

work; and, President AMADOR, I hereby pledge on behalf of my country to you and your people the assurance of the heartiest support and of treatment on a basis of a full and complete and generous equality between the two Republics. Nowhere else in the world at this moment is a work of such importance taking place as here on the Isthmus of Panama, for here is being performed the giant engineering feat of the ages, and it is a matter for deep gratitude that I am able, I am happy to say, that it is being well and worthily performed.

"It is but a few weeks since the Secretary of State of the American Republic, Secretary ROOT, was your guest here in this city, he having at that time finished a tour of South America, which in its interest and in its far-reaching importance dwarfed anything of the kind that had ever hitherto been done by a Secretary of State of the American Republic, save only on the one or two occasions of absolute national importance in the great crises of the past. Mr. ROOT, President AMADOR, at that time spoke to you and your people, giving his assurance of the hearty friendliness of spirit of the Republic of the North in its relations toward you and your people; and I wish here with all the emphasis possible to make Mr. ROOT's words mine and to reiterate what he has said to you already, that the sole desire of the United States as regards the Republic of Panama is to see it increase in wealth, in numbers, in importance, until it becomes, as we earnestly hope it will become, one of the Republics whose history reflects honor upon the entire western world. Such progress and prosperity, Mr. President, can come only through the preservation of both order and liberty; through the observance by those in power of all their rights, obligations, and duties to their fellow-citizens, and through the realization of those out of power that the insurrectionary habit, the habit of civil war, ultimately means destruction to the Republic.

"I now wish to thank you, President AMADOR, and all your people for the reception that has been accorded us. Not only have I been immensely impressed with the tremendous work being done so successfully on this Isthmus, but I have also been immensely impressed with the beauty and fertility of your country; and I prophesy for it a great future, a future which, when the canal is completed, will be of such a kind, and will attain such dimensions, as to make it indeed a proud boast to claim citizenship in Panama.

"And now, Mr. President, in closing, I have but to say that not only do our people heartily wish well to Panama, but that we shall never interfere with her save to give her our aid in the attainment of her future."

#### MINTING OF NICKEL COINS.

On November 27, 1906, the National Assembly of Panama enacted a law providing for the minting of subsidiary nickel coins to the aggregate amount of 25,000 balboas (1 balboa is equal to \$1). The

coins to be minted will be of two denominations, to-wit, one of the nominal value of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cents, and another of the nominal value of half a cent. The coins of the first denomination will be minted to the amount of 20,000 balboas, or a total of 800,000 pieces. Of the latter denomination 5,000 balboas will be coined, giving 1,000,000 coins of that value. The metal from which these are to be made is an alloy composed of 75 per cent nickel and 25 per cent copper.

#### EXPORTATION OF SILVER COINS PROHIBITED.

Under date of October 25, 1906, the Secretary of Finance of Panama issued the following order forbidding the exportation of silver coins:

"[Department of Finance—Resolution No. 1031.]

"Whereas it is known that the subsidiary silver coins recently minted, among them being the peso or half balboa, are being shipped abroad, and, furthermore, considering that the scarcity of these coins makes commercial transactions difficult, and is prejudicial to the inhabitants in general, and, furthermore, that section 13 of the Colombian law, No. 70 of 1894, which is in force in this Republic, prohibits the exportation of subsidiary silver coins; be it

"*Resolved*, That notification is hereby made to the public in general, and especially to the business enterprises and agents of navigation companies, that the exportation of silver coins of the Republic of any denomination whatsoever is absolutely prohibited, and consequently all those who should even attempt to violate such prohibition will be dealt with in accordance with the existing laws concerning this matter.

"To be registered, published, and communicated to whom it may concern for its legal effect.

"F. V. DE LA ESPRIELLA,

"*Secretary of Finance.*"

## PARAGUAY.

#### PRESIDENT FERREIRA'S CABINET.

President FERREIRA, of Paraguay, in a decree dated November 25, 1906, organized his cabinet as follows:

Minister of the Interior, Doctor MANUEL BENITEZ.

Minister of Foreign Relations, Doctor CECILIO BÁEZ.

Minister of Finance, Señor Don ADOLFO R. SOLER.

Minister of Justice, Worship, and Public Instruction, Doctor CARLOS LUIS ISASI.

Minister of War and Marine, Señor Don GUILLERMO DE LOS RÍOS.

**CENTRAL RAILWAY REPORT.**

The report of the Paraguay Central Railway for the year ending May 1, 1906, shows receipts of \$275,000, gold, an increase of \$66,000 over the preceding year. Operating expenses were \$162,000, an increase of \$29,000, leaving net receipts \$113,000, gold.

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**PERU.****THE PROMOTION OF IMMIGRATION.**

The President of the Peruvian Republic issued on August 10, 1906, the following decree, the principal object of which is to promote immigration to the Republic:

“The President of the Republic, considering that it is necessary to regulate the investment of the amount appropriated in the general budget in force for the promotion of immigration, and in the most efficient way to accomplish the purpose to which said amount is destined, decrees:

“First. The Government shall furnish third-class transportation to natives of Europe and America, the introduction of whom is sought by industrial corporations or individuals, and who must have the following qualifications:

“(a) They must be from 10 to 50 years old, if men, and from 10 to 40 years old, if women, besides having the conditions of morality and health prescribed by the provisions in force.

“(b) They shall engage in agriculture, mining, or any other industry, for themselves or for colonization, immigration, or irrigation companies.

“Second. The payment for transportation shall be made by the respective consul of the Republic in the port of embarkation, upon receipt of the cable order from the Minister of Improvements (Fomento), to whom the interested parties shall apply in writing, requesting said payment, and stating the number of immigrants to whom transportation is furnished, the agricultural or industrial establishment to which they will be assigned, and agreeing to furnish said immigrants with lodging, food, and medical attendance from the port of landing to their points of destination.

“Third. The Consuls of the Republic, upon receipt of the order from the Minister of Improvements, shall make the payments directly to the steamship company, and after assuring themselves, personally, that each immigrant has all the qualifications required in section 1 of this decree; for the purposes of this section they shall issue to each immigrant a certificate to be delivered to the maritime authority of the port of landing for transmittal to the Minister of Improvements.

"Fourth. There shall be kept in the Division of Agriculture and Colonization of the Department of Improvements a general registry of immigrants, in accordance with the forms and instructions which the Minister may prescribe.

"Fifth. The expenditures caused by the enforcement of this decree shall be charged to paragraph 13 of the extraordinary appropriation for the Department of Improvements, in the general budget in force.

"Given in the Executive Mansion at Lima, on the tenth day of the month of August, nineteen hundred and six.

"JOSÉ PARDO.

"DELFIN VIDALÓN,

*"Minister of Improvements."*

#### CONCESSION FOR THE EXPLOITATION OF GUANO.

In October, 1906, the Minister of Finance of Peru granted a concession to Messrs. LARCO HERRERA BROTHERS for the extraction of guano, to the amount of 2,000 tons, from the Guañape Islands.

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### SALVADOR.

#### ADHERENCE TO THE SANITARY CONVENTION OF 1905.

Under date of November 5, 1906, President ESCALÓN, of Salvador, issued a decree announcing the adherence of the Republic to the Sanitary Convention concluded in Washington on October 14, 1905, by the representatives of Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, United States, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, and Venezuela. Notification of this adherence will be made to the Legislative Assembly for its approval.

#### COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH ITALY.

The "*Diario Oficial*," of Salvador, in its issue of November 9, 1906, publishes the text of the treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation between the Governments of Salvador and Italy, signed in the city of Guatemala by the respective plenipotentiaries on the 14th of April, 1906. The President of the Republic approved this treaty on the 26th of the same month, submitting it, at the same time, to the ratification of the National Assembly.

#### RATIFICATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION OF ROME.

On November 5, 1906, the President of the Republic of Salvador approved and submitted to the ratification of the Legislative Assembly the convention for the establishment of an international institute of agriculture, concluded in Rome on June 7, 1905, by the representatives of the various countries taking part therein, Salvador being one of them.

## UNITED STATES.

## TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and the Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of November, 1906, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the eleven months ending November, 1906, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any month, are not received by the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for November, for example, are not published until some time in January.

## IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

	November—		Eleven months ending November—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
<i>Cocoa (Cacao; Caco ou cacao crú; Cacao):</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	497	2,353	22,615	22,226
Brazil.....	226,217	580,178	847,944	1,917,991
Other South America.....	44,428	189,082	1,630,928	1,974,056
<i>Coffee (Café; Caffé; Caffé):</i>				
Central America.....	30,711	43,091	5,835,422	5,888,987
Mexico.....	122,973	14,707	2,626,827	2,064,390
Brazil.....	7,866,329	8,720,654	50,275,535	42,527,697
Other South America.....	748,195	594,004	7,197,486	8,831,394
<i>Copper (Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre):</i>				
Cuba.....	9,562	22,149	53,134	68,383
Mexico.....	1,173,851	1,055,095	15,478,627	16,685,767
South America.....	51,618	49,199	826,672	1,630,637
<i>Fibers:</i>				
Cotton, unmanufactured ( <i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé</i> ):				
South America.....	18,975	81,816	311,821	501,472
Sisal grass ( <i>Henequén; Hennequen; Henequen</i> ):				
Mexico.....	1,701,774	1,435,725	14,305,644	12,683,182
<i>Fruits:</i>				
Bananas ( <i>Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes</i> ):				
Central America.....	350,336	417,906	3,866,710	5,143,576
Cuba.....	25,936	1,682	1,230,154	1,202,979
South America.....	27,505		489,834	309,429
Oranges ( <i>Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges</i> ):				
Mexico.....	8,778	13,650	45,591	31,436
Cuba.....	2,396	1,431	4,359	8,749
<i>Fur skins (Pielcs finas; Pelles; Fourrures):</i>				
South America.....	51,578	15,433	483,552	290,815
<i>Hides and skins (Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux):</i>				
Central America.....	54,673	45,878	504,382	517,323
Mexico.....	238,013	278,865	3,442,214	4,079,055
South America.....	1,251,855	1,159,871	12,637,589	12,950,794

## IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

	November—		Eleven months ending November—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
<b>India rubber, crude (<i>Goma elástica; Borracha cruda; Caoutchouc</i>):</b>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	69,208	52,837	735,737	712,152
Mexico.....	28,080	154,175	276,197	1,373,520
Brazil.....	2,509,572	2,711,451	25,107,331	24,447,264
Other South America.....	74,924	129,772	1,082,491	1,168,079
<b>Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. (<i>Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em lingados, barras, etc.; Plomb en saumons, en barres, etc.</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....	248,839	122,872	3,098,295	2,050,078
South America.....	683		20,583	7,001
<b>Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard (<i>Azúcar, inferior al No. 16 del modelo holandés; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão holandês; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....	434	316	610,660	78,852
Cuba.....	1,843,931	668,289	69,573,899	56,344,473
Brazil.....	3,276	178,966	1,335,769	507,602
Other South America.....	469,120	716,928	1,981,935	1,737,019
<b>Tobacco, leaf (<i>Tabaco en rama; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....	593	11,945	10,947	46,859
Cuba.....	1,269,195	1,239,302	10,699,854	14,098,105
<b>Wood, mahogany (<i>Cuoba; Mogno; Acajou</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	58,482	77,291	181,418	448,520
Mexico.....	35,960	38,231	321,429	454,866
Cuba.....	438	23,619	71,397	167,475
<b>Wool (<i>Lana; Lã; Laine</i>):</b>				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing).....	11,786	1,429	8,469,593	6,529,807
Class 2 (combing).....	44,144	31,837	615,007	295,838
Class 3 (carpet).....	120,883	277	995,765	759,188

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

<b>Agricultural implements (<i>Instrumentos agrícolas; Instruments de agricultura; Machines agricoles</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....	34,479	11,201	390,713	499,970
Cuba.....	16,239	3,570	235,520	110,363
Argentine Republic.....	759,274	268,385	5,153,427	4,201,637
Brazil.....	8,030	9,159	168,161	93,607
Chile.....	3,888	25,064	255,696	404,844
Other South America.....	33,567	13,149	237,610	268,683
<b>Animals:</b>				
<b>Cattle (<i>Ganado vacuno; Gado; Bétail</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....	49,019	84,630	427,704	775,219
Cuba.....	70,279	19,825	1,941,452	991,032
South America.....	9,074	6,440	74,523	69,984
<b>Hogs (<i>Cerdos; Porcos; Pores</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....	16,143	35,735	86,232	204,219
<b>Horses (<i>Caballos; Chevallos; Chevaux</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....	9,551	59,375	226,124	321,361
<b>Sheep (<i>Ovjas; Ovelhas; Brebis</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....	340	1,630	37,055	100,845
<b>Breadstuffs:</b>				
<b>Corn (<i>Maíz; Milho; Maïs</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	4,326	1,073	467,508	52,418
Mexico.....	94,008	89,889	669,461	1,107,326
Cuba.....	105,129	153,941	1,004,115	1,190,820
South America.....	258	499	148,281	11,897
<b>Oats (<i>Avena; Avoine; Avoine</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	4,552	1,381	17,587	24,215
Mexico.....	733	4,396	19,843	50,737
Cuba.....	15,562	26,765	183,835	267,722
South America.....	697	294	23,958	19,128
<b>Wheat (<i>Trigo; Trigo; Blé</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	7,643		25,210	25,525
Mexico.....	176,629	60,178	616,089	1,473,714
South America.....	117,771	10,507	208,394	324,573



## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—(Continued.)

	November—		Eleven months ending November—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Wheat flour ( <i>Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé</i> ):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	140,282	93,177	1,880,148	1,491,286
Mexico.....	19,576	9,187	233,494	111,717
Cuba.....	330,635	272,952	3,185,872	2,613,034
Brazil.....	73,526	164,847	984,184	1,161,714
Colombia.....	102,794	12,997	613,884	118,694
Other South America.....	216,455	165,550	2,358,511	2,299,449
<b>Carriages, etc.:</b>				
Automobiles ( <i>Automóviles; Automoviles; Automobiles</i> ):				
Mexico.....	12,738	64,827	162,780	678,280
South America.....	6,974	19,929	54,912	142,311
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts thereof ( <i>Carruajes, carros y sus accesorios; Carruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties</i> ):				
Central America.....	37,820	174,835	395,322	2,059,493
Mexico.....	110,533	352,117	1,083,181	2,267,102
Cuba.....	67,157	72,159	588,185	1,122,869
Argentine Republic.....	113,792	277,869	1,484,389	1,864,091
Brazil.....	32,796	11,092	108,166	265,940
Chile.....	109,437	37,857	411,318	190,129
Colombia.....	10,177	1,557	39,001	33,130
Venezuela.....	487	655	7,255	9,965
Other South America.....	12,277	11,480	144,663	250,659
Clocks and watches ( <i>Relojes de pared y bolsillo; Relojes de bolso e parede; Horloges et montres</i> ):				
Central America.....	1,114	1,856	11,343	15,999
Mexico.....	7,076	2,003	57,000	66,982
Argentine Republic.....	2,728	4,976	54,432	71,224
Brazil.....	5,657	9,826	58,003	73,031
Chile.....	4,819	6,149	43,351	43,147
Other South America.....	2,830	2,777	54,688	38,220
Coal ( <i>Carbón; Carvão; Charbon</i> ):				
Mexico.....	257,523	209,675	2,569,034	2,928,496
Cuba.....	181,378	137,439	1,177,763	1,758,657
Copper ( <i>Cobre; Cuivre; Cuivre</i> ):				
Mexico.....	99,346	53,319	1,100,103	960,041
<b>Cotton:</b>				
Cotton, unmanufactured ( <i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton non manufacturé</i> ):				
Mexico.....	208,359	341	2,516,445	522,372
Cotton cloths ( <i>Tijidos de algodón; Fuzendas de algodão; Coton manufacturé</i> ):				
Central America.....	127,328	165,902	1,422,053	1,533,724
Mexico.....	24,470	22,241	283,562	218,731
Cuba.....	64,587	82,224	1,140,001	892,560
Argentine Republic.....	47,450	34,544	416,943	258,841
Brazil.....	32,378	48,406	679,134	442,708
Chile.....	38,866	92,209	763,921	779,924
Other South America.....	43,888	75,305	453,835	756,100
Wearing apparel ( <i>Ropa de algodón; Fuzendas de algodão; Vêtements en coton</i> ):				
Central America.....	53,840	77,236	600,380	669,697
Mexico.....	44,156	42,791	583,010	513,092
Cuba.....	33,208	76,203	383,914	484,130
Argentine Republic.....	23,025	9,301	307,589	212,397
Brazil.....	2,079	5,473	58,000	49,712
Chile.....	1,033	5,335	19,362	31,326
Colombia.....	5,327	2,719	43,684	30,244
Venezuela.....	2,657	1,579	22,120	25,228
Other South America.....	3,303	7,789	48,466	65,405
Electric and scientific apparatus ( <i>Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Appareils électriques e científicos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques</i> ):				
Central America.....	13,976	20,452	149,745	222,483
Mexico.....	86,614	118,068	773,523	1,269,068
Argentine Republic.....	44,701	39,274	214,651	445,006
Brazil.....	26,641	86,108	410,833	768,535
Chile.....	16,810	23,353	121,792	184,460
Venezuela.....	5,412	14,697	90,375	97,208
Other South America.....	28,129	28,764	234,744	280,062

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

	November—		Eleven months ending November—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
<b>Electrical machinery (<i>Maquinaria eléctrica; Máquinas eléctricas; Machines électriques</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	1,021	4,909	12,035	36,892
Mexico.....	69,269	60,371	947,227	953,103
Cuba.....	13,180	6,238	78,602	436,681
Argentine Republic.....	22,556	12,106	150,528	162,402
Brazil.....	10,452	44,175	190,474	497,212
Other South America.....	9,161	11,498	91,079	128,920
<b>Iron and steel, manufactures of:</b>				
Steel rails ( <i>Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier</i> ):				
Central America.....	824	2,000	272,336	493,938
Mexico.....	159,483	114,689	1,361,212	721,855
South America.....	244,231	130,903	2,625,484	2,572,779
Builders' hardware, saws and tools ( <i>Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils</i> ):				
Central America.....	23,136	34,966	278,311	314,701
Mexico.....	117,427	87,060	974,473	997,179
Cuba.....	40,171	46,389	567,074	530,988
Argentine Republic.....	79,017	68,713	583,016	762,613
Brazil.....	24,208	57,631	336,387	431,314
Chile.....	6,490	32,634	142,673	261,301
Colombia.....	3,329	5,733	53,210	68,659
Venezuela.....	4,444	3,451	30,621	54,464
Other South America.....	26,035	28,279	223,766	275,750
Sewing machines, and parts of ( <i>Máquinas de coser y sus accesorios; Máquinas de coudre e acessórios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties</i> ):				
Central America.....	9,161	11,498	91,079	128,920
Mexico.....	32,497	77,455	536,206	756,167
Cuba.....	10,259	26,479	334,565	310,187
Argentine Republic.....	53,063	59,572	578,748	535,308
Brazil.....	23,109	70,849	159,461	283,465
Other South America.....	23,322	30,590	321,085	386,955
Steam engines, and parts of ( <i>Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotivas e acessórios; Locomotifs et leurs parties</i> ):				
Central America.....		101,763	152,068	1,197,209
Mexico.....	20,500	321,839	242,808	963,174
Cuba.....	31,500	143,498	439,109	468,508
Argentine Republic.....	8,840	8,126	216,288	216,481
Brazil.....		36,517	147,292	596,046
Other South America.....		15,285	121,461	512,375
Typewriting machines, and parts of ( <i>Mecanógrafos y accesorios; Máquinas de escribir e acessórios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties</i> ):				
Central America.....	2,808	3,453	49,588	43,252
Mexico.....	25,560	24,073	308,807	339,865
Cuba.....	3,492	2,344	62,027	67,572
Argentine Republic.....		12,245	84,757	102,644
Brazil.....	399	7,458	40,245	57,533
Colombia.....	1,152	2,857	10,522	10,850
Other South America.....	8,042	17,916	142,661	153,419
Leather, other than sole ( <i>Cuero distinto del de suelas; Couro, não para solas; Cuirs, autres que pour semelles</i> ):				
Central America.....	12,306	17,742	140,439	193,411
Mexico.....	19,981	8,345	87,767	65,988
Cuba.....	17,246	24,639	238,514	248,345
Argentine Republic.....	31,962	15,719	261,212	263,382
Brazil.....	11,799	22,977	123,411	154,301
Chile.....		5,587	50,114	85,979
Colombia.....	7,059	4,919	34,629	59,872
Venezuela.....	4,207	9,824	41,287	70,332
Other South America.....	6,423	8,395	73,949	159,455
Boots and shoes ( <i>Calzado; Calçado; Chaussures</i> ):				
Central America.....	39,814	48,809	271,563	447,223
Mexico.....	86,253	132,658	1,350,319	1,358,907
Colombia.....	1,925	4,379	52,858	54,345
Other South America.....	35,294	41,999	239,779	317,160
<b>Naval stores:</b>				
Rosin, tar, etc. ( <i>Resina, alquitrán, etc.; Resina e alcatrão; Résine et goudron</i> ):				
Central America.....	1,960	2,140	19,724	23,322
Mexico.....	3,128	1,116	15,800	16,901
Cuba.....	5,722	10,129	62,533	71,889

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

	November—		Eleven months ending November—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
<b>Naval stores—Continued.</b>				
Rosin, tar, etc.—Continued.				
Argentine Republic.....	<i>Dollars.</i> 156,176	<i>Dollars.</i> 88,233	<i>Dollars.</i> 228,125	<i>Dollars.</i> 443,293
Brazil.....	14,085	57,061	425,788	601,251
Chile.....	7,921	4,414	33,542	58,409
Colombia.....	2,570	1,774	19,856	26,622
Venezuela.....	2,021	6,257	30,390	39,457
Other South America.....	8,055	32,174	147,380	129,859
<b>Turpentine (Aguarrás; Aguarez; Tèrbenthine):</b>				
Central America.....	8,463	1,880	33,764	43,854
Cuba.....	5,443	11,896	59,042	75,791
Argentine Republic.....	19,169	1,358	124,415	270,551
Brazil.....	6,146	13,920	102,392	143,150
Chile.....	5,124	8,510	64,068	84,188
Other South America.....	3,013	7,984	45,533	74,934
<b>Oils, mineral, crude (Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos mineraes, crás; Huiles minérales, brutes):</b>				
Mexico.....	61	847	679,754	933,642
Cuba.....	24,658	60,453	388,348	545,518
<b>Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos mineraes, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minérales, raffinées ou manufacturées):</b>				
Central America.....	31,667	31,483	295,429	375,312
Mexico.....	31,862	65,488	250,670	479,923
Cuba.....	31,555	43,941	298,136	271,898
Argentine Republic.....	387,805	149,632	2,072,931	2,401,277
Brazil.....	222,284	291,587	2,352,116	2,653,195
Chile.....	26,164	61,780	854,782	853,044
Colombia.....	10,310	10,035	102,475	118,588
Venezuela.....	9,435	14,093	126,076	130,555
Other South America.....	54,232	106,161	787,062	863,080
<b>Paper (Papet; Papet; Papier):</b>				
Central America.....	11,430	13,927	174,437	158,815
Mexico.....	36,308	52,920	521,590	601,695
Cuba.....	30,630	43,434	363,899	443,519
Argentine Republic.....	45,451	20,143	257,778	351,369
Brazil.....	4,021	5,967	66,540	77,810
Chile.....	11,360	31,287	211,367	225,477
Colombia.....	1,186	2,259	31,399	22,924
Venezuela.....	2,697	7,856	39,152	44,369
Other South America.....	9,598	9,019	101,790	112,538
<b>Books (Libros; Livros; Livres):</b>				
Central America.....	12,918	11,274	55,817	100,917
Mexico.....	40,021	34,314	272,215	210,107
Cuba.....	42,964	22,533	251,832	263,129
Argentine Republic.....	12,918	11,274	55,817	100,917
Brazil.....	14,028	10,304	44,466	102,939
Chile.....	2,712	12,815	165,988	173,448
Other South America.....	4,669	6,999	55,537	70,710
<b>Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:</b>				
<b>Beef, canned (Carne de vaca en lata; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conservé):</b>				
Central America.....	2,100	5,502	25,835	62,558
Mexico.....	1,333	6,414	34,724	26,498
Cuba.....	2,218	751	16,195	19,751
South America.....	4,770	4,478	33,258	42,640
<b>Beef, salted or pickled (Carne de vaca, salada ó adobada; Carne de vacca, salgada; Bœuf salé):</b>				
Central America.....	9,006	10,255	76,325	107,555
South America.....	6,526	26,318	198,245	237,872
<b>Tallow (Sebo; Sebo; Suif):</b>				
Central America.....	6,899	4,235	117,191	123,426
Mexico.....	2,715	497	82,118	20,567
Cuba.....	1,864	978	7,215	10,780
Chile.....	1,088	3,653	32,911	92,190
Other South America.....	2,686	7,155	55,910	49,381
<b>Bacon (Tochno; Toucinho; Lard fumé):</b>				
Central America.....	1,574	5,526	11,909	29,585
Mexico.....	3,232	3,969	36,738	43,515
Cuba.....	14,132	63,624	368,879	478,937
Brazil.....	10,446	14,673	101,814	162,264
Other South America.....	1,005	480	12,708	10,128
<b>Hams (Jamones; Presuntos; Jambons):</b>				
Central America.....	6,306	14,468	71,071	103,956
Mexico.....	10,961	7,336	120,468	90,229
Cuba.....	30,343	58,389	419,867	503,315
Venezuela.....	7,556	7,216	34,867	41,526
Other South America.....	2,198	7,073	48,429	61,064

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

	November—		Eleven months ending November—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
<b>Provisions, etc.—Continued.</b>				
Pork ( <i>Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Porc</i> ):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	11,885	17,740	141,032	210,387
Cuba.....	58,015	70,800	420,275	634,026
Brazil.....	220	.....	28,495	218
Colombia.....	.....	.....	7,240	688
Other South America.....	9,497	21,792	192,901	229,964
Lard ( <i>Manteca; Banha; Saindoux</i> ):	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central America.....	17,589	58,763	414,751	461,976
Mexico.....	74,419	44,503	386,923	479,336
Cuba.....	179,882	293,304	2,068,819	2,582,454
Brazil.....	5,718	99,478	101,262	602,481
Chile.....	2,847	11,304	69,793	157,713
Colombia.....	79,074	2,653	355,171	65,653
Venezuela.....	32,905	26,529	342,627	282,625
Other South America.....	46,921	38,641	381,181	557,635
Butter ( <i>Mantequilla; Mantega; Beurre</i> ):	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central America.....	7,163	12,768	88,624	137,439
Mexico.....	10,857	11,240	119,988	124,817
Cuba.....	4,149	6,252	29,282	54,623
Brazil.....	8,954	7,096	122,106	109,164
Venezuela.....	15,633	2,968	70,005	90,186
Other South America.....	1,049	5,131	32,236	42,068
Cheese ( <i>Queso; Queijo; Fromage</i> ):	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central America.....	5,398	6,488	55,447	69,293
Mexico.....	3,668	2,207	36,794	38,602
Cuba.....	687	2,202	14,990	14,205
Paraffin ( <i>Parafina; Paraffina; Paraffine</i> ):	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central America.....	5,221	11,450	45,636	60,879
Mexico.....	19,732	11,293	342,090	477,865
South America.....	1,321	3,396	26,426	36,434
Tobacco, unmanufactured ( <i>Tobaco en rama; Tobaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé</i> ):	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central America.....	8,891	3,952	60,127	64,353
Mexico.....	6,628	7,729	104,166	92,147
Argentine Republic.....	16,800	1,288	49,556	30,804
Colombia.....	1,014	.....	8,691	15,128
Other South America.....	2,311	9,216	70,895	77,717
Tobacco, manufactures of ( <i>Tobaco elaborado; Tobaco manufacturado; Tabac manufacturé</i> ):	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central America.....	15,225	28,872	108,307	159,103
Mexico.....	1,598	998	21,133	28,426
Cuba.....	6,111	12,531	95,770	102,726
Argentine Republic.....	214	72	12,269	4,463
Colombia.....	91	865	6,651	4,250
Other South America.....	2,493	6,590	43,158	54,117
<b>Wood, and manufactures of:</b>				
Wood, unmanufactured ( <i>Madera sin labrar; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut</i> ):	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central America.....	16,551	106,780	343,546	616,601
Mexico.....	80,329	72,341	761,306	1,188,451
Cuba.....	16,488	836	74,699	165,817
Argentine Republic.....	2,242	15,200	95,960	163,927
Other South America.....	11,077	88,662	151,001	195,363
Lumber ( <i>Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction</i> ):	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central America.....	57,032	139,148	407,697	1,031,879
Mexico.....	145,945	106,148	1,470,177	1,971,083
Cuba.....	197,062	122,957	1,700,867	2,175,156
Argentine Republic.....	421,588	641,482	2,237,020	4,614,986
Brazil.....	51,992	84,830	114,347	772,345
Chile.....	42,960	10,545	423,947	649,255
Other South America.....	63,669	103,431	665,544	1,073,936
Furniture ( <i>Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles</i> ):	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central America.....	21,740	23,080	232,098	271,978
Mexico.....	58,895	99,001	642,346	828,180
Cuba.....	63,590	45,070	617,342	530,632
Argentine Republic.....	36,267	30,968	286,345	316,018
Brazil.....	4,918	7,180	35,460	59,270
Chile.....	958	3,488	57,512	69,245
Colombia.....	2,093	1,913	33,830	17,176
Venezuela.....	9,516	2,626	35,638	18,292
Other South America.....	5,622	14,378	85,468	97,264

## FOREIGN COMMERCE, NOVEMBER, 1906.

The figures of the United States Bureau of Statistics stating the total of imports and exports for the month of November, 1906, and for eleven months of the same year are as follows:

The imports for the single month amounted to \$119,813,517. In November, 1905, they amounted to \$98,284,314. The import trade for the eleven months under review amounted to \$1,186,159,812, as compared with \$1,078,001,751 for the same period of 1905.

For the month of November, 1906, the value of exports was \$182,528,685, as against \$170,327,921 for the same month of 1905. The exports for eleven months of 1906 amounted to \$1,607,712,842, and those for the same period of 1905 to \$1,427,252,275.

Details of the trade for the eleven months in reference are as follows:

*Summary of imports and exports.*

Groups.	November—		Eleven months ending November—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>				
Free of duty:				
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals.....	<i>Dollars.</i> 12,989,718	<i>Dollars.</i> 13,379,938	<i>Dollars.</i> 107,028,897	<i>Dollars.</i> 101,819,786
Foodstuffs partly or wholly prepared.....	148,538	150,325	2,815,963	3,102,646
Crude materials for use in manufacturing.....	22,784,573	30,337,724	271,839,119	296,321,264
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing.....	7,593,370	10,218,441	74,202,954	93,537,016
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	2,542,435	2,334,715	22,816,542	25,749,293
Miscellaneous.....	589,061	540,331	4,021,817	5,487,409
Total free of duty.....	46,647,695	57,011,477	482,755,292	526,017,414
Dutiable:				
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals.....	3,021,091	3,353,583	17,943,898	19,512,562
Foodstuffs partly or wholly prepared.....	10,750,513	12,369,945	142,128,743	121,542,099
Crude materials for use in manufacturing.....	6,984,915	8,064,586	97,958,995	105,932,171
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing.....	9,246,109	12,344,085	105,405,156	123,576,117
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	21,288,484	26,291,953	228,990,742	277,435,972
Miscellaneous.....	345,507	377,888	2,818,925	3,143,477
Total dutiable.....	51,636,619	62,802,040	595,246,459	660,142,938
Free and dutiable:				
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals.....	16,010,809	16,733,521	124,972,795	121,332,348
Foodstuffs partly or wholly prepared.....	10,899,051	12,520,270	144,944,706	127,644,745
Crude materials for use in manufacturing.....	29,769,488	38,452,310	369,798,114	402,253,435
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing.....	16,839,479	22,562,529	179,608,110	223,113,133
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	23,830,919	28,626,668	251,837,284	303,185,265
Miscellaneous.....	934,568	918,219	6,840,742	8,630,886
Total imports of merchandise.....	98,284,314	119,813,517	1,078,001,751	1,186,159,812
Duties collected from customs.....	24,239,000	25,921,327	252,532,664	286,147,405
Remaining in warehouse at the end of the month.....	57,491,206	51,882,118		
<b>EXPORTS.</b>				
Domestic:				
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals.....	16,135,310	16,049,729	130,102,733	162,023,710
Foodstuffs partly or wholly prepared.....	32,237,266	27,281,825	276,841,955	313,233,952
Crude materials for use in manufacturing.....	65,308,627	77,581,955	405,891,986	443,721,163
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing.....	16,606,068	20,167,866	193,606,750	220,208,477
Manufactures ready for consumption.....	37,673,998	38,782,278	390,533,542	438,368,783
Miscellaneous.....	421,856	597,922	5,046,136	6,931,361
Total domestic.....	163,383,125	180,461,575	1,402,023,102	1,584,487,446
Foreign:				
Free of duty.....	996,631	1,035,097	12,460,647	11,930,277
Dutiable.....	948,165	1,032,013	12,768,526	11,293,119
Total exports of foreign merchandise.....	1,944,796	2,067,110	25,229,173	23,223,396
Total exports.....	170,327,921	182,528,685	1,427,252,275	1,607,712,842

The imports and exports of gold and silver during November and eleven months of 1906 were as follows, compared with those of the same month and period of the year 1905:

Gold and silver.	November—		Eleven months ending November—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Gold:				
Imports.....	\$5, 202, 790	\$8, 880, 223	\$46, 264, 524	\$147, 907, 092
Exports.....	1, 137, 318	1, 963, 757	44, 125, 935	44, 831, 203
Silver:				
Imports.....	4, 306, 838	3, 263, 519	31, 246, 389	40, 140, 110
Exports.....	5, 361, 819	4, 561, 830	49, 316, 953	53, 550, 246

### EXPORTS OF DOMESTIC PRODUCTS, 1903-1906.

The Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following statistics of exports of domestic products during the years 1903-1906, inclusive:

Month.	Breadstuffs.	Meat and dairy products.	Cattle, hogs, and sheep.
1903—January.....	\$19, 116, 959	\$16, 503, 837	\$2, 890, 797
February.....	17, 093, 473	13, 385, 597	2, 667, 277
March.....	18, 340, 281	14, 353, 561	2, 381, 151
April.....	18, 289, 718	11, 542, 958	2, 984, 891
May.....	15, 859, 779	11, 870, 950	3, 374, 801
June.....	13, 798, 862	13, 371, 397	3, 770, 962
July.....	11, 366, 699	12, 388, 863	3, 733, 279
August.....	13, 023, 713	12, 688, 503	2, 765, 793
September.....	15, 699, 622	13, 676, 064	2, 898, 832
October.....	18, 895, 439	13, 866, 878	3, 433, 331
November.....	15, 205, 867	13, 192, 259	2, 971, 288
December.....	16, 323, 204	14, 941, 505	3, 767, 791
Total, 12 months.....	192, 920, 616	161, 782, 372	37, 690, 193
1904—January.....	13, 481, 129	14, 353, 431	4, 055, 793
February.....	11, 024, 975	12, 624, 752	3, 500, 337
March.....	11, 557, 451	14, 461, 672	4, 052, 630
April.....	6, 974, 725	11, 846, 302	3, 970, 162
May.....	4, 734, 801	10, 860, 152	3, 806, 858
June.....	4, 515, 859	12, 759, 968	3, 509, 325
July.....	4, 326, 115	9, 258, 949	2, 988, 255
August.....	5, 341, 838	11, 219, 518	2, 937, 752
September.....	6, 419, 915	11, 984, 832	3, 115, 670
October.....	7, 458, 126	12, 799, 594	3, 526, 660
November.....	6, 771, 649	11, 961, 403	3, 000, 084
December.....	9, 705, 229	14, 088, 942	3, 594, 131
Total, 12 months.....	92, 311, 812	148, 219, 515	42, 057, 657
1905—January.....	12, 440, 131	13, 170, 049	3, 905, 168
February.....	10, 594, 405	12, 585, 561	3, 850, 397
March.....	12, 631, 494	14, 985, 316	3, 872, 472
April.....	10, 821, 564	14, 130, 090	3, 489, 071
May.....	8, 347, 110	12, 793, 605	3, 162, 222
June.....	6, 249, 841	13, 553, 014	3, 562, 832
July.....	5, 126, 508	14, 314, 508	2, 992, 491
August.....	7, 814, 769	14, 212, 278	2, 834, 549
September.....	12, 980, 243	12, 799, 893	3, 110, 117
October.....	15, 255, 671	14, 118, 210	2, 881, 877
November.....	17, 374, 026	15, 313, 240	3, 109, 495
December.....	26, 472, 121	20, 267, 621	4, 067, 339
Total, 12 months.....	146, 167, 883	172, 243, 385	40, 838, 000
1906—January.....	26, 253, 558	20, 542, 799	3, 480, 390
February.....	19, 460, 320	17, 094, 539	3, 605, 967
March.....	15, 531, 743	15, 661, 905	3, 805, 055
April.....	13, 079, 594	16, 366, 772	3, 831, 903
May.....	10, 605, 000	14, 999, 492	3, 765, 842
June.....	7, 402, 461	15, 377, 807	3, 518, 531
July.....	7, 910, 325	14, 975, 996	2, 644, 870
August.....	12, 933, 698	16, 768, 067	2, 634, 245
September.....	17, 430, 420	16, 011, 831	2, 471, 544
October.....	18, 988, 719	14, 741, 273	1, 916, 006
November.....	15, 494, 121	11, 809, 455	2, 655, 234
December.....	15, 369, 873	13, 538, 089	2, 922, 039
Total, 12 months.....	180, 462, 232	187, 880, 650	37, 551, 626

## EXPORTS OF COTTON.

The following statistics covering exports of cotton from the United States are furnished by the Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce and Labor:

Year ending August 31—	Sea-island cotton.				Other cotton.			
	Bales.	Pounds.	Values.	Price per pound.	Bales.	Pounds.	Values.	Price per pound.
			<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>			<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
1887 .....	21,829	7,953,972	1,787,188	22.5	4,441,180	2,142,816,819	202,953,616	9.5
1888 .....	19,935	7,051,762	1,668,268	23.9	4,665,096	2,252,574,992	221,137,286	9.8
1889 .....	17,089	6,299,668	1,867,099	21.7	4,813,374	2,358,796,100	234,531,134	9.9
1890 .....	24,467	9,284,294	2,289,037	24.7	4,976,412	2,455,176,284	248,282,297	10.1
1891 .....	38,204	14,766,245	3,105,707	21.0	5,817,990	2,910,343,407	288,393,322	9.9
1892 .....	23,381	9,278,332	1,630,020	17.6	5,899,868	2,939,121,771	256,998,251	8.7
1893 .....	20,841	8,053,070	1,770,723	22.0	4,473,206	2,234,592,318	189,016,511	8.5
1894 .....	36,095	13,830,942	2,818,397	20.4	5,300,458	2,639,816,430	205,850,022	7.8
1895 .....	39,250	15,227,676	2,773,610	18.2	6,850,327	3,465,458,536	197,973,698	5.7
1896 .....	49,811	19,228,199	3,531,852	18.9	4,701,791	2,361,524,208	191,164,549	8.1
1897 .....	55,824	21,751,255	4,104,819	19.0	6,036,713	3,040,261,516	223,776,866	7.4
1898 .....	41,778	16,261,806	2,875,741	17.7	7,648,699	3,852,253,633	229,951,989	5.9
1899 .....	33,922	13,294,378	2,216,234	16.7	7,420,239	3,793,968,084	209,891,357	5.5
1900 .....	46,117	18,124,726	2,973,935	16.4	6,009,757	3,065,686,612	242,678,333	7.9
1901 .....	31,688	12,380,234	2,383,589	19.3	6,617,464	3,890,905,773	315,879,294	9.3
1902 .....	31,262	12,072,090	2,453,722	20.3	6,709,276	3,423,084,848	283,039,261	8.3
1903 .....	55,075	21,555,348	4,481,153	20.8	6,716,323	8,435,197,773	306,398,639	8.9
1904 .....	34,046	12,750,616	2,889,827	22.7	6,080,452	3,104,090,611	372,501,491	12.0
1905 .....	40,376	15,906,269	3,223,271	20.3	8,732,661	4,512,792,189	399,898,721	8.9
1906 .....	41,111	15,812,223	3,240,505	20.5	6,722,440	3,471,934,550	381,918,542	11.0

### IMPORTATION OF GOLD AND SILVER ARTICLES FALSELY STAMPED PROHIBITED.

AN ACT Forbidding the importation, exportation, or carriage in interstate commerce of falsely or spuriously stamped articles of merchandise made of gold or silver or their alloys, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, or association, being a manufacturer of or wholesale or retail dealer in gold or silver jewelry or gold ware, silver goods or silverware, or for any officer, manager, director, or agent of such firm, corporation, or association to import or export or cause to be imported into or exported from the United States for the purpose of selling or disposing of the same, or to deposit or cause to be deposited in the United States mails for transmission thereby, or to deliver or cause to be delivered to any common carrier for transportation from one State, Territory, or possession of the United States, or the District of Columbia, to any other State, Territory, or possession of the United States, or to said District, in interstate commerce, or to transport or cause to be transported from one State, Territory, or possession of the United States, or from the District of Columbia, to any other State, Territory, or possession of the United States, or to said District, in interstate commerce, any article of merchandise manufactured after the date when this Act takes effect and made in whole or in part of gold or silver, or any alloy of either

of said metals, and having stamped, branded, engraved, or printed thereon, or upon any tag, card, or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover, or wrapper in which said article is incased or inclosed, any mark or word indicating or designed or intended to indicate that the gold or silver or alloy of either of said metals in such article is of a greater degree of fineness than the actual fineness or quality of such gold, silver, or alloy, according to the standards and subject to the qualifications set forth in sections two and three of this Act.

SEC. 2. That in the case of articles only of merchandise made in whole or in part of gold or of any of its alloys so imported into or exported from the United States, or so deposited in the United States mails for transmission, or so delivered for transportation to any common carrier, or so transported or caused to be transported as specified in the first section of this Act, the actual fineness of such gold or alloy shall not be less by more than one-half of one carat than the fineness indicated by the mark stamped, branded, engraved, or printed upon any part of such article, or upon any tag, card, or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover, or wrapper in which such article is incased or inclosed; except that in the case of watch cases and flat ware, so made of gold or of any of its alloys, the actual fineness of such gold or alloy shall not be less by more than three one-thousandth parts than the fineness indicated by the mark stamped, branded, engraved, or printed upon such article, or upon any tag, card, or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover, or wrapper in which such article is incased or inclosed: *Provided*, That in any test for the ascertainment of the fineness of any article mentioned in this section, according to the foregoing standards, the part of the article taken for the test, analysis, or assay shall be such part or portion as does not contain or have attached thereto any solder or alloy of inferior fineness used for brazing or uniting the parts of said article: *Provided further*, That in the case of any article mentioned in this section, in addition to the foregoing tests and standards, the actual fineness of the entire quantity of gold or of its alloys contained in such article, including all solder and alloy of inferior fineness used for brazing or uniting the parts of such article (all such gold, alloys, and solder being assayed as one piece), shall not be less by more than one carat than the fineness indicated by the mark stamped, branded, engraved, or imprinted upon such article, or upon any tag, card, or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover, or wrapper in which such article is incased or inclosed, it being intended that the standards of fineness and the tests or methods for ascertaining the same provided in this section for articles mentioned therein shall be concurrent and not alternative.

SEC. 3. That in the case of articles of merchandise made in whole or in part of silver or any of its alloys so imported into or exported from



the United States, or so deposited in the United States mails for transmission, or so delivered for transportation to any common carrier, or so transported or caused to be transported as specified in the first section of this act, the actual fineness of the silver or alloy thereof of which such article is wholly or partly composed shall not be less by more than four one-thousandth parts than the actual fineness indicated by any mark (other than the word "sterling" or the word "coin") stamped, branded, engraved, or printed upon any part of such article, or upon any tag, card, or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover, or wrapper in which such article is incased or inclosed; and that no such article or tag, card, or label attached thereto, or box, package, cover, or wrapper in which such article is incased or inclosed shall be marked, stamped, branded, engraved, or printed with the word "sterling" or "sterling silver" or any colorable imitation thereof, unless such article or parts thereof purporting to be silver contains nine hundred and twenty-five one-thousandth parts pure silver; and that no such article, tag, card, label, box, package, cover, or wrapper shall be marked, stamped, branded, engraved, or printed with the words "coin" or "coin silver" or colorable imitation thereof unless such article or parts thereof purporting to be silver contains nine hundred one-thousandth parts pure silver: *Provided*, That in the case of all such articles whose fineness is indicated by the word "sterling" or the word "coin" there shall be allowed a divergence in the fineness of four one-thousandth parts from the foregoing standards: *Provided*, That in any test for the ascertainment of the fineness of any such article mentioned in this section according to the foregoing standards the part of the article taken for the test, analysis, or assay shall be such part or portion as does not contain or have attached thereto any solder or alloy of inferior fineness used for brazing or uniting the parts of such article: *Provided further*, That in the case of any article mentioned in this section, in addition to the foregoing tests and standards, the actual fineness of the entire quantity of silver or of its alloys contained in such article, including all solder and alloy of inferior fineness used for brazing or uniting the parts of such article (all such silver, alloys, and solder being assayed as one piece), shall not be less by more than ten one-thousandth parts than the fineness indicated by the marked [mark], stamped, branded, engraved, or imprinted upon such article, or upon any tag, card, or label attached thereto, or upon any box, package, cover, or wrapper in which such article is incased or inclosed, it being intended that the standards of fineness and the tests or methods for ascertaining the same provided in this section for articles mentioned therein shall be concurrent and not alternative.

SEC. 4. That in the case of articles of merchandise made in whole or in part of an inferior metal, having deposited or plated thereon or

brazed or otherwise affixed thereto a plating, covering, or sheet composed of gold or silver, or of an alloy of either of said metals, and known in the market as rolled gold plate, gold plate, gold filled, silver plate, or gold or silver electroplate, or by any similar designation, so imported into or exported from the United States, or so deposited in the United States mails for transmission, or so delivered to any common carrier, or so transported or caused to be transported as specified in the first section of this act, no such article, nor any tag, card, or label attached thereto, nor any box, package, cover, or wrapper in which such article is incased or inclosed, shall be stamped, branded, engraved, or imprinted with any word or mark usually employed to indicate the fineness of gold, unless such word or mark be accompanied by other words plainly indicating that such article or part thereof is made of rolled gold plate, gold plate, or gold electroplate, or is gold filled, as the case may be, and no such article, nor any tag, card, or label attached thereto, nor any box, package, cover, or wrapper in which such article is incased or inclosed, shall be stamped, branded, engraved, or imprinted with the word "sterling" or the word "coin" either alone or in conjunction with other words or marks.

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SEC. 8. That this act shall take effect one year after the date of its passage.

Approved, June 13, 1906.

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## URUGUAY.

### DECREES REGULATING THE IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.

The provisions regulating the importation of cattle into Uruguay have been modified by a decree reducing from ten years to one year the period for sanitary observation of suspected countries. Formerly the certificates from these countries had to show that the bovine diseases do not and have not existed for ten years past. Considering this period to be excessive the Institute of Hygiene has been making efforts to have it reduced to conform with the legislation adopted in other importing countries, and a Presidential decree to that effect has been issued.

Two other decrees appearing almost simultaneously, one the 26th of October and the other the 13th of October, relate to the inspection of animals on their landing and to the creation of a register of pedigrees.

## VENEZUELA.

## IMPORTS FROM NEW YORK, MARCH, 1906.

The Consul-General of Venezuela at New York reports that in March, 1906, 4,729,487 kilograms of merchandise, valued at 1,729,909 *bolivares*, were shipped from the port of New York to Venezuelan ports, in comparison with 3,557,675 kilograms, valued at 1,489,858 *bolivares*, shipped from the port of New York in March, 1905. consigned to Venezuelan ports.

## FOREIGN TRADE OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

The following table has been prepared by the British Board of Trade and published in the Board of Trade Journal for December 20, 1906:

*Foreign trade of various countries for nine months ending September, 1906, compared with the same period for the years 1904 and 1905.*

[Values in pounds sterling.]

	Imports.			Exports.		
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1904.	1905.	1906.
Germany .....	230,590,000	243,579,000	288,999,000	189,161,000	201,297,000	221,309,000
Belgium .....	79,753,000	85,376,000	91,945,000	59,886,000	61,692,000	71,715,000
France .....	131,397,000	140,251,000	152,963,000	127,668,000	139,587,000	147,400,000
Switzerland .....	34,498,000	37,018,000	39,466,000	25,495,000	27,635,000	30,669,000
Italy .....	55,070,000	59,610,000	70,053,000	44,856,000	48,556,000	53,774,000
Egypt .....	13,926,000	15,100,000	16,888,000	14,081,000	13,213,000	13,998,000
United States .....	156,541,000	181,721,000	197,568,000	201,128,000	225,332,000	253,964,000
Japan .....	27,094,000	40,069,000	33,002,000	22,285,000	22,691,000	28,807,000
British India .....	45,851,000	48,220,000	52,620,000	77,906,000	76,701,000	81,025,000
United Kingdom .....	345,858,000	352,633,000	380,107,000	221,189,000	242,396,000	278,054,000

NOTE.—In the case of Belgium the value of principal articles only is given, and in the case of Germany, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Egypt, Japan, and the United Kingdom the import figures given in the above summary represent imports for home consumption only, i. e., excluding reexports. In all cases the exports figures are intended to represent exports of domestic products. In most cases, however, they include a certain amount of nationalized goods, i. e., goods originally imported for consumption, and which, if dutiable, have been charged with duty, but which are subsequently reexported.

## COFFEE MOVEMENT.

The following statistics of the coffee trade are taken from "The Tea and Coffee Trade Journal," and were compiled from figures received by the Coffee Exchange of New York.

The world's visible supply on December 1, 1906, was as follows:

	Bags.
Europe (all kinds) .....	5,000,451
Rio .....	492,000
Santos .....	1,762,000
Bahia .....	68,000
United States (all kinds) .....	3,422,385
Total .....	10,744,836

## Afloat for—

United States from Brazil.....	891, 000
United States from Java and East.....	3, 000
Europe from Java and East.....	55, 000
Europe from Brazil.....	1, 800, 000
Europe from United States.....	4, 000

## Shipments:

Rio.....	59, 000
Santos.....	252, 000

Total.....	13, 808, 836
Against November 1.....	13, 165, 786
Against December 1, 1905.....	13, 090, 349

*Stocks of coffee in the principal ports, Europe.*

Months.	Bags in—		
	1906-7.	1905-6.	1904-5.
July.....	4, 840, 577	5, 740, 123	7, 550, 793
August.....	4, 585, 459	5, 436, 884	7, 368, 865
September.....	4, 346, 952	5, 225, 829	7, 067, 798
October.....	4, 420, 773	5, 111, 460	6, 857, 106
November.....	4, 556, 769	4, 989, 101	6, 661, 166
December.....	5, 000, 451	5, 140, 725	6, 476, 275
January.....		5, 321, 039	6, 446, 082
February.....		5, 380, 155	6, 277, 043
March.....		5, 217, 313	6, 188, 993
April.....		5, 108, 473	6, 154, 332
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*Visible supply of the world on the first of each month.*

Month.	1906-7.	1905-6.	1904-5.
July.....	9, 366, 562	11, 465, 641	12, 361, 458
August.....	9, 948, 053	11, 265, 510	12, 580, 148
September.....	10, 756, 653	12, 102, 496	13, 492, 492
October.....	12, 153, 621	12, 624, 693	14, 266, 596
November.....	13, 165, 786	13, 006, 841	14, 350, 920
December.....	13, 808, 836	13, 090, 349	14, 086, 739
January.....		12, 647, 595	13, 916, 390
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April.....		10, 747, 916	12, 967, 170
May.....		10, 356, 157	12, 297, 490
June.....		10, 171, 979	11, 682, 586

## BOOK NOTES.

Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.

“Through Five Republics of South America: A Critical Description of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, and Venezuela in 1905.” By PERCY F. MARTIN, F. R. G. S., with 128 illustrations and 3 maps. London, 1906.

Mr. MARTIN is a journalist by profession and this, as he says in his preface, is his first book. It is one of the most unfair and prejudiced attacks on South America and South Americans which has appeared in a decade. The writer seems to possess no balance, as will be evident from a few of the coarser extracts from his book. He says that "incompetency, dishonesty, and corruption are not yet abandoned by some of the official class. These I have attempted to identify, and have not hesitated to condemn when detected or suspected. I do not anticipate a pleasurable reception of my candor among these particular sections of my readers, but I accept full responsibility for such opinions."

Let us see what are some of Mr. MARTIN's opinions as to South America and South Americans. As to the latter, he says in general:

"The Argentine can show a far more attractive race of people, both physically and mentally, while Chile and Uruguay are also more fortunate in the character and appearance of their people. The fine old Spanish blood can still be traced in the inhabitants of these States, as well as those of Venezuela, and something—I may say, perhaps a good deal—of the Hidalgo's native courtesy and dignity of manner are still met with in the Spanish-American Republics. In Brazil, however, the habits of the Indian, combined with the contaminating influence of much bastard blood, are too pronounced to render the inhabitants in any way agreeable or attractive."

What he says here of the Spanish-speaking people is among the more favorable of his comments. In his more candid moments what he says is:

"The amenities of war are but little understood or, if understood, are but little practiced between the various contestants in South American Republics. Under ordinary circumstances such amenities, if even desirable, are purely artificial, and while we may lament the lack of chivalry among these otherwise picturesque ruffians of the Sunny South, it is not difficult to understand its absence."

It is scarcely to be expected that the administration of affairs in the five Republics would be pleasing to Mr. MARTIN. The "picturesque ruffians" in time of peace could be expected to be only a degree less ruffianly than in war. So we have his opinion of the port officials of Buenos Ayres in these words:

"The Prefecture of Marine have it practically in their own hands, and they manage to 'do' some of the shipowners and captains pretty thoroughly. The minor officials demand just whatever they want for their own private requirements—coal for their launches, paint for their boats, and provisions for their own consumption. To refuse their exactions would mean persecution and obstruction, including an entirely unnecessary overhauling of a ship's stores and equipments on the pretext of seeing if anything has been omitted from the store list.

If an accusation can be brought home—and by false swearing and manufactured evidence it generally can—fines are imposed on the ship-owners and bills of health and other papers are aggravatingly delayed. On the whole, it pays better to satisfy the rascally blackmailers and thus get rid of them. The abuses, I am credibly informed, are daily augmenting in both number and seriousness.”

The judiciary fares somewhat better at the hands of Mr. MARTIN. As for it and for the police, at least, he sees hope in the future.

“Several accusations of bribery and blackmail have been proved against lesser fry of the Argentine judges, while any foreign resident in ‘the camp’—that is, the open country, where the estancias are situated—can tell stories of highway robbery by the police, assisted and even directed by the local commissary. Argentina is, no doubt, emerging by degrees from her dark days in regard to legal abuses; but she has not quite come out into the daylight yet.”

The judicial situation seems to Mr. MARTIN less hopeful in Chile.

“Many and various are the stories current throughout Chile as to the deplorable condition of justice, or what passes as such, in the Republic. Even allowing for the usual exaggeration and prejudice which must inevitably be imported into *ex parte* statements, there can be no doubt that the administration of the law in Chile is, for the most part, in the hands of a very pliable and corrupt body of men, to whom bribes are as their daily bread, and, indeed, form the principal method of their earning it.”

Mr. MARTIN devotes a chapter of his book to the city of Rosario in Argentina. He finds but little to praise, and, as usual, much to condemn, most of all the city government.

“I know of no municipality of any town in the Argentine Republic which has earned for itself a more unenviable reputation for dishonesty, except it be that of Córdoba, than Rosario. Certainly no town that I have visited shows anything approaching the neglect of the public welfare.”

Against Brazil, Mr. MARTIN seems to have an especial grudge. The “picturesque ruffians” of the South become, in Brazil, “red-handed assassins.”

But in truth he makes but little difference between the five Republics. He says:

“In point of character and disposition, I should say that there exists but little difference between one Latin-American nation and another. Some of the inhabitants of the South are, perhaps, more refined and more gentle than the inhabitants of the North, but beyond that, the characteristics, tastes, and manners of the whole of the South American nations are much alike, and offer but little occasion for choice.”

But of Brazil: "It may be said that the present Government of Brazil, like so many others before it, is supported by a political system which leans entirely upon brute force—undiscipline and wholly unreliable. Every prominent office holder knows that his term rests wholly and solely upon the amount of physical force available behind him and his colleagues, and consequently the highest as well as the lowest is in league with the very dregs of the military and the police. Mercenaries by the thousand are to be hired in Brazil, as in some other of the South American States, and your cook or butler of to-day may, for a small consideration, become a red-handed assassin or a successful leader of a *coup d'état* to-morrow."

What can one say of such a book as this, except to regret its publication?

Englishmen on occasions marvel that they are disliked outside of their own country. When such books as this are published, read, and applauded in England how can they marvel?

English writers often complain that Americans, both of the North and of the South, are thin skinned. Perhaps this is true, but there seems, after reading books of this type, to be something to be said on the other side. It may be asked of Mr. MARTIN whether it comports with British fair play unhesitatingly to condemn men as dishonest and corrupt upon mere suspicion, and whether such suspicions so easily entertained, and so freely expressed as facts, are entertained by any other person than Mr. MARTIN himself.

"Spanish Honduras. Report of the chief engineer of the American-Honduras Company." Illustrated. New York, 1906.

This very interesting and valuable report of Mr. J. FRANCIS LE BARON, which is in reality a handbook of the Republic of Honduras, is here published in book form. One interested in the natural resources of Honduras can not afford to overlook this little volume of 183 pages.

"*Saint-Domingue à la veille de la Révolution et la question de la Représentation Coloniale aux États-Généraux*," par P. BOISSONNADE, professeur à l'Université de Poitiers. Paris and New York, 1906.

The period covered by the study of Professor BOISSONNADE is from January, 1788, to July, 1789. The opening chapter on the planters of the French section of the island, now known as Haiti, and of the political causes leading to their agitation for representation in the States-General is well and briefly told.

Guadeloupe and Martinique, under the royal government, had colonial assemblies wherein the interests of the planter class had direct representation. Haiti practically had no such assembly. Two or three chambers of agriculture and of commerce, established about

thirty years before, covered all there was of representative institutions in Haiti. These acted, so far as they acted at all, on behalf of the twenty-five or thirty thousand whites, planters, factors, and merchants, for the most part. An equal or greater number of mulattoes, and a half million of negro slaves, of course, had no representation. The government was, for all practical purposes, absolutely in the hands of the governor-general and the intendant. It was on account of this state of affairs and the evils necessarily attending absolutism that the majority of the white planters took sides with the revolutionary party of France. That this action would in the end bring about their own destruction they failed to see. The period covered by the study of Professor BOISSONNADE closes with the triumphant admission of the delegates, very irregularly chosen, to the National Assembly.

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# BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,

União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

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No. 1.

## O HONRADO JOHN BARRETT NOMEADO DIRECTOR DA SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS.

Na reunião do Conselho Director da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas que se realizou em 19 de Dezembro de 1906, foi o Senhor JOHN BARRETT, Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario dos Estados Unidos na Republica da Colombia, unanimemente eleito Director da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas para succeder ao Senhor WILLIAMS C. FOX, quem tinha pedido exoneração desse cargo para acceitar o posto de Ministro Plenipotenciario dos Estados Unidos na Republica do Equador. O Senhor BARRETT tomou posse do seu cargo em 11 de Janeiro de 1907.

O novo Director tem sido empregado no serviço exterior dos Estados Unidos quasi continuamente desde 1884, tendo desempenhado os seguintes cargos: Enviado Extraordinario e Ministro Plenipotenciario dos Estados Unidos junto ao Governo de Sião, 1894-1898; Commissario Especial das Camaras Commerciaes dos Estados Unidos em China, Japão e as Ilhas Philippinas, 1898-9; Delegado dos Estados Unidos á Segunda Conferencia Pan-Americana de Mexico, 1901-2; Commissario Geral da Exposição Universal de St. Louis na Asia e Australia, 1902-3; Ministro dos Estados Unidos junto ao Governo da Republica Argentina, 1903-4; Ministro dos Estados Unidos acreditado perante as Republicas de Panamá (1904-5) e Colombia (1905-6).

O Sr. BARRETT nasceu em 1866, na cidade de Grafton, Estado de Vermont. Matriculou-se no Collegio de Dartmouth, bacharelando-se em 1889. Adoptou a profissão de jornalista, indo á cidade de Portland, Estado de Oregon, onde actualmente reside. Recebeu do Collegio de Dartmouth os grãos de bacharel e mestre em artes, e ultimamente a Universidade Nacional da Republica da Colombia lhe conferiu o grão de Doutor em Direito e Sciencia Politica, em reconhecimento dos esforços que tem feito para promover relações mais estreitas entre os paizes latino-americanos e os Estados Unidos.

## NOVO EDIFICIO PARA A SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS.

O Senhor ANDREW CARNEGIE tem feito um donativo de \$750,000 para a construção na cidade de Washington de um edificio para a Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas. A carta que se publica em seguida contém o annuncio do donativo do Senhor CARNEGIE:

“NOVA YORK, 1º de Janeiro de 1907.

“ESTIMADO SENHOR: Me é summamente grato que vos e vossos collegas das Republicas Latino-Americanas me tenham feito a honra de suggerir que eu poderia subministrar os fundos necessarios para a construção em Washington de um edificio adequado para a Secretaria das Republicas Americanas. A approvação do vosso pedido pelo Conselho Director da Secretaria Internacional e a cordial expressão de reconhecimento do Presidente ROOSEVELT, me agradam muito.

“Tivestes a bondade de mencionar o facto de ter sido eu membro da Primeira Conferencia Pan-Americana, e de ter advogado pela Estrada de Ferro Pan-Americana, cujos trechos vão sendo lentamente construidos. Cada dia estou mais convencido da importancia deste empreendimento, e espero vel-o realizado.

“Tenho, portanto, a satisfação de manifestar-vos que terei grande prazer em subministrar á União das Republicas Americanas deste hemispherio os fundos necessarios (\$750,000), á medida que forem exigidos para a construção de um edificio internacional em Washington.

“A cooperação do nosso proprio paiz evidencia-se na verba que o Congresso votou para a compra do terreno, e no ajuste feito entre as Republicas para a manutenção da Secretaria, temos outra prova de cooperação, de forma que o futuro templo americano de paz ha de ser a obra conjuncta de todas as Republicas. Á cada geração que passe, deverão approximar-se mais e mais.

“É motivo de regosijo pensar que todas estas Republicas serão pela primeira vez representadas na proxima Conferencia de Haya. D’aqui em diante serão membros daquelle corpo, que tem por objecto a solução de controversias internacionaes por aquelle Alto Tribunal das Nações ou outro tribunal semelhante.

“Desejo exprimir a cada uma e a todas estas Republicas meus sinceros agradecimentos por ter sido eu permittido a fazer um donativo de Anno Novo como este. Jamais me havia convencido de uma maneira tão profunda como me convenci nesta manhã de Anno Novo de que é mais grato dar que receber, e me considero altamente honrado por ter sido julgado digno de contribuir com os fundos para este

edifício, onde se reunirão os representantes acreditados de todas as Republicas e onde, espero, que ligarão seus respectivos paizes com os laços de uma paz ininterrupta.

“Subscribo-me, com alto apreço e consideração, vosso obediente servidor.

“ANDREW CARNEGIE.

“Honrado ELIHU ROOT,

“*Secretario de Estado e Presidente ex-officio do Conselho  
Director da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas,  
Washington, D. C.*”

“CASA BRANCA,

“*Washington, 2 de Janeiro de 1907.*

“MEU ESTIMADO SENHOR CARNEGIE: Me é muito grato saber pelo Secretario ROOT o que vos propondes fazer para auxiliar a Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas. Já tendes feito virtualmente o mesmo pela causa da paz na Haya. Este vosso novo donativo tem quasi a mesma importancia no que concerne a causa de paz no hemispherio occidental, pois a Secretaria das Republicas Americanas esforça-se por levar a cabo neste hemispherio o que o Tribunal de Paz de Haya se esforça por effectuar nos dous hemispherios. Dou-vos os meus sinceros agradecimentos.

“Desejando-vos muitos felizes annos novos, sou sinceramente,

“THEODORE ROOSEVELT.”

Ha cerca de tres annos, o Conselho Director da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas resolveu comprar um sitio adequado para um novo edificio para o uso da dita Secretaria que na actualidade occupa um predio alugado. A quantia a ser despendida com este fim foi fixada em \$125,000. As quotas que as differentes Republicas tinham de contribuir, foram fixadas proporcionalmente á sua população, ou seja na mesma proporção em que contribuem para pagar as despesas da Secretaria. Quinze Republicas, além dos Estados Unidos manifestaram-se promptos a pagar suas quotas, e algumas dellas as remetteram, de forma que durante alguns annos havia no Thesouro dos Estados Unidos a somma de \$20,000 a \$30,000, destinada á construcção do referido edificio.

O Senhor HAY, então Secretario de Estado, dirigiu um officio ao Presidente, communicando-lhe estes factos, e o Presidente enviou uma mensagem ao Congresso, pedindo-lhe uma verba correspondente á quota dos Estados Unidos, que teria sido approximadamente de \$71,000. A verba foi approvada pelo Senado, mas não pela Casa dos Representantes. Então o assumpto ficou pendente de resolução até a sessão proxima passada. Quando o Secretario Root se preparava para

a Conferencia do Rio de Janeiro, achou que esta mensagem do Presidente ainda não tinha sido tomada em consideração pelo Congresso, e pediu ás commissões que procedessem sobre o assumpto e concedessem a verba. Como pareceu-lhe que a somma de \$125,000 era insufficiente para a obra que esperava que a Secretaria levasse a cabo, e como esperava obter fundos addicionaes de outras fontes, conseguiu que se votasse a verba de \$200,000. Essa somma foi consignada no projecto como para a compra de um terreno, devendo constituir toda a quota com que os Estados Unidos devem contribuir para o novo edificio da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, e é pagavel á ordem do Secretario de Estado.

Assim, pois, a Secretaria conta com as quotas das Republicas Latino-Americanas, a verba de \$200,000 votada pelo Congresso, e a offerta de \$750,000 feita pelo Senhor CARNEGIE. O edificio que se pretende construir será um modelo notavel de architectura latino-americana e terá salas que possam ser usadas como pontos de reunião de cada nação latino-americana ou grupo de nações, conforme fôr conveniente. Tambem haverá nelle salões de leitura em que serão encontrados os principaes periodicos e revistas latino-americanas, assim como uma installação adequada para a Bibliotheca que já conta com mais de 12,000 volumes, onde possam ser consultados com facilidade, e que venha a ser um ponto de reunião para todos os latino-americanos que visitem os Estados Unidos.

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## REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

### INSPECÇÃO DOS PRODUCTOS ANIMAES.

O decreto de 4 de outubro de 1906 dispõe que a partir de 1º de Janeiro de 1907, todos os productos animaes de alimentação que forem importados na Republica deverão ser previamente examinados para verificar si são de boa qualidade e proprios para o consumo. Taes productos deverão vir acompanhados de um certificado passado pela autoridade competente do paiz de procedencia, e devidamente legalizado pelo Consul Argentino, no qual se declare que a fabrica em que foi produzido o producto, é sujeita a uma fiscalização sanitaria analoga á que se exige para as fabricas da Argentina.

O regulamento das fabricas da Argentina estabelece que todos os productos animaes destinados á exportação devem ser examinados pela Repartição Veterinaria e marcados com signal que indique terem sido examinados. Todos os productos exportados devem trazer um rotulo indicando a fabrica de sua producção.

## BOLIVIA.

## NOVA LEI MONETARIA.

Foi promulgada no dia 14 de Setembro de 1906, pelo Presidente MONTES, a nova lei monetaria que estabelece o ouro como o padrão monetario e autoriza a cunhagem de novas moedas.

A nova lei estabelece como unidade monetaria o peso ouro, com o valor de um quinto de libra esterlina ou de um quinto de libra peruana. As novas moedas que serão cunhadas são: a peça de 5 pesos ouro, com o peso de 7,988 grammas e titulo de 916 $\frac{2}{3}$ ; e a peça de 2.50 pesos, com o peso de 3,994 grammas e titulo de 916 $\frac{2}{3}$ . O modulo destas duas peças será exactamente egual ao da libra e meia libra esterlina inglezas. A cunhagem de ouro é illimitada.

O Governo é autorizado para emittir até 7,000,000 de pesos em moedas de prata e até 1,700,000 de pesos em moedas de nickel. As moedas de prata serão do valor de 50 centavos, 20 centavos e 10 centavos. As moedas de nickel serão do valor de 4 centavos, 2 centavos e 1 centavo.

Tanto as moedas de prata como as de nickel são consideradas moedas subsidiarias e serão recebidas em pagamento de valores até 10 pesos para as primeiras, e até 1 peso para as segundas. As moedas de prata e de nickel serão trocadas por ouro pela Casa da Moeda Nacional, ao par.

## BRAZIL.

## O NOVO PRESIDENTE.

O Dr. AFFONSO AUGUSTO MOREIRA PENNA nasceu em 30 de Novembro de 1847, na cidade de Santa Barbara, Estado de Minas Geraes. Na propria cidade natal fez os estudos primarios, passando depois para o afamado Collegio do Caraça, onde cursou humanidades até o anno de 1865.

No anno seguinte matriculou-se na Faculdade de Direito de São Paulo, preenchendo o quinquennio de 1866-1870, e bacharelando-se em 25 de Novembro desse anno. Fundou com o seu amigo e condiscipulo Dr. FRANCISCO DE PAULA RODRIGUES ALVES, um periodico politico e litterario, "A Imprensa Academica," órgão da Academia de São Paulo, distinguindo-se como doutrinador e polemista.

Regressando a Minas, dedicou-se á advocacia na sua cidade natal. Passou depois a residir na cidade de Barbacena, onde em 1875, contrahiu matrimonio com Dona MARIA GUILHERMINA DE OLIVEIRA PENNA.

Começara no anno anterior ao do seu consorcio a actividade politica do Dr. AFFONSO PENNA, eleito Deputado á Assembleia Provincial no biennio de 1874-1875 e reeleito nos seguintes 1876-77 e 1878-79.

Filiado ao partido liberal que subiu ao poder com o Ministerio SINIMBÚ a 5 de Janeiro de 1878, entrou o Dr. AFFONSO PENNA para a Assembleia Geral como Deputado pelo terceiro districto de Minas, sendo reeleito consecutivamente desde então até ao anno de 1889, quando foi proclamada a Republica.

Com a queda do Ministerio SARAIVA, constituiu-se a 21 de Janeiro de 1882 o gabinete MARTINHO CAMPOS, cabendo na sua organização a pasta da guerra ao Dr. AFFONSO PENNA. Mais tarde, no Ministerio LAFAYETTE, lhe foi entregue a pasta da Agricultura, Commercio e Obras Publicas.

No segundo gabinete SARAIVA, foi ainda o Doutor PENNA chamado a exercer o cargo de Ministro na pasta da Justica, cabendo-lhe referendar a lei de 28 de Setembro daquelle anno, que concedia liberdade completa aos escravos maiores de 60 annos.

Nesse mesmo anno de 1888 foi convidado para fazer parte da commissão encarregada de elaborar o Codigo Civil. Com a proclamação da Republica, retirou-se á vida privada, voltando, porém, ao scenario politico do novo regimen com a sua eleição para o logar de Deputado á Constituinte do Estado de Minas, cabendo-lhe então a presidencia da commissão incumbida da redacção da Constituição Mineira.

Em 1892 foi eleito Presidente do Estado de Minas. Os actos principaes do seu governo foram a fundação da cidade de Bello Horizonte pela lei de 13 de Dezembro de 1893; a transferencia da capital Mineira de Ouro Preto para a nova cidade, e a fundação da Faculdade Livre de Direito de Minas.

Deixando o governo do Estado, acceitou a presidencia do Banco da Republica, que exerceu de 1895 até 1898.

Em 1902 foi escolhido para substituir o Dr. SILVIANO BRANDÃO como Vice-Presidente da Republica e nesse cargo se manteve durante o quadriennio expirante. A eleição de 1 de Março do corrente anno o elevou sem competidor á Presidencia da Republica.

#### MANIFESTO INAUGURAL DO PRESIDENTE AFFONSO PENNA.

Publicamos abaixo o resumo do importante manifesto lançado pelo Senhor AFFONSO PENNA á nação Brasileira, ao assumir a Presidencia da Republica.

Começa S. Exc. significando o seu reconhecimento a todos os concidadãos pela honra que lhe conferiram e á qual procurará corresponder, empregando todas as suas energias pelo bem estar e prosperidade do povo Brasileiro. Não desconhece a grande responsabilidade que assume. Conta, entretanto, com o seguro apoio dos patriotas e espera

em Deus poder desempenhar os arduos deveres do seu cargo sem desmentir a confiança n'elle depositada.

Exprime sua profunda gratidão aos governos e populações dos Estados pelas demonstrações de apreço que recebeu por toda a parte na visita que fez a alguns Estados durante os ultimos mezes. Declara que trouxe dessa viagem a mais confortadora impressão, e quanto viu, leu, observou e ouviu, mais confirmou no seu espirito a segurança de que o Brazil caminha com firmeza para os seus grandes destinos.

Diz que a ebulição que se presencja dentro e fóra do paiz é indício seguro de que entramos na era nova e promissora de fecundos resultados para a felicidade geral. É uma necessidade obedecer tal movimento que já avassalou o mundo moderno e lembra S. Ex. que já indicou nas linhas geraes do seu programma o rumo que seguirá no governo, e a observação pessoal da situação da lavoura, commercio e industria dos Estados por elle visitados, fortaleceu-lhe no proposito de imprimir vigoroso impulso á politica que então esboçou.

Diz que as incessantes queixas de grande parte da lavoura, de não compensar o preço dos productos o trabalho empregado, têm preocupado vivamente a opinião nacional nos ultimos tempos. Esta é materia de summa ponderação e entende intimamente com a felicidade e o progresso da nação.

Faz am seguida a estatistica da exportação do café, borracha, algodão, assucar, fumo, matte e outros artigos, nos annos de 1904 e 1905, verificando que a desta, apesar de mais elevada, calculando ao mesmo cambio, apresenta uma differença para menos de cerca de cem mil contos em prejuizo do productor. Julga que a origem do mal está na má qualidade da moeda circulante, sujeita a constantes oscillações no seu valor. Está S. Ex. certo de que só a convertibilidade das notas em circulação por moeda em ouro poderá assegurar, cabal e effectivamente, a estabilidade da moeda; mas o exemplo de outros povos que experimentaram o mal resultante do papel-moeda poderá guial-os na adopção de medidas apropriadas a diminuil-o paulatinamente até que possam entrar no regimen da moeda sã. A depreciação da moeda creou uma situação difficil, á qual se ajustaram os interesses economicos do paiz, e uma mudança brusca, em qualquer sentido, trará inevitavelmente novos e grandes prejuizos. Pondera que apesar da valorização da moeda montar a mais de 25 por cento, o custo dos objectos de importação estrangeira não baixou na mesma proporção, de sorte que a alta do cambio não tem aproveitado aos consumidores, mas sim aos intermediarios. A lavoura e a industria precisam de cambio estavel. É mister, pois, agir de modo que a elevação do valor da moeda nacional se opere lenta e progressivamente, dando tempo a que todos os negocios se adaptem e se ajustem ao movimento, sem occasionar damnos e prejuizos. Diz que as providencias a adoptar só poderão ter character definitivo quando se resolver o

problema monetario, decretando-se a immediata convertibilidade do papel-moeda corrente.

Cita S. Ex. um trecho do seu programma de 12 de Outubro, relativo ao apoio moderado que é necessario dar ás industrias pela justa protecção aduaneira, evitando os excessos das tarifas aggressivas. Manifesta o vivo interesse que merecerão do seu Governo o desenvolvimento da rede ferro-viaria e o aparelhamento dos portos.

Aconselha a creação de institutos de ensino technico e profissional e de escolas de commercio. É preciso proporcionar á mocidade do paiz meios de se aparelhar para exercer com intelligencia e proveito a nobre profissão que tão proficua influencia tem no mundo moderno.

Diz que dos problemas que reclamam mais promptamente os cuidados do Governo, destaca-se o da instrucção, e promette pôr cobro á confusão e incerteza que reinam no meio de decisões e normas contradictorias e obscuras.

Acha conveniente proseguir as obras de saneamento e embelezamento da Capital Federal que devem ser completadas com farto abastecimento d'agua. Estas obras não têm um caracter de utilidade puramente local, mas aproveitam a todo o paiz, cujos credits de salubridade, civilização e progresso são de ordinario aferidos pelos estrangeiros que visitam o paiz pelas condições de sua capital.

Refere-se á Conferencia Internacional nestes termos:

“A reunião da Conferencia Internacional Americana no Rio de Janeiro e a visita com que o eminente estadista Senhor ELIHU ROOT, Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos da America, distinguio o nosso e outros paizes da America do Sul, são factos de extraordinario alcance politico, marcando uma nova era nas relações dos povos do Novo Mundo.

“Basear estas relações em uma politica larga de mutua confiança, promover o desenvolvimento do commercio pela permuta de productos peculiares a cada região, abandonar prevenções, e preconceitos inteiramente injustificaveis, é o dever rigoroso de todos os Governos Americanos e a norma de conducta do Brazil, nas suas relações inter-nacionais.

“No periodo de formação da nossa existencia politica, os estadistas Brasileiros comprehenderam o alto alcance de estreitar relações com a joven e já florescente Republica dos Estados Unidos da America que, primeira dentre as colonias do Novo Mundo, proclamou a sua independencia.

“Essa politica tradicional tem recebido nos ultimos tempos grande impulso e continuará, estou convencido, a merecer solicita attenção de ambos os povos.

“Entre a Republica Brasileira e suas irmãs Americanas não existem questões que não possam ser solvidas cordialmente e sem receio de conflictos serios.



“No abençoado Continente Americano, é licito affirmar-o affoutamente, a emulação só se pode dar no terreno da prosperidade economica, do progresso moral e material, e no campo das conquistas da civilização, procurando cada povo tirar maior proveito dos dons de uma natureza magnificante, de modo a engrandecer-se e offerecer mais copiosa somma de utilidade á humanidade.

“Faltam aqui, felizmente, elementos que expliquem o systema da paz armada, flagello que conduz á ruina os povos que se veem compellidos a adoptal-o.

“Por nossa parte, temos mantido tradicionalmente uma politica de paz e de concordia, conseguindo dirimir, na calma dos gabinetes ou nos tribunacs arbitraes, questões herdadas dos tempos coloniaes.

“A conservação do mesmo quadro das forças de mar e terra, durante longos annos, apesar do grande augmento da nossa plantação e do incremento que tem tido o nosso commercio interno e externo, dá testemunho eloquente dos intuitos pacificos que nos animam.

“Não quer isso dizer, entretanto, que devemos descurar de collocar as nossas forças militares, de tradições tão ricas de bravura e de patriotismo, em condições de bem desempenharem a sua nobre e elevada missão de defensores da honra nacional e guardas vigilantes da Constituição e das leis. A perda de valiosas unidades de combate, soffrida pela nossa marinha, de annos a esta parte, justifica de sobejo o acto do Governo Brasileiro, procurando substituil-as de accordo com as exigencias dos modernos ensinamentos da arte naval. Da mesma forma, melhorar a organização militar e renovar o material de guerra, dentro dos limites impostos pela situação financeira, é dever comesinho do nosso, como de todo governo conscio de suas responsabilidades, sem que se possa attribuir ao seu cumprimento proposito de ameaça ou intuito de aggressão a povo algum, pois que a nossa preocupação foi e será sempre angariar e estreitar relações com todas as nações.”

Sua Excellencia conclue o seu manifesto com as seguintes palavras:

“Somos já um povo forte e que dispõe de elementos de acção capazes de lhe assegurarem assignalado progresso e grandeza. Aproveitar esses elementos por um trabalho energico, continuo, perseverante e confiante, é o nosso principal dever.

“No seculo actual—na previsão de notavel estadista Americano—vai nos caber posição saliente entre os povos que mais progridam, e essa expectativa alentadora não deve e não pode falhar, si empregarmos—todos os Brasileiros—a nossa actividade e o nosso esforço pelo bem da Patria.

“Governar dentro da Constituição e das leis, respeitar direitos e legitimos interesses de todos, praticar a justiça, enfim, são normas que procurei observar sempre que me coube a tarefa de exercer qualquer parcella de poder publico, e das quaes não me afastarei no alto posto em que me collocou a confiança dos meus compatriotas.”

## EXPORTAÇÃO NOS NOVE MEZES DE 1906.

O seguinte quadro mostra o valor e a quantidade dos generos Brasileiros que se exportaram durante os nove mezes (Janeiro-Setembro) de 1906, comparados com os exportados em egual periodo de 1905.

Mercadorias.	Quantidade.		Valor em milreís.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Algodão em rama .....	kilo. 11, 770, 007	23, 378, 642	7, 896, 822	18, 142, 943
Areia monazítica .....	id. 3, 264, 790	3, 247, 940	1, 112, 357	1, 126, 674
Assucar .....	id. 24, 079, 346	53, 715, 272	4, 956, 863	5, 220, 230
Baga de Mamona .....	id. 2, 092, 426	1, 660, 347	311, 104	279, 347
Borracha de mangabeira .....	id. 455, 013	459, 588	1, 571, 053	1, 628, 734
Borracha de manicoba .....	id. 1, 740, 902	1, 730, 571	8, 319, 808	8, 030, 341
Borracha de seringa .....	id. 23, 428, 923	23, 666, 670	156, 317, 224	142, 465, 795
Cacão .....	id. 12, 659, 526	17, 430, 121	9, 264, 432	13, 212, 802
Café .....	sacca 6, 649, 807	7, 820, 960	204, 284, 406	219, 724, 730
Caroço de algodão .....	kilo. 32, 550, 990	26, 246, 733	1, 477, 221	1, 523, 261
Castanhas .....	hectol. 197, 887	96, 700	3, 510, 798	2, 015, 892
Cera de carnaúba .....	kilos. 1, 485, 218	2, 096, 478	2, 530, 707	5, 059, 117
Chifres .....	id. 931, 866	938, 075	437, 824	391, 669
Couros salgados .....	id. 16, 051, 980	19, 549, 122	10, 227, 811	13, 050, 505
Couros secos .....	id. 5, 531, 791	6, 884, 808	6, 669, 097	8, 551, 671
Crina .....	id. 296, 320	357, 231	348, 178	355, 483
Extracto e caldo de carne .....	id. 85, 642	83, 073	148, 569	178, 857
Farelos .....	id. 19, 284, 482	19, 086, 721	1, 894, 434	1, 538, 230
Farinha de mandioca .....	id. 4, 255, 749	5, 131, 545	928, 599	995, 007
Folhas, raízes e resinas medicinaes .....	id. 135, 105	108, 831	79, 190	98, 621
Fructos e fructas .....	id. id.	id.	757, 574	980, 954
Fumo .....	id. 18, 709, 218	22, 445, 308	12, 145, 009	13, 287, 678
Herva-matté .....	id. 27, 507, 393	40, 004, 856	11, 935, 776	19, 177, 489
Ipecacuanha .....	id. 15, 132	21, 567	167, 392	267, 005
LA .....	id. 197, 285	425, 333	194, 252	484, 335
Madeiras .....	id. id.	id.	464, 111	408, 443
Manganez .....	toneladas. 191, 203	103, 689	4, 354, 682	2, 275, 217
Metes velhos .....	kilos. 3, 507, 560	4, 848, 780	270, 258	442, 739
Ouro em barra .....	gramma. 3, 039, 680	3, 649, 440	5, 142, 160	5, 771, 898
Pedras preciosas .....	id. id.	id.	752, 482	1, 961, 121
Peltes .....	kilos. 1, 671, 468	1, 189, 306	5, 818, 730	5, 998, 772
Pias-sava .....	id. 996, 152	1, 167, 162	472, 972	493, 656
Diversas mercadorias .....	id. id.	id.	2, 941, 136	2, 705, 266
Total de mercadorias .....	id. id.	id.	467, 703, 001	498, 691, 472
Mocdas metallicas e fiduciarias .....	id. id.	id.	49, 386	196, 297
Total geral .....	id. id.	id.	467, 752, 387	498, 887, 769

## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

## COMMERCIO COM OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS.

## RELAÇÃO MENSAL DAS IMPORTAÇÕES E EXPORTAÇÕES.

O quadro dado na pagina 179 é extrahido da relação compilada pelo Chefe da Repartição de Estatistica do Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho, mostrando o commercio entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos. A relação corresponde ao mez de Novembro de 1906, com uma relação comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os onze mezes findos em Novembro de 1906, comparadas com o periodo correspondente do anno anterior. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das varias alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mez, são recebidos no Departamento do Thesouro até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte, e perde-se algum tempo necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por conseguinte, as estatisticas para o mez de Novembro, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de Janeiro.

## PRODUCCÃO DE LÃ.

Segundo o calculo feito pela Associação Nacional dos Fabricantes de Lã, o numero de ovelhas tosquiadas nos Estados Unidos no anno de 1906, foi de 38,540,798, contra 38,621,476 no anno anterior, e a quantidade de lã produzida foi de 129,410,942 libras, contra 126,527,121 libras em 1905.

## PRODUCCÃO DO ALGODÃO.

Segundo os dados organizados pela Repartição do Recenseamento, a produccão de algodão descaroçado até 13 de Dezembro de 1906, foi de 11,099,001 fardos. Baseando-se nestas cifras, calcula-se que a colheita de 1906 excederá de 12,000,000 de fardos.

## MEXICO.

## IMPORTAÇÃO DE ANIMAES DE BOAS RAÇAS.

O "Mexican Investor" diz que desde que entrou em vigor a lei abolindo o imposto de importação sobre o gado oriundo dos Estados Unidos, têm se effectuado avultadas importações de gado para leite e para carne. A maioria do gado que se importa de Texas e pontos mais para o norte, são de bellas raças. Nos ultimos mezes tem entrado grande numero de vaccas leiteiras procedentes de Illinois, Kentucky e outros Estados conhecidos por seu gado de raça pura. Essas vaccas estão destinadas á cidade de Mexico e vizinhança para os estabelecimentos lacticinijos que se estão fundando naquella parte da Republica. A maioria do gado de bellas raças que se importa provem dos Estados septentrionaes dos Estados Unidos, ao passo que o gado destinado ás estancias é importado em sua maior parte de Texas, Arizona e outros Estados do Sudoeste. Si as importações de gado continuarem a fazer-se na proporção actual, o Mexico terá em breve todo o gado de que precisa, tanto para as estancias como para os estabelecimentos lacticinios.

## ESTADO DOS BANCOS.

Segundo os relatorios dos bancos da cidade de Mexico os valores depositados em 30 de Novembro de 1906 eram os seguintes:

Bancos.	Ouro.	Pesos prata.	Moedas subsidiarias.	Notas.	Total.
National .....	\$14,582,513	\$8,407,329	\$1,085,703.00	\$369,440	\$25,044,985.00
London and Mexico.....	9,668,490	3,571,838	91,142.13	1,654,825	14,986,295.13
Central.....	1,083,660	151,264	16,265.33	1,446,144	2,697,333.33
Commerce and Industry .....	95,870	16,354	51,934.57	71,975	236,133.57
International and Mortgage .....	95,700	17,787	15,031.62	555,680	644,198.62
Agricola e Hipotecario .....	107,340	566	535.81	5,630	114,071.81
Total .....	25,633,573	12,165,138	1,260,612.46	4,703,691	43,763,017.46

A quantia em notas e titulos dos diversos bancos em circulação na referida data foi a seguinte:

National.....	notas..	\$34, 031, 664
London and Mexico .....	id....	17, 049, 628
Central .....	titulos..	2, 383, 400
International and Mortgage .....	id....	12, 888, 200
Agrícola e Hipotecario .....	id....	3, 451, 400
Total .....		69, 804, 292

## PANAMÁ.

### CUNHAGEM DE MOEDAS DE NICKEL.

A Assembleia Nacional de Panamá promulgou uma lei em 27 de Novembro de 1906, que autoriza a cunhagem de moedas subsidiarias de nickel até a somma de 25,000 *balboas* (1 *balboa* equivale a \$1 moeda americana). Essas moedas terão os valores de 2½ centavos e meio centavo. A lei autoriza o Governo a cunhar 800,000 peças da primeira classe, no valor de 20,000 *balboas*, e 1,000,000 peças da segunda classe, no valor de 5,000 *balboas*. Essas moedas serão fabricadas de um metal composto de nickel e cobre, na razão de 75 partes do primeiro e 25 partes do segundo.

## SALVADOR.

### TRATADO COMMERCIAL COM ITALIA.

O “Diario Oficial” do Salvador, em sua edição de 9 de Novembro de 1906, publica o texto do tratado de amizade, commercio e navegação, celebrado entre os Governos de Salvador e Italia, e firmado pelos respectivos plenipotenciarios, na cidade de Guatemala, a 14 de Abril de 1906. O Presidente da Republica approvou este tratado no dia 26 do mesmo mez, e na mesma data o submetten á Assembleia Nacional para sua ratificação.

### ADHESÃO Á CONFERENCIA SANITARIA.

No dia 5 de Novembro de 1906, O Presidente ESCALÓN, do Salvador, fez publica a adhesão da Republica á Convenção Sanitaria, firmada em Washington, em 14 de Outubro de 1905, pelos representantes do Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, a Republica Dominicana, Equador, Estados Unidos, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Perú e Venezuela. A notificação dessa adhesão será submettida á Assembleia Legislativa para sua approvação.

## MOVIMENTO DO CAFÉ.

## ESTATISTICA DO CAFÉ EM 1º DE DEZEMBRO DE 1906.

[Segundo os dados fornecidos pela Bolsa de Café de Nova York.]

O suprimento visível do café no mundo em 1º de Dezembro de 1906 era:

	Saccas.
Na Europa.....	5,000,451
Rio .....	492,000
Santos.....	1,762,000
Bahia .....	68,000
Estados Unidos .....	3,422,385
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>10,744,836</b>
Em viagem para os Estados Unidos proveniente do Brazil.....	891,000
Em viagem para os Estados Unidos proveniente da Java e paizes do Oriente.....	3,000
Em viagem para a Europa oriundo da Java e do Oriente.....	55,000
Em viagem para Europa proveniente do Brazil.....	1,800,000
Em viagem para Europa proveniente dos Estados Unidos.....	4,000
Embarques:	
Rio .....	59,000
Santos.....	252,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>13,808,836</b>

Contra 13,165,786 saccas em 1º de Novembro, e contra 13,090,349 saccas em 1º de Dezembro de 1905.

*Stocks de café nos principaes portos da Europa.*

Mezes.	1906-7.	1905-6.	1904-5.
	<i>Saccas.</i>	<i>Saccas.</i>	<i>Saccas.</i>
Julho.....	4,840,577	5,740,123	7,550,793
Agosto.....	4,585,459	5,436,884	7,368,965
Setembro.....	4,316,952	5,225,829	7,067,798
Outubro.....	4,420,773	5,111,460	6,857,106
Novembro.....	4,556,769	4,989,104	6,661,166
Dezembro.....	5,000,451	5,140,725	6,476,275
Janeiro.....		5,321,039	6,446,082
Fevereiro.....		5,380,155	6,277,043
Março.....		5,217,313	6,188,993
Abril.....		5,108,473	6,154,332
Maió.....		5,091,826	6,092,203
Junho.....		5,099,038	5,987,791

*Supprimento visível do café em 1º de cada mez dos annos de 1906-7, 1905-6 e 1904-5.*

Mezes.	1906-7.	1905-6.	1904-5.
Julho.....	9,366,562	11,465,641	12,361,458
Agosto.....	9,948,053	11,265,510	12,580,148
Setembro.....	10,756,653	12,102,496	13,492,492
Outubro.....	12,153,621	12,624,693	14,266,596
Novembro.....	13,165,786	13,006,841	14,350,920
Dezembro.....	13,808,836	13,090,349	14,086,739
Janeiro.....	.....	12,647,595	13,916,390
Fevereiro.....	.....	11,931,631	13,612,725
Março.....	.....	11,324,581	13,271,745
Abril.....	.....	10,747,916	12,967,170
Maió.....	.....	10,356,157	12,297,490
Junho.....	.....	10,171,979	11,682,586

# BULLETIN MENSUEL

DU

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,

Union Internationale des Républiques Américaines.

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No. 1

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## NOMINATION D'UN NOUVEAU DIRECTEUR DU BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES.

Dans la réunion du Conseil de Direction, tenue le 19 décembre 1906, l'honorable JOHN BARRETT, Ministre des Etats-Unis en Colombie, a été élu à l'unanimité Directeur du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines en remplacement de M. WILLIAMS C. FOX, qui a donné sa démission pour accepter le poste de Ministre des Etats-Unis dans l'Equateur. M. BARRETT est entré dans l'exercice de ses fonctions le 11 janvier 1907.

Le nouveau Directeur a été presque continuellement au service des Etats-Unis à l'étranger depuis 1894. Voici les différentes positions qu'il a occupées: Ministre des Etats-Unis près du Roi de Siam, 1894-8; Commissaire spécial des Chambres de Commerce Américaines en Chine, au Japon et aux Philippines, 1898-9; délégué des Etats-Unis à la Seconde Conférence Pan-Américaine à Mexico, 1901-2; Commissaire-Général de l'Exposition Universelle de Saint-Louis, pour l'Asie et pour l'Australie, 1902-3; Ministre des Etats-Unis dans la République Argentine, 1903-4; Ministre des Etats-Unis à Panama, 1904-5; Ministre des Etats-Unis en Colombie, 1905-6.

M. BARRETT est né en 1866, à Grafton, Etat de Vermont, mais maintenant son domicile légal est à Portland, Oregon, où il est entré dans le journalisme peu de temps après avoir reçu son diplôme au Collège de Dartmouth en 1889. Il a reçu au Collège de Dartmouth le diplôme régulier de bachelier ès lettres et le diplôme honoraire de licencié ès lettres. Dernièrement l'Université Nationale de la République de Colombie lui a conféré le diplôme de docteur en droit en reconnaissance des efforts qu'il a faits pour établir de meilleures relations entre l'Amérique Latine et les Etats-Unis.

## NOUVEAU BATIMENT POUR LE BUREAU DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES.

M. ANDREW CARNEGIE vient de donner \$750,000 pour la construction d'un bâtiment dans la ville de Washington, destiné au Bureau International des Républiques Américaines. L'avis officiel du don de M. CARNEGIE est contenu dans la lettre suivante:

“NEW-YORK, *le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1906.*

“MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE: Je suis on ne peut plus heureux que vous et vos collègues des Républiques Sud-Américaines m'ayez fait l'honneur de vous adresser à moi pour me proposer de faire construire à Washington un édifice convenable pour le Bureau des Républiques Américaines. C'est avec le plus grand plaisir que j'ai vu le Conseil d'Administration du Bureau International approuver votre demande et c'est avec le plus grand honneur que j'ai reçu les remerciements de Monsieur le Président des Etats-Unis.

“Vous avez bien voulu me rappeler que j'étais un des membres de la Première Conférence Pan-américaine, et aussi combien j'étais porté pour la construction du chemin de fer pan-américain dont les lacunes se comblent lentement. Je suis de plus en plus pénétré de l'importance de cette entreprise et j'espère la voir mener à bonne fin.

“Je suis donc heureux de dire que ce sera un des plus grands plaisirs que j'aurai eus dans ma vie, de fournir à l'Union de toutes les Républiques de cet hémisphère pour la construction d'un édifice international à Washington, les fonds nécessaires (\$750,000) que je mettrai à votre disposition à mesure que les besoins s'en feront sentir.

“La coopération de notre propre République se voit dans l'allocation de fonds votée par le Congrès pour l'achat d'un site; nous avons aussi d'autres preuves de coopération dans l'arrangement qui s'est fait entre les Républiques pour le maintien du Bureau, de sorte que le futur temple de la paix américain sera l'œuvre combinée de toutes les Républiques que chaque génération verra se rapprocher davantage.

“Je me réjouis à la pensée que toutes les Républiques seront représentées pour la première fois à la prochaine conférence de La Haye. Désormais elles feront partie de cette institution dont le but est de régler les différends internationaux par cette ‘haute cour des nations’ ou par d'autres tribunaux similaires.

“Je désire exprimer à chacune d'elles en particulier, et à toutes en général, mes sincères remerciements pour m'avoir permis de faire un tel cadeau si utile à l'occasion du Jour de l'An. Je n'ai jamais ressenti plus vivement que ce matin, 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1907, combien il est plus agréable de donner que de recevoir, et je considère comme un honneur d'avoir été jugé digne de donner les fonds nécessaires à la construction



de l'édifice où doivent se réunir les représentants accrédités de toutes les Républiques que j'espère voir se rapprocher de plus en plus étroitement par les liens d'une paix constante et durable.

“Veuillez agréer, je vous pris, Monsieur le Ministre, l'expression de mes sentiments sincères et dévoués.

“ANDREW CARNEGIE.”

“A Monsieur Root,

“Ministre des Affaires Etrangères et *ex officio* Président du Conseil d'Administration du Bureau des Républiques Sud-Américaines, Washington, D. C.”

“MAISON BLANCHE,

“Washington, le 2 janvier 1907.

“MON CHER MONSIEUR CARNEGIE: C'est avec le plus grand plaisir que je viens d'apprendre par l'entremise de Mr. Root, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, ce que vous allez faire pour le Bureau des Républiques Américaines. Avec cette grande générosité qui vous caractérise, vous avez déjà fait la même chose pour la cause de la paix à La Haye. Votre nouveau don est pour ainsi dire aussi important au sujet du maintien de la paix dans l'hémisphère occidental, car le Bureau des Républiques Américaines cherche à accomplir pour notre hémisphère ce que le Tribunal de la Paix à La Haye s'efforce de faire pour les deux hémisphères. Je vous en remercie bien sincèrement.

“En vous souhaitant une bonne année accompagnée de beaucoup d'autres, je vous prie de recevoir l'assurance de mon sincère attachement.

“THEODORE ROOSEVELT.”

Il y a environ trois ans, le Conseil d'Administration du Bureau des Républiques Américaines avait décidé l'achat d'un site pour faire construire un nouveau bâtiment à l'usage du Bureau qui occupe actuellement une maison de loyer dans la ville de Washington. On avait fixé à \$125,000 la somme à dépenser. Cette somme devait être payée par les différentes Républiques en proportion de leur population et sur les mêmes bases qu'elles se partagent les dépenses du Bureau. Quinze républiques, autres que celle des Etats-Unis, annoncèrent alors leur intention de payer leur part et même quelques-unes d'entre elles envoyèrent les fonds, de sorte qu'il y a, depuis plusieurs années, de \$20,000 à \$30,000 dans le Trésor des Etats-Unis prêts à être dépensés pour la construction du Bureau.

M. HAY, alors Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, écrivit au Président pour lui faire connaître ces faits, et ce dernier envoya un message au Congrès demandant une allocation pour la part des Etats-Unis qui devait se monter à la somme de \$71,000 environ. Cette allocation fut approuvée par le Sénat mais non par la Chambre des Députés.

La chose en était restée là jusqu'à la dernière session. Lorsque Monsieur Root, Ministre des Affaires Etrangères, fit ses préparatifs pour la conférence de Rio de Janeiro, il trouva les choses dans cette condition d'affaires et il demanda aux Comités du Congrès d'accorder l'allocation. Comme il lui semblait que la somme de \$125,000 n'était pas suffisante pour le travail que le Bureau avait en vue, et comme il espérait obtenir d'autres fonds provenant de différentes sources, il réussit à obtenir une allocation de \$200,000 destinés à l'achat d'un terrain et représentant la contribution entière des Etats-Unis pour le Bureau des Républiques Américaines cette somme payable à l'ordre du Ministre des Affaires Etrangères.

De sorte qu'il y avait en caisse, d'abord les contributions des autres Républiques Américaines sur la base de l'arrangement primitif; ensuite l'allocation de \$200,000 votée par le Congrès et maintenant le don de \$750,000 fait par Monsieur CARNEGIE. On a l'intention de construire un édifice qui puisse représenter dignement l'architecture latine-américaine. Il y aura des salles destinées à être le lieu de rendez-vous de chaque nation ou de groupes de nations, selon leur désir. Il y aura aussi des salles de lecture dans lesquelles on trouvera les principaux journaux et revues de l'Amérique-Latine. De plus, on y réservera un espace suffisant pour disposer les 12,000 volumes de la bibliothèque, de manière à ce qu'on puisse les trouver facilement et les consulter avec fruit. Enfin, on ne négligera rien pour que cette bibliothèque soit un lieu de réunion pour tous les Américains du Sud qui viennent aux Etats-Unis.

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## TRAITÉ GÉNÉRAL CENTRO-AMÉRICAIN DE PAIX, D'AMITIÉ ET DE COMMERCE. CONVENTIONS SPÉCIALES.

On trouvera ci-dessous la traduction du traité général centro-américain de paix, d'amitié et de commerce, ainsi que des conventions spéciales relatives à l'établissement dans l'Amérique du Centre d'un bureau international et d'un Institut Pédagogique. Le BULLETIN MENSUEL du mois de novembre contient le texte anglais et espagnol de ce traité.

Les Gouvernements des Républiques du Salvador, de Guatémala et du Honduras, en conformité avec les bases établies par le Traité du 20 juillet 1906, signé à bord du croiseur américain *Marblehead* et la République de Costa-Rica sur l'invitation des trois premiers pays, et tous dans le désir de concourir à cet acte qui intéresse toute l'ancienne patrie Centro-Américaine, afin d'affermir la paix sur des bases stables et de resserrer les relations de famille et les liens qui, par la communauté de leurs destinées, doivent les unir, ont célébré par la représentation de

leurs délégués, dont il est fait mention plus loin, plusieurs sessions en conférence plénière énumérant dans les différents actes du protocole formé à cet effet, les conclusions jugées nécessaires pour aboutir à ce résultat, et, dans le désir de donner à ces conclusions une forme plus solennelle, ont décidé de les résumer en un Traité général.

Sont intervenus pour la République du Salvador, leurs Excellences les Drs. Don SALVADOR GALLEGOS et Don SALVADOR RODRIGUEZ GONZALES; pour celle de Costa-Rica, Son Excellence le licencié Don LOUIS ANDERSON; pour celle de Guatémala, leurs Excellences les Drs. Don FRANCISCO ANGUIANO et licencié Don JOSÉ FLAMENCO, et pour celle de Honduras, Son Excellence le Général Don SOTERO BARAHONA, lesquels représentants, après s'être communiqué mutuellement leurs respectifs pleins pouvoirs, et les ayant trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont convenu et arrêté les articles suivants:

“ARTICLE 1<sup>er</sup>. Il y aura paix perpétuelle et franche amitié, ainsi que loyale et sincère, entre les Républiques du Salvador, Costa-Rica, Guatémala et Honduras; chacun de ces respectifs gouvernements devant considérer comme une de leurs principales obligations, le maintien de cette paix et la culture de cette amitié, en ayant soin de mettre de leur part tous les moyens conduisant à ce but et d'écarter, dans la sphère de leurs attributions, tous les obstacles de nature à empêcher d'arriver à un bon résultat. Pour faciliter ces efforts, ils devront se mettre d'accord, toutes les fois que l'importance du cas l'exigera, en vue de donner l'impulsion au progrès moral, intellectuel et industriel: en unifiant ainsi leurs intérêts, comme il convient entre peuples du même sang.

“ART. 2. Si, malgré ce qu'il est peu à souhaiter, une des hautes parties contractantes manquait à un ou plusieurs points arrêtés dans ce Traité, ou qu'elle donnât de motifs pour une divergence de vues sur un accord, ce différend ainsi que toute difficulté concrète entre elles devra être résolu nécessairement par le moyen de l'arbitrage.

“ART. 3. Les gouvernements du Salvador, de Guatémala et de Honduras, se conformant aux bases du traité passé à bord du *Marblehead*, désignent quant à présent comme arbitres, leurs Excellences Messieurs les Présidents des Etats-Unis d'Amérique et des Etats-Unis Mexicains, à l'arbitrage desquels devront être soumises toutes les difficultés concrètes qui pourraient s'élever entre eux.

“Pour convenir de la manière de mettre en pratique l'arbitrage, les dites Républiques devront accréditer, avant trois mois de cette date, des Légations auprès des gouvernements des Etats-Unis d'Amérique et des Etats-Unis Mexicains restant acquis en attendant comme règlement pour l'arbitrage, ce qui est établi par le Traité obligatoire signé au Mexique le 29 janvier 1902.

“ART. 4. La République de Guatémala n'ayant pas adhéré à la Convention de Corinto du 20 janvier 1902, les Républiques de Costa-Rica,

du Salvador et du Honduras, déclarent, en ce qui les concerne, qu'elles considèrent comme existant toujours ladite Convention de Corinto et que les difficultés concrètes pouvant survenir entre elles, devront être tranchées conformément aux clauses de ladite Convention et du Règlement décrété par le Tribunal d'arbitrage Centro-Américain du 9 octobre de la même année.

“ART. 5. Les citoyens d'une des parties contractantes, résidant sur le territoire d'une des autres, jouiront des mêmes droits civils que les nationaux du pays; et on les reconnaîtra comme citoyens naturalisés dans le pays de leur résidence, pourvu qu'ils réunissent les conditions exigées par les lois constitutionnelles correspondantes et qu'ils fassent la déclaration nécessaire devant l'autorité respective du département, ou bien qu'ils acceptent un poste ou emploi public; dans ce dernier cas, on présume ce désir. Les naturalisés seront exempts du service militaire obligatoire sur mer ou sur terre, ainsi que de tout emprunt forcé, exaction ou réquisition militaire et, sous aucun prétexte, on ne pourra pas les obliger à payer des contributions ou taxes ordinaires ou extraordinaires autres que celles payées par les nationaux du pays.

“ART. 6. Les agents diplomatiques de chacune des parties prêteront leur appui à leurs nationaux pour leur faire rendre justice; mais il est entendu que dans la défense de ces intérêts et réclamations contre la nation ou bien contre les particuliers, ils ne pourront employer d'autres moyens que ceux que la loi de chaque pays signataire accorde à ses propres nationaux, et ils devront se conformer à la résolution définitive des tribunaux.

“ART. 7. Les personnes qui auront acquis un titre professionnel quelconque, littéraire, artistique ou industriel, dans une des Républiques signataires, pourront exercer dans les autres, sans taxe aucune, art ou métier, d'accord avec les lois du pays et sans plus de formalité que celle de présenter le titre ou diplôme correspondant, dûment authentiqué; et de justifier, dans le cas de nécessité, de leur identité et de solliciter le visa du Pouvoir exécutif dans les cas où la loi exige cette formalité.

“Seront également valables les études scientifiques ou littéraires faites dans les Universités, dans les écoles des Facultés et dans les Instituts d'instruction secondaire d'une des parties, sous condition d'authentifier les documents se référant auxdits étudiants et de prouver l'identité de la personne correspondante.

“ART. 8. Les citoyens d'une des parties, résidant sur le territoire de l'autre, jouiront du droit de propriété littéraire, artistique et industrielle, dans les mêmes conditions que les nationaux du pays de leur résidence.

“ART. 9. Le commerce maritime ou par voie de terre des productions naturelles ou manufacturées sur leurs territoires, entre les Répu-

bliques du Salvador, de Guatémala et de Honduras, sera libre de tout droit fiscal, et il ne pourra être grevé d'aucune imposition locale ou municipale dans le transit pour l'intérieur du pays.

“ Cette franchise s'étend aussi aux droits d'exportation, entre les Républiques du Salvador et de Guatémala. Sont exceptés les produits manufacturés sur le territoire d'une des parties avec des matières premières provenant de l'étranger qui paieront seulement 5 pour cent des droits qui leur correspondent, à leur entrée d'un pays à l'autre.

“ Malgré les dispositions antérieures, les parties se réservent, d'un commun accord, le droit d'édicter toutes les mesures nécessaires afin d'empêcher la fraude qui pourrait se pratiquer sous le bénéfice des franchises stipulées dans le présent article.

“ ART. 10. Pour profiter des exemptions déjà stipulées, il est prescrit que l'autorité politique du pays d'origine, ainsi que l'administrateur de la Douane du port de sortie du produit national, naturel ou manufacturé, certifieront sa provenance légitime.

“ ART. 11. Ne jouiront pas des franchises stipulées dans l'article antérieur :

“ 1°. Le sel et le sucre, en ce qui concerne le Salvador et le Guatémala ;

“ 2°. Les produits naturels ou manufacturés, monopolisés actuellement ou qui à l'avenir seraient monopolisés au bénéfice de l'Etat, dans une des Républiques contractantes ;

“ 3°. Les articles d'un commerce illicite, et en général tous ceux qui seront exceptés par accord mutuel entre deux des parties.

“ ART. 12. La personne qui aura fraudé ou qui tenterait de frauder le Trésor public d'un des Etats contractants, à l'ombre des dispositions du présent Traité, sera poursuivie et condamnée conformément aux lois fiscales respectives.

“ ART. 13. Pour les relations commerciales entre les trois pays signataires et Costa-Rica, il est étendu comme point général que la libre introduction sera limitée, pour le moment, aux produits nationaux qu'on ne peut pas se procurer dans l'un d'eux en quantité suffisante pour les besoins de la consommation intérieure ; ces produits devront être désignés librement, ainsi que le montant des franchises de chaque année, au moyen de notes ou mémoires que les chancelleries respectives devront s'adresser durant l'année précédente.

“ ART. 14. Les navires marchands des quatre pays contractants seront considérés, sur les mers, sur les côtes et dans les ports de ces pays, comme navires nationaux ; ils jouiront des mêmes exemptions, franchises et concessions que les propres navires du pays, et ils ne paieront pas d'autres droits que ceux que paieront les navires du pays même.

“ ART. 15. Les agents diplomatiques et consulaires des pays contractants, dans les villes et ports étrangers, devront prêter aux personnes, aux bateaux et à toute autre propriété des citoyens de l'un des autres pays, la même protection qu'à leurs nationaux, sans exiger pour

ces services d'autres droits plus élevés que ceux payés par leurs propres compatriotes.

“ART. 16. Dans le désir de fonder le commerce entre les pays contractants, leurs gouvernements devront se mettre d'accord pour l'établissement de navires marchands, qui feront le commerce de cabotage, ainsi que pour les arrangements ou subventions à donner aux Compagnies de bateaux pour faire le trafic entre les ports de Panama et San Francisco de Californie, et puis entre les ports de Colon et Puerto-Barrios sur l'Atlantique.

“ART. 17. Les hautes parties contractantes, reconnaissant la nécessité et la grande utilité d'encourager de leur appui l'établissement de bons moyens de communication entre les territoires de leurs Etats, ont décidé de donner des concessions, chacun selon sa détermination en ce qui concerne son territoire, pour la construction de voies ferrées, de câbles sous-marins et de lignes de télégraphie sans fil.

“En outre, elles s'engagent à améliorer dans les moyens du possible leurs communications télégraphiques et téléphoniques, étant entendu que la correspondance télégraphique entre elles ne doit pas être soumise à des droits plus élevés que ceux fixés par les tarifs en vigueur pour l'intérieur de chaque pays.

“ART. 18. Il y aura entre les gouvernements un échange complet et régulier de toutes sortes de publications officielles. Aussi il y aura échange des œuvres scientifiques et littéraires publiées par les particuliers sur leurs territoires respectifs, et dans ce but il sera rendu obligatoire pour chaque éditeur ou propriétaire d'une imprimerie de fournir aux différentes chancelleries d'Etat, immédiatement après leur publication, les exemplaires nécessaires pour cet échange.

“Pour que ces ouvrages puissent être bien conservés et facilement consultés, chaque Gouvernement fera le dépôt d'un exemplaire de chacune de ces publications, dans une bibliothèque publique de son choix.

“ART. 19. Les instruments publics, notariés ou autres, faits sur le territoire d'une des Républiques contractantes, seront valables sur les territoires des autres, pourvu qu'ils soient dûment authentiqués, et que dans leurs rédaction et forme on ait observé les lois du pays d'origine.

“ART. 20. Les autorités judiciaires des Républiques contractantes devront donner cours aux Commissions rogatoires en matière civile, commerciale ou criminelle, relativement aux citations interrogatoires et tout acte de procédure ou d'instruction.

“Quant aux autres actes judiciaires en matière civile ou commerciale sur action personnelle, ils auront, sur les territoires des hautes parties contractantes, la même force que ceux des Tribunaux où ils ont été rédigés, et seront exécutés de la même façon, pourvu qu'ils soient déclarés exécutoires par le Tribunal supérieur du pays intéressé; et

cette exécution aura lieu s'ils remplissent les conditions essentielles et conformément aux règles fixées dans chaque pays pour l'exécution des jugements.

“ART. 21. Les Républiques contractantes, dans le désir de ne pas laisser impunis les délits ou crimes qui pourraient se commettre sur leurs territoires respectifs, et de ne point permettre d'éluder la responsabilité criminelle, par l'évasion des délinquants, ont convenu de s'accorder l'extradition des individus qui pourraient se réfugier sur le territoire de l'une d'elles, et qui auraient été comme auteurs ou complices, poursuivis ou condamnés sur le territoire de l'une des autres, pour avoir commis un des délits ou crimes suivants: Homicide, meurtre, incendie, vol, piraterie, abigéat (vol du bétail), *péculat*, falsification de monnaie ou de documents publics, escroquerie, malversation des deniers du Trésor public, faillite frauduleuse, faux témoignage, et en général tout autre crime ou délit pour lequel on peut poursuivre sans avoir besoin d'accusation d'une partie, et que d'après le Code pénal commun de la nation dans laquelle l'acte punissable aurait été commis, entraînerait une peine supérieure à deux ans de privation de liberté, même si la peine était inférieure ou différente dans le pays qui servirait de refuge.

“ART. 22. La peine de deux ans de privation de liberté peut fixer la nature des délits qui motivent l'extradition, quand celle-ci est demandée pendant le procès; mais elle ne limite pas les effets du procès, si par l'admission de circonstances atténuantes ou tout autre éclaircissement favorable à l'accusé, celui-ci serait condamné à une peine moindre.

“Si l'extradition était demandée en vertu d'un jugement exécutoire, le condamné serait extradé, si la peine imposée n'est pas moindre d'un an de privation de liberté.

“ART. 23. On n'accordera aucune extradition des personnes condamnées ou accusées pour délits politiques, même si ceux-ci ont été commis en rapport avec un crime ou délit qui pourrait la motiver.

“Il incombe aux tribunaux de la République qui donne asile de qualifier la nature des délits politiques.

“L'individu extradé ne pourra être jugé ni condamné pour délits politiques, ou pour faits s'y rapportant, qu'il aurait commis avant l'extradition.

“ART. 24. L'extradition ne pourra être accordée dans les cas suivants:

“1°. Si l'accusé réclamé avait déjà été jugé et condamné pour le même fait dans la République où il réside habituellement.

“2°. Si dans celle-ci le fait pour lequel il est réclamé, ne constitue pas un délit.

“3°. Si, conformément aux lois de la République réclamante ou à celles de la République qui donne l'asile, il y avait prescription pour l'action.

“4°. Si l'individu réclamé était accusé ou avait été condamné dans le pays qui lui donne asile pour des délits ou pour des crimes commis sur son territoire, l'extradition ne sera pas accordée, sinon après avoir été acquitté jugement valable, définitif, ou, dans le cas de condamnation, après avoir purgé sa peine ou avoir été gracié.

“5°. Dans des cas urgents, on pourra solliciter la détention provisoire de l'accusé par communication télégraphique ou postale adressée au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, ou par l'entremise de l'agent diplomatique, ou, à son défaut, par celle du Consul. La détention provisoire doit s'effectuer selon les règles établies par la législation du pays, mais elle doit cesser si, dans le délai d'un mois, à partir du jour où elle a eu lieu, la réclamation n'est pas formulée.

“ART. 25. Les hautes parties contractantes ne seront pas dans l'obligation d'accorder l'extradition de leurs nationaux; mais elles devront les poursuivre pour infraction à la loi pénale commise dans les autres Républiques et le Gouvernement respectif devra communiquer les enquêtes, informations et documents correspondants, et adresser les objets qui révèlent le corps du délit, et fournir tout ce qui pourrait conduire à l'éclaircissement nécessaire pour le cours de l'instruction.

“Ces règles observées, le procès criminel se continuera jusqu'à obtenir une résolution et le Gouvernement du pays du jugement devra informer le Gouvernement intéressé du résultat définitif de la cause.

“ART. 26. L'extradition sera toujours accordée même si l'accusé, par cette raison, était mis dans l'impossibilité de remplir des obligations contractées. Dans ce cas, les intéressés auront le droit d'exercer leur action devant les autorités judiciaires compétentes.

“ART. 27. L'extradition sera accordée toujours sous la condition que si la peine du crime ou délit qui la motive, n'était pas pareille dans le pays réclamant et dans celui qui donne asile, il sera appliqué la moindre peine et dans aucun cas celle de mort.

“ART. 28. Si l'accusé ou condamné dont l'extradition est demandée fut également réclamé par un ou plusieurs autres Gouvernements pour crimes commis dans leur juridiction par le même individu, celui-ci sera de préférence remis au Gouvernement qui aurait fait le premier la demande d'extradition.

“ART. 29. Pour l'extradition, les Gouvernements signataires intéressés devront s'entendre directement entre eux, ou bien par la voie diplomatique. Dans la réclamation on devra spécifier la preuve ou commencement de preuve, laquelle, selon les lois de la République sur le territoire de laquelle le délit aurait été commis, serait suffisante pour justifier la capture et la mise en jugement du coupable.

“Ainsi on devra y joindre le jugement condamnatore, l'accusation, mandat d'arrestation, ou tout autre document équivalent; on doit aussi y indiquer la nature et la gravité des faits imputés et les disposi-



tions pénales qui lui soient applicables. En cas d'évasion, après avoir été condamné mais avant d'avoir purgé totalement la peine, la réclamation devra mentionner cette circonstance et elle devra être accompagnée uniquement du jugement.

“ART. 30. Pour faciliter la preuve de la propriété des objets et *semovientes* dérobés ou volés qu'on porte d'une République dans l'autre, il est établi que l'autorisation et l'authenticité des documents respectifs pourront se faire par les autorités politiques supérieures du département où le délit aura été commis et en attendant que les intéressés se présentent, l'autorité judiciaire du pays où se trouvent les objets ou *semovientes*, devra ordonner leur dépôt, la demande par télégraphe d'une des autorités sus-mentionnées étant suffisante. Une fois la propriété de ces biens étant prouvée, ils seront remis à leur propriétaire, quand bien même l'extradition de l'accusé ne serait pas en cours ou n'aurait pas encore été accordée.

“ART. 31. Dans tous les cas où l'on procèdera à la détention du réfugié, on devra lui faire connaître la cause dans le délai de 24 heures, et il pourra dans les trois jours peremptoires, comptés à partir du lendemain de celui où a lieu la notification, s'opposer à l'extradition en alléguant:

“1°. Qu'il n'est pas la personne réclamée;

“2°. Les défauts substantiels dont souffrent les documents présentés;

“3°. L'irrégularité de la demande d'extradition.

“ART. 32. Dans les cas où la confirmation des faits imputés serait nécessaire, on ouvrira une instruction de preuve, en observant dans ses termes les prescriptions de la loi de procédure de la République où a eu lieu la demande.

“Une fois la preuve produite, l'incident sera résolu sans autre délai, dans le terme de dix jours, déclarant s'il y a lieu ou non d'accorder l'extradition.

“Contre cette résolution, on devra former dans les trois jours après sa notification, les recours légaux établis par les lois du pays de l'asile, mais cinq jours au plus tard après ce terme on devra édicter la résolution définitive.

“ART. 33. Les dépenses causées par l'arrestation, la nourriture et le transport de l'individu réclamé, ainsi que celles du transport et remise des objets ayant eu rapport au délit, et qui doivent être restitués ou remis, seront à la charge de la République qui sollicite l'extradition.

“ART. 34. Les hautes parties contractantes déclarent solennellement qu'elles ne peuvent se concevoir, ni concevoir les Républiques du Centre Amérique comme nations étrangères; qu'elles s'engagent à travailler constamment pour maintenir entre toutes ces Républiques les liens de famille et la plus grande cordialité dans leurs relations entre elles, et que dans le cas de guerre ou de difficultés avec des nations étrangères, elles feraient cause commune réciproquement, et interviendraient d'une

façon amicale et fraternelle, dans les cas de troubles de caractère privé.

“ART. 35. Dans le désir de maintenir la paix et de prévenir une des causes les plus fréquentes de troubles intérieurs dans ces Républiques, d'inquiétude et de méfiance entre les peuples centre américains, les Gouvernements contractants ne permettent pas que les meneurs ou chefs principaux des émigrations politiques, ni leurs agents, résident à proximité de la frontière du pays qu'ils prétendent troubler.

“De même, les émigrés de quelque une des autres Républiques ne seront plus employés dans l'armée nationale, et on les internera sur la demande du Gouvernement intéressé. Si les émigrés politiques résidant sur le territoire d'une des Républiques contractantes initiaient ou fomentaient des menées révolutionnaires contre une des autres Républiques, ils devront être immédiatement expulsés de son territoire. Toutes ces mesures devront être prises, quelle que soit la nationalité de l'individu contre lequel elles devront s'appliquer, mais le Gouvernement qui doit prendre ces mesures jugera pour cela de la suffisance de la preuve qu'on lui aura présentée, ou que lui-même aura obtenue.

“ART. 36. Le présent Traité sera perpétuel et toujours obligatoire, en tout ce qui concerne la paix, l'amitié et l'arbitrage; en ce qui concerne le commerce, l'extradition et les autres stipulations, il aura force et vigueur pour le délai de dix ans, comptés du jour de l'échange des ratifications. Cependant, si un an avant l'expiration de ce délai, une des Hautes Parties contractantes n'avait pas fait une notification aux autres parties de son intention de le terminer, il continuera d'être obligatoire une année après que la dite notification aurait été faite.

“ART. 37. Ce Traité sera ratifié, et les ratifications devront être échangées dans la ville de San Salvador, dans le délai de deux mois, comptés depuis la date de la dernière ratification.

“ART. 38. Toutes les principales stipulations des traités antérieurement conclus entre les parties, étant résumées ou notifiées dans les clauses du présent Traité, celles-ci déclarent que tous les traités antérieurs resteront sans effet et seront abrogés par le présent traité, quand celui-ci aura été dûment approuvé et que l'échange des ratifications respectives aura eu lieu.

“En foi de quoi, les plénipotentiaires signent et apposent leurs sceaux sur le présent Traité, dans la ville de San José de Costa-Rica, le vingt-cinquième jour du mois de septembre de mil-neuf-cent-six.

“SALVADOR GALLEGOS.

“SALVADOR RODRIGUEZ.

“F. ANGUIANO.

“JOSÉ FLAMENCO.

“LUIS ANDERSON.

“SOTERO BARAHONA.

“ PALAIS DE L'EXÉCUTIF,

“ *San Salvador, le 17 octobre 1906.*

“ En présence de l'antérieur traite général de paix, d'amitié et de commerce composé d'un préambule de 38 articles, signé dans la ville de San-Jose de Costa-Rica le 25 septembre dernier entre les docteurs Don SALVADOR GALLEGOS et Don SALVADOR RODRÍGUEZ G., représentant le Salvador, les docteurs FRANCISCO ANGUIANO et Don JOSÉ FLAMENCO, représentant le Guatémala, le général et docteur Don SOTERO BARAHONA, représentant le Honduras, et le docteur Don LUIS ANDERSON, représentant le Costa-Rica, le Pouvoir Exécutif déclare l'approuver entièrement dans toutes ses parties et s'engage à le porter à la connaissance de l'Assemblée Nationale pour sa ratification.

“ (Signé par Monsieur le Président.)

“ Le Secrétaire d'Etat au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères DELGADO.

“ Les Gouvernements des Républiques du Salvador, Costa-Rica, Guatémala et Honduras, dans le désir de fomentier les intérêts communs des Républiques de l'Amérique, ont convenu de fonder un Bureau International, qui se chargera de la surveillance et du soin de ces intérêts; et pour réaliser un objet de telle importance, ils ont tenu à établir une Convention spéciale pour atteindre ce but. Ils ont nommé comme plénipotentiaires:

“ Pour le Costa-Rica, S. E. le licencié Don LUIS ANDERSON.

“ Pour le Salvador, LL. EE. les docteurs Don SALVADOR GALLEGOS et Don SALVADOR RODRÍGUEZ GONZÁLEZ.

“ Pour le Guatémala, LL. EE. les docteurs Don FRANCISCO ANGUIANO et le licencié Don JOSÉ FLAMENCO.

“ Pour le Honduras, S. E. le général et docteur SOTERO BARAHONA.

“ Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs respectifs et pleins pouvoirs et les avoir trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont tombés d'accord dans la réalisation du projet sus-énoncé de la manière suivante:

“ ARTICLE 1<sup>er</sup>. Les Gouvernements signataires s'engagent à établir un Bureau International Centre-Américain, formé par un délégué de chacun d'eux.

“ ART. 2. La présidence du Bureau devra s'exercer alternativement entre les membres qui le composent en suivant à cet effet l'ordre alphabétique des Etats contractants.

“ ART. 3. Les fonctions du Bureau seront toutes celles qu'on considérera comme nécessaires et conformes pour la réalisation des intérêts dont il a la charge par la présente Convention, et à cet effet le Bureau même devra les détailler dans les règlements qu'il doit former, pouvant prendre toutes les dispositions d'ordre intérieur qui conduisent à remplir pleinement la mission de maintenir et de développer les intérêts centre-américains confiés à ses soins et à sa surveillance.

“Pour arriver à ce résultat, les Gouvernements contractants s'engagent à prêter ce Bureau tout l'appui et toute la protection nécessaire pour qu'il puisse bien remplir son importante mission.

“ART. 4. Le Bureau devra assurer tous les six mois à chacun des Gouvernements signataires un rapport détaillé des travaux réalisés pendant le semestre écoulé.

“ART. 5. Le Bureau aura son siège dans la ville de Guatémala et on devra faire en sorte qu'il soit installé au plus tard le 15 septembre de l'année 1907.

“ART. 6. Les Agents Diplomatiques et Consulaires des Gouvernements contractants devront prêter au Bureau tout le concours qu'il leur demanderait, en lui fournissant tous les renseignements, toutes les informations et nouvelles dont il pourrait avoir besoin, et ils doivent se charger de toutes les commissions utiles au Bureau.

“ART. 7. Les dépenses occasionnées pour l'entretien de ce Bureau seront supportées en parties égales par les Etats signataires.

“ART. 8. Le Bureau devra avoir un organe de publicité pour ses travaux, et il fera en sorte d'avoir des relations avec les autres centres de caractère analogue, et particulièrement avec le Bureau International des Républiques Américaines établi à Washington.

“ART. 9. Le Bureau devra être un organe d'intelligence entre les pays signataires, et il portera à la connaissance des Gouvernements respectifs les communications, les rapports et mémoires qu'il jugera nécessaires pour le développement des relations et des intérêts dont il aura la charge.

“ART. 10. La présente Convention aura une durée indéterminée, tant que les parties n'auront pas manifesté le désir de la considérer comme terminée, et pour la dénoncer elles emploieront la forme ordinaire.

“En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires signent la présente Convention dans la ville de San-Jose de Costa-Rica le vingt-cinq septembre mil neuf cent six.

“SALVADOR GALLEGOS.

“SALVADOR RODRÍQUEZ G.

“LUIS ANDERSON.

“F. ANGUIANO.

“SOTERO BARAHONA.

“PALAIS LE L'EXÉCUTIF,

*San Salvador, le 17 octobre 1906.*

“Vu l'antérieure Convention spéciale pour la formation d'un Bureau International Centre-Américain, conclue dans la ville de San-Jose de Costa-Rica le 25 septembre dernier, entre les docteurs Don SALVADOR GALLEGOS et Don SALVADOR RODRÍQUEZ G., représentant le Salvador, les docteurs Don FRANCISCO AGUIANO et Don JOSÉ FLAMENCO, représentant le Guatémala, le docteur Don LUIS ÁNDERSON, représentant

Costa-Rica, et le docteur Don SOTERO BARAHONA, représentant le Honduras, composée d'un préambule et de dix articles, le Pouvoir Exécutif trouvant ladite Convention conforme aux instructions qui, à cet effet, ont été données à nos représentants, les docteurs GALLEGOS et RODRÍGUEZ G., déclare l'approuver dans toutes ses parties, et s'engage à la porter à la connaissance de l'Assemblée Nationale pour sa ratification dans ses prochaines sessions ordinaires.

("Signé par Monsieur le President.)

"Le Secrétaire d'Etat au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères DELGADO.

"Les Gouvernements des Républiques du Salvador, Guatémala, Costa-Rica et Honduras, reconnaissant comme de la plus grande importance et portée pour donner à l'enseignement un esprit de centre-américanisme, de le guider uniformément par les chemins qui marquent la pédagogie moderne, et animés du désir de faire effective et pratique cette reconnaissance, ont décidé de conclure une convention et à cet effet ils ont nommé des délégués—pour Costa-Rica, S. E. le licencié Don LUIS ANDERSON; pour le Salvador, L. E. les docteurs Don SALVADOR GALLEGOS et Don SALVADOR RODRÍGUEZ G.; pour le Guatémala, L. E. le docteur Don FRANCISCO ANGUIANO et le licencié Don JOSÉ FLAMENCO; pour le Honduras, S. E. le général Don SOTERO BARAHONA, lesquels, après s'être communiqués leurs respectifs pleins pouvoirs, et les avoir trouvés en bonne et due forme, ont conclu la suivante convention:

"1°. Les Républiques de Costa-Rica, du Salvador, de Guatémala et du Honduras, animées du désir d'établir un service d'éducation commun, essentiellement homogène, qui ait pour but l'unification morale et intellectuelle de ces pays frères, ont convenu de fonder, aux frais et au profit de toutes, un Institut Pédagogique, avec une section pour hommes et pour femmes, pour l'éducation professionnelle du corps enseignant.

"Costa-Rica devra être le siège de cet établissement.

"2°. Il est entendu que pour le choix du personnel enseignant, des bâtiments, de l'ameublement et du matériel scientifique, l'Institut Pédagogique des quatre Républiques associées devra être à la hauteur des meilleurs établissements de ce genre.

"3°. L'installation, l'organisation administrative, économique, ainsi que le contrôle général de l'établissement correspondent au Gouvernement de Costa-Rica, mais les autres Gouvernements intéressés pourront, quand ils le jugeront nécessaire, y nommer un délégué au Conseil directeur. Le Gouvernement de Costa-Rica communiquera, tous les ans aux autres Gouvernements, la marche et la situation de l'établissement.

"4°. Le personnel enseignant devra être choisi en Europe, par une personne compétente, ainsi que les laboratoires, bibliothèques et tout ce qui touche au matériel scientifique.

"L'ameublement devra être commandé aux Etats-Unis d'Amérique.

“5°. Chaque République aura le droit de maintenir jusqu'à 100 élèves normaliens à l'Institut Pédagogique, 50 de chaque sexe; mais elles ne devront pas en envoyer moins de 20 de chaque sexe.

“6°. Une fois établi le budget des dépenses extraordinaires d'installation, dans lequel seront compris les bâtiments, l'ameublement et le matériel scientifique, les frais d'y emmener le personnel enseignant, etc., devra être communiqué aux Gouvernements intéressés, lesquels mettront chacun à la disposition du Gouvernement de Costa-Rica, la quote-part qui leur revient comme contribution.

“En vue de l'agrandissement et du développement progressif de l'Institut Pédagogique Centre-Américain, le Gouvernement de Costa-Rica aura la faculté de construire des bâtiments spéciaux, qui devront être situés en dehors des grands centres de population, dans des lieux sains et frais, et propices pour le travail intellectuel.

“7°. Quant aux frais ordinaires d'appointements, internats, administration, etc., ils seront remboursés à Costa-Rica au commencement de chaque année scolaire (*lectivo*).

“8°. La ligue pédagogique ici conclue—premier pas vers l'unification du système d'enseignement—aura une durée de vingt-cinq ans, laquelle pourra être prorogée à la volonté des hautes parties contractantes.

“9°. Cette convention sera ratifiée par le moyen de notes échangées entre les Gouvernements intéressés, et, une fois ratifiée, elle entrera en vigueur sans perte de temps.

“10°. La République de Nicaragua sera invitée pour former partie de cette Union Pédagogique Centre Américaine.

“Signée dans la ville de San-José de Costa-Rica, le vingt-cinq septembre mil neuf cent six.

“SALVADOR GALLEGOS.

“SALVADOR RODRÍGUEZ G.

“F. ANGUIANO.

“JOSÉ FLAMENCO.

“LUIS ANDERSON.

“SOTERO BARAHONA.”

## RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

### INSPECTION DE PRODUITS ALIMENTAIRES PROVENANT D'ANIMAUX IMPORTÉS.

Par décret du 4 octobre 1906, il est stipulé qu'à partir du 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1907, tous les produits alimentaires provenant d'animaux importés dans la République Argentine devront être inspectés antérieurement, afin de certifier que les animaux dont on a extrait les produits n'étaient pas atteints de maladies contagieuses et que les produits sont en bonne

condition pour la consommation. Ces produits doivent être accompagnés d'un certificat du pays d'origine dûment légalisé par un consul argentin à l'effet d'établir que le produit provient d'une fabrique soumise à l'inspection sanitaire similaire à celle qui est en vigueur dans la République Argentine.

La loi pour le règlement des fabriques dans le pays requiert l'examen de tous les produits alimentaires provenant d'animaux et destinés à l'exportation, par le Bureau vétérinaire qui y apposera des timbres montrant que l'examen technique a été fait. On doit fournir aussi un certificat prouvant que la fabrique où le produit est préparé a été soumise à l'inspection sanitaire. Toutes les exportations doivent porter un timbre indiquant le lieu où ils ont été manufacturés.

#### MOUVEMENT MARITIME EN OCTOBRE 1906.

Il est entré dans le port de Buenos-Aires pendant le mois d'octobre dernier 137 vapeurs au long cours, jaugeant net 323,718 tonnes. Ces navires ont transporté 37,899 passagers, 179,804 tonnes de charbon et 232,457 tonnes de marchandises générales.

### BOLIVIE.

#### NOUVELLE LOI MONÉTAIRE.

Le 4 septembre 1906 le Président MONTES a promulgué la nouvelle loi monétaire établissant l'étalon d'or en Bolivie et prenant les dispositions nécessaires pour un nouvel monnayage.

L'unité de valeur, le bolivien argent, est remplacée par la piastre en or, ayant une valeur du cinquième d'une livre sterling, ou un cinquième d'une livre péruvienne.

Les nouvelles pièces d'or qui seront émises sont de 5 et de 2½ piastres; elles auront le même alliage (916 $\frac{2}{3}$ ) et seront de la même grandeur que le souverain et le demi-souverain anglais. Le monnayage d'or est illimité.

On émettra, premièrement, des pièces en argent de 50, 20 et 10 centavos jusqu'à concurrence de 7,000,000 de piastres. Deuxièmement, des pièces en nickel jusqu'à concurrence de 1,700,000 piastres en pièces de 4, 2 et 1 centavos. La monnaie d'argent, ainsi que celle de nickel, sera considérée comme monnaie divisionnaire, mais elle n'aura cours forcé que jusqu'à dix piastres pour l'argent et jusqu'à 1 piastre pour le nickel.

On pourra toujours échanger la monnaie d'argent et celle de nickel contre de la monnaie d'or pour la valeur inscrite sur les pièces en se présentant aux guichets de La Monnaie Nationale.

## BRÉSIL.

## MESSAGE PRÉSIDENTIEL.

Dans son message au pays, prononcé le 15 novembre 1906, le nouveau président, le Dr. A. PENNA, a dit :

“La réunion du Congrès pan-américain à Rio de Janeiro et la visite que cet homme d'Etat distingué, M. ELIHU ROOT, secrétaire d'Etat des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, a faite à notre pays et aux autres nations de l'Amérique du Sud, sont des faits d'une importance politique extraordinaire qui marquent le commencement d'une ère nouvelle dans les relations des Etats du Nouveau Monde. Asseoir ces relations sur une politique de large confiance mutuelle, favoriser le développement du commerce par l'échange des produits spéciaux à chaque nation, abandonner entièrement les préjugés et les prétentions injustifiables, c'est le devoir strict de tout gouvernement américain et la règle à laquelle le Brésil a adhéré dans ses relations internationales.

“Pendant la période de formation de notre existence politique, des hommes d'Etat brésiliens ont entrepris cette tâche importante d'établir des relations plus étroites avec la jeune et déjà florissante République des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, la première des colonies du Nouveau Monde qui ait proclamé son indépendance. Cette politique traditionnelle a reçu une grande impulsion au cours de la période qui vient de finir, et elle continuera, je le crois sincèrement, à mériter l'attention et la sollicitude des deux pays.

“Il n'y a pas, entre la République brésilienne et ses sœurs d'Amérique, de questions qui ne puissent être résolues à l'amiable et sans crainte de graves conflits. On peut affirmer avec confiance que, dans ce bien heureux continent américain, la concurrence ne peut exister que dans le domaine de la prospérité naturelle, du progrès moral et matériel, et dans celui des conquêtes de civilisation, chaque nation s'efforçant de tirer le plus grand profit des généreux dons de la nature, de façon à devenir plus prospère et à se rendre plus utile à l'humanité.

“Heureusement il n'existe pas ici de motif qui puisse justifier le système de la paix armée qui pousse à la ruine les nations obligées de l'adopter.

“Pour nous, nous avons suivi comme une tradition une politique de paix et de bonne entente, réussissant ainsi à mener à bonne fin, dans la calme atmosphère des cabinets ou par le moyen de l'arbitrage, des questions dont nous avons hérité du temps où nous étions colonie. Le fait d'avoir maintenu nos forces navales et militaires au même point numérique pendant de nombreuses années, et cela malgré l'augmenta-



tion considérable de notre population et le développement de notre commerce extérieur et intérieur, constitue une preuve éloquente de nos vues pacifiques.

“Cela ne veut pas dire, toutefois, que nous devons négliger de mettre nos forces militaires, forces imbues de brillantes traditions de courage et de patriotisme, sur un pied qui leur permette d'accomplir leur noble et haute mission de défenseurs de l'honneur national et de gardiens vigilants de la loi et de la constitution.

“La perte, depuis quelque années, de plusieurs unités de combat dans notre marine justifie pleinement l'action du Gouvernement quand il s'efforce de les remplacer en tenant compte des progrès modernes de l'art naval.

“De même l'amélioration de notre organisation militaire et le renouvellement de notre matériel de guerre dans les limites tracées par la situation financière sont un devoir étroit pour nous et pour un Gouvernement conscient de sa responsabilité.

“L'accomplissement de ce devoir ne peut être attribué à aucune tendance menaçante ni à aucune intention agressive contre personne, attendu que nous avons toujours en vue l'établissement de relations plus étroites avec toutes les nations.”

#### EXPORTATIONS DE CAOUTCHOUC POUR LES NEUF MOIS DE L'ANNÉE 1906.

Voici les exportations de caoutchouc de Manáos et de Pará pendant les neuf premiers mois de l'année 1906, depuis le mois de janvier jusqu'au mois de septembre inclusivement:

	Kilos.		Kilos.
Janvier.....	4, 175, 753	Juillet.....	1, 672, 812
Février.....	4, 351, 165	Août.....	1, 447, 361
Mars.....	3, 791, 302	Septembre.....	1, 988, 858
Avril.....	2, 737, 239		
Mai.....	1, 641, 479	Total.....	23, 491, 533
Juin.....	1, 685, 564		

La valeur des exportations s'élève à 141,484,924 milreis papier, soit 46,685,440 dollars en or des Etats-Unis.

Les exportations faites pendant la même période de l'année 1905 ont été de 23,009,996 kilos, évalués à 154,173,092 milreis papier, soit \$46,471,671 en or des Etats-Unis.

En 1906 la valeur moyenne en or du milreis en papier a été d'environ 10 pour cent plus élevée qu'en 1905.

## MOUVEMENT DU CAFÉ EN OCTOBRE 1906.

[“ Boletim da Associação Commercial ” du 13 novembre 1906.]

Voici le mouvement du café aux ports de Rio de Janeiro et de Santos pour le mois d'octobre 1906, comparé à celui du même mois de l'année précédente:

	Rio de Janeiro.		Santos.	
	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.
	<i>Livres.</i>	<i>Livres.</i>	<i>Livres.</i>	<i>Livres.</i>
Entrées.....	536,596	470,760	1,983,423	1,178,604
Expéditions.....	486,293	472,983	1,698,314	1,059,018
Ventes.....	157,000	144,000	1,209,338	350,415
Moyenne journalière des—				
Entrées.....	17,309	13,250	63,981	38,019
Expéditions.....	14,800	19,493	54,784	34,161
Entrées depuis le 1 <sup>er</sup> juillet.....	720,410	1,536,577	6,275,201	4,172,612
Expéditions depuis le 1 <sup>er</sup> juillet.....	1,276,054	1,476,844	4,463,215	3,058,899
Quantité disponible au 31 octobre.....	589,866	262,996	2,117,600	1,507,007

## CHILI.

## COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR.

Le Consul WINSLOW fait savoir que le commerce extérieur du Chili accuse une augmentation considérable pour les dix premiers mois de l'année 1906, ainsi que le fait voir le rapport du Directeur des Douanes.

Les recettes douanières totales pour cette période se sont élevées à 80,643,145 piastres équivalant à \$24,192,943 en or des Etats-Unis, contre 73,105,159 piastres, soit \$21,931,547 en or des Etats-Unis pour l'année 1905, soit une augmentation de \$2,261,396. Les recettes pour le mois d'octobre ont été de 10,960,012 piastres, soit \$3,586,003 en or des Etats-Unis contre 10,426,198 piastres, soit \$3,127,859 pour l'année 1905, ce qui fait ressortir une augmentation de \$458,144 dont la moitié provient du port de Valparaiso.

## ANIMAUX DOMESTIQUES.

D'après le rapport du Ministre de l'Industrie et des Travaux Publics du Chili, il y a dans le pays 698,880 chevaux et mulets, 2,477,064 têtes de bétail, 2,405,584 moutons, 461,908 chèvres et 287,614 porcs. Les vaches valent de \$27 à \$45, les bouvillons de \$40 à \$75, selon leur condition et les veaux de \$8 à \$12 et le bétail de \$12 à \$17. On estime que le pays consomme par an 400,000 têtes de bétail, 545,517 moutons et 145,741 porcs. Environ la moitié de cette viande est consommée à Valparaiso et à Santiago.

## MONOPOLE DU NITRATE.

M. ALFRED A. WINSLOW, Consul des Etats-Unis à Valparaiso, fait connaître l'organisation à Londres d'une compagnie sous la raison sociale de “ Nitrate Securities Trust ” au capital de \$1,000,000. On pense au Chili que cette compagnie est organisée dans le but de se rendre maître de la production nitratière du monde entier.

**NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE POUR LE TANNAGE DU CUIR ET LA  
FABRICATION DE CHAUSSURES.**

Une compagnie au capital de 1,200,000 piastres vient d'être organisée à Valparaiso pour le tannage du cuir et la fabrication des chaussures de qualité supérieure.

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**COLOMBIE.****SUPERFICIE, RESSOURCES ET CLIMAT.**

L'Honorable JOHN BARRETT, ancien ministre des Etats-Unis en Colombie, et qui a été nommé Directeur du Bureau des Républiques Américaines le 19 décembre 1906, s'exprime ainsi au sujet de la Colombie dans un article publié dans le "Southern Lumberman:"

"Son point le plus au nord n'est qu'à 950 milles de la partie la plus méridionale de la Floride. Peu de personnes se rendent compte de sa situation stratégique, de sa grande étendue et de ses ressources merveilleuses. C'est le seul pays sud-américain dont les côtes sont baignées par l'Atlantique et le Pacifique. Il a une superficie aussi grande que l'Allemagne, la France et la Belgique réunies, autrement il est deux fois plus grand que l'Etat du Texas, et il n'y a probablement pas d'autre pays dans l'Amérique Latine qui possède autant de ressources inexploitées en bois de charpente, en charbon, en fer, en cuivre, en or, en argent, en platine et en pierres précieuses, telles que les émeraudes.

En même temps ses ressources agricoles sont merveilleuses à cause de la richesse du sol, de l'industrie des habitants et de la variété du climat. Bien que la Colombie se trouve entièrement dans la zone tropicale et qu'une grande partie soit tout près de l'Equateur, elle a beaucoup de sections différentes, formant ensemble une superficie aussi grande que le Tennessee et l'Alabama—qui, à cause de l'altitude, jouissent pendant toute l'année d'un climat aussi frais que celui du nord des Etats-Unis pendant la dernière partie du mois d'octobre.

La capitale, Bogota, située à une altitude de 8,500 pieds sur un beau plateau aussi grand que l'Etat de Massachusetts, jouit pendant toute l'année d'un climat aussi frais que celui de Boston au mois de septembre. En général, on pense que la Colombie est comme le Panama ou comme les côtes basses et chaudes du pays quand on en visite les principaux ports et on ne se rend pas compte qu'en pénétrant dans l'intérieur on monte sur ces plateaux élevés qui ont une température beaucoup plus froide.

## CUBA.

## EXPORTATIONS DE CIGARES.

Les exportations de cigares pour les onze mois depuis le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier jusqu'au 1<sup>er</sup> novembre 1906 font ressortir une augmentation de 22,763,692 cigares sur la même période de l'année 1905.

Voici les statistiques comparatives par mois pour la période dont il est question :

	1906.	1905.		1906.	1905.
Janvier .....	22,398,024	22,398,922	Août .....	26,361,832	22,109,983
Février .....	19,451,197	17,922,508	Septembre .....	19,637,967	17,865,315
Mars .....	20,706,989	17,540,021	Octobre .....	22,327,125	24,290,265
Avril .....	22,792,314	17,397,539	Novembre .....	22,872,419	18,727,013
Mai .....	19,763,162	20,256,969			
Juin .....	19,685,677	18,847,740	Total .....	253,404,493	212,640,801
Juillet .....	19,507,787	15,284,526			

## RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE.

## COMMERCE DE SAINT-DOMINGUE PENDANT LES SIX PREMIERS MOIS DE L'ANNÉE 1906.

On donne en détail les statistiques sur le commerce de Saint-Domingue dans les sections anglaise et espagnole de ce Bulletin.

Il ressort de ces statistiques que dans le commerce extérieur de la République pendant les six premiers mois de l'année 1906, s'élevant à un total de \$5,890,426, les Etats-Unis y figurent pour \$3,833,678, soit 65 pour cent du total. Sur cette somme les importations se sont élevées à \$2,839,525 et les exportations à \$994,153. Ce commerce atteint à peu près la même proportion que celui de la même période de l'année 1905.

Le commerce avec l'Allemagne vient ensuite, accusant un total de \$1,285,328, dont \$436,105 représentant les exportations d'Allemagne dans ce pays et \$849,223 les importations de produits dominicains. Le commerce total avec l'Allemagne a augmenté de 13 à 20 pour cent, ce qui fait ressortir une augmentation de \$371,075 sur la période comparative. La Compagnie Hamburg-Américaine, a facilité ce commerce, en mettant en service un bateau à vapeur spécial entre l'île et Saint-Thomas, où les grands vapeurs de la compagnie font escale.

Le total du commerce avec la France s'est élevé à \$332,063, dont \$101,630 d'importation et \$230,433 d'exportation, soit une diminution de 11 à 5 pour cent dans le commerce total.

Le commerce avec l'Angleterre a augmenté de \$260,844 à \$282,692, et celui avec l'Italie et l'Espagne, bien que de peu d'importance, accuse

une augmentation considérable, ainsi qu'on peut le voir dans les tableaux comparatifs.

Tandis qu'une diminution de \$1,253,018 dans la valeur des exportations se fait voir par les données statistiques, il y a eu une augmentation remarquable de 50 pour cent dans la valeur des importations, les importations pour le premier semestre de l'année 1906, à l'exception de la monnaie, s'étant élevées, d'après les connaissements à la somme de \$1,887,268, contre \$1,252,866 pour le premier semestre de 1905.

*Importations.*—Les principales classes de marchandises importées d'après l'ordre de leur importance ont été les tissus de coton, le riz, les articles en fer et en acier, les céréales, les viandes et produits des laiteries, les huiles, les tissus de fibres végétales, le poisson en conserve, les articles de bois et de cuir, les produits chimiques et pharmaceutiques, les outils agricoles, les bières de toutes sortes, les articles de papier, les chapeaux et casquettes, représentant 76 pour cent de la valeur de toutes les marchandises reçues.

Les importations d'articles en tissus de coton, provenant des Etats-Unis et d'Angleterre, ont presque doublé en valeur, étant facturées à \$185,275 et à \$173,503, respectivement. L'Allemagne et la France en ont fourni pour \$66,150 et pour \$28,239, respectivement. L'Espagne, l'Italie et d'autres pays en ont envoyé de petites quantités montrant malgré cela une augmentation sur la période comparative. C'est l'Allemagne qui continue toujours à fournir le plus de riz, les expéditions provenant de ce pays ayant augmenté en valeur de \$56,258 à \$135.982. Les Etats-Unis ont plus que doublé leurs expéditions de riz avec le chiffre de \$26,933. Quant à l'Angleterre, ses expéditions ont diminué dans la même proportion et n'ont été que de \$10,956. La France, l'Espagne et d'autres pays ont fourni le reste.

Les articles en fer et en acier sont les seules importations mentionnées spécialement qui accusent une diminution en valeur pendant les six mois, les importations provenant des Etats-Unis n'étant évaluées qu'à \$96,908 et celles d'Angleterre qu'à \$23,241, contre \$118,974 et \$43,476, respectivement. L'Allemagne, avec un chiffre de \$36,878, montre une légère augmentation. La France, la Belgique et l'Espagne ont aussi fourni ces produits dans l'ordre désigné.

Les céréales pour la fabrication du pain, y compris la farine de blé, qui sont évaluées dans les factures consulaires à \$132,312 et d'autres céréales, évaluées à \$12,518, ont été reçues principalement des Etats-Unis, qui ont fourni toutes les farines, à l'exception de \$90, et toutes les autres céréales pour la fabrication du pain pour une valeur de \$11,166.

Les importations de viande et de produits des laiteries provenant des Etats-Unis et d'Allemagne ont augmenté, étant évaluées à \$53,044 et à \$44,716, respectivement, ainsi que celles provenant de France, d'Italie et d'Angleterre.

Quatre-vingt-quinze pour cent des huiles de graine de coton, pour

l'éclairage et la lubrification, facturés à \$95,016, ont été achetés aux Etats-Unis. L'Europe a fourni une quantité minime d'huiles d'olives et autres huiles.

La valeur des tissus de fibres végétales était presque le double de celle du premier semestre de 1905, l'augmentation se portant principalement sur les tissus provenant des Etats-Unis et d'Allemagne, évalués à \$34,672 et \$29,411, respectivement. Les tissus provenant d'Angleterre n'ont atteint que le chiffre de \$17,735 contre \$19,141.

Le poisson en conserve, l'un des principaux articles d'alimentation, est encore expédié des Etats-Unis en quantités considérables, soit pour une valeur de \$64,533; le produit allemand a aussi augmenté. L'Espagne, la France et l'Italie en ont fourni aussi de petites quantités, bien que les exportations de ces deux derniers pays aient diminué.

Il y a eu une augmentation de \$7,655 dans la valeur des importations de bois, dont la plupart, facturées à \$50,981, proviennent des Etats-Unis; l'Allemagne en a fourni pour une valeur de \$4,762. Les importations d'autres pays ont été de peu d'importance.

On a importé des articles en cuir pour une valeur de \$52,133, soit une augmentation sur la période précédente. Les Etats-Unis y figurent pour \$3,729, la France pour \$2,251, l'Espagne pour \$1,943 et l'Angleterre pour \$1,847.

On a importé pour \$30,219 de matières chimiques, pharmaceutiques et tinctoriales; les Etats-Unis en ont fourni pour \$20,443, ce qui représente la plus grande quantité. Les importations de France sont évaluées à \$4,295; celles d'Angleterre, à \$3,365; celles d'Allemagne, à \$1,889, le reste provenant d'autres pays.

Le seul changement notable dans la valeur des instruments agricoles provenant d'Angleterre et d'Allemagne se voit dans l'augmentation de ces articles importés d'Allemagne, qui se sont élevés de \$9,163 à \$17,878, ce qui fait une valeur totale de \$28,124 en y comprenant ceux des autres pays.

C'est la bière allemande qui a été le plus en vogue, les recettes ayant passé de \$11,889 à \$20,333; les Etats-Unis n'en ont fourni que pour \$5,599 sur une valeur totale de \$27,027; l'Angleterre et l'Espagne ont fourni le reste.

Les importations d'articles de papier provenant d'Allemagne se sont élevées à \$8,358, dépassant celles des Etats-Unis, facturées à \$5,882. L'Espagne en a fourni pour \$1,321; la France, l'Italie, l'Angleterre et d'autres pays en ont fourni de plus petites quantités, ce qui fait une valeur totale de \$16,675, contre \$13,000 pour le premier semestre de 1905.

C'est l'Italie qui, comme toujours, a fourni la plus grande quantité de chapeaux et de casquettes. Ses envois se sont élevés à la somme de \$9,621. La France en a fourni pour \$3,897 et les Etats-Unis pour \$1,379. L'Allemagne, l'Espagne, Porto-Rico et l'Angleterre ont fourni le reste.

*Exportations.*—Le sucre, le cacao, le café et le tabac constituent les principales exportations, et leur valeur représente 88 pour cent du total des produits exportés du pays pendant les six premiers mois de l'année 1906. La plus grande partie du sucre, soit 107,126,103 livres, facturées à \$2,086,560, a été expédiée aux Etats-Unis, 1,250,250 livres en Angleterre et le reste (371,941 livres) a été réparti entre les autres pays, l'Allemagne en recevant la plus grande partie.

Le cacao a trouvé, comme d'habitude, le plus grand débouché en Allemagne, les expéditions dans ce pays accusant un total de 9,602,621 livres, évaluées à \$638,100, soit une augmentation de 3,118,635 livres, sur les expéditions du premier semestre de l'année 1905. Il y a eu aussi une augmentation dans la quantité expédiée aux Etats-Unis, qui ont reçu cette année 6,125,341 livres, facturées à \$395,362, contre 4,323,119 livres, évaluées à \$350,681, reçues pendant la même période de l'année 1905. D'un autre côté les expéditions en France ont subi une diminution sensible, ce pays n'ayant reçu cette année que 2,475,983 livres, facturées à \$179,301, reçues pendant la même période de l'année 1905.

Les envois de café en Allemagne présentent une augmentation de 356,481 livres. Du chiffre total expédié pendant la période comparative de 1905, ces envois ont passé pendant le premier semestre de 1906 à 1,203,444 livres, évaluées respectivement à \$25,164 et à \$76,945, tandis que les expéditions aux Etats-Unis se montant à 392,070 livres, évaluées à \$34,031, ne font ressortir aucun changement appréciable ni en quantité ni en valeur.

La quantité expédiée en France accuse une certaine diminution. Les expéditions du premier semestre de l'année 1905, se montant à 525,051 livres, évaluées à \$39,792, contre 316,527 livres, évaluées à \$18,344, pendant la même période de l'année 1906. On en a expédié 56,607 livres à Cuba, et le reste des 2,080,870 livres, total des exportations, a été réparti entre tous les autres pays.

Les exportations de tabac accusent une diminution considérable pendant le premier semestre de 1906. Les diminutions dans les exportations se font voir surtout dans la quantité expédiée en Allemagne. Du chiffre de 3,362,684 livres, total des exportations pendant le premier semestre de 1905, elles sont tombées au chiffre de 744,180 livres, total atteint pour la période actuelle, tandis que les expéditions aux Etats-Unis, qui n'atteignaient que le chiffre de 60,000 livres en 1905 ont dépassé ce chiffre de 600,050 livres, soit 1,000 pour cent pour la période en question. Le reste des exportations de tabac, soit 349,174 livres, a été expédié principalement en France.

Les exportations de bananes aux Etats-Unis ont augmenté de 357,000 régimes en 1905 à \$434,500 régimes en 1906.

Les matières pharmaceutiques et tinctoriales envoyées à l'étranger, principalement en Allemagne, ont augmenté en valeur de \$19,216 à \$43,024.

On a expédié en Allemagne des noix de coco évalués à \$3,558 sur une valeur totale de \$3,610, et du copra, facturé pour une valeur de \$444; les peaux de chèvre et des cuirs de bœuf, évalués à \$22,176 et à \$15,099, respectivement, ont été expédiés aux Etats-Unis; l'Allemagne a acheté pour \$26,964 de ces derniers.

On a expédié en Allemagne, aux Etats-Unis et en France 221,335 livres de cire, évaluées à \$51,375.

Les Etats-Unis, l'Angleterre, l'Allemagne et la France ont acheté des bois durs, tels que l'acajou, le lignum-vitæ, etc., pour une valeur totale de \$39,679.

Tableaux présentant la nationalité des navires importateurs et exportateurs ainsi que la valeur des quantités importées et exportées:

Navires importateurs.	Valeurs.	Pour cent.
Américains.....	\$1,135,950	55
Allemands.....	652,078	32
Français.....	146,882	7
Norvégiens.....	42,342	.....
Anglais.....	33,131	.....

Autres nationalités, le reste du total.

Les navires américains ont apporté presque toutes les marchandises expédiées des Etats-Unis, ainsi que les cargaisons en transit, évalués à \$50,470:

Navires exportateurs.	Valeurs.	Pour cent.
Américains.....	\$1,416,652	35
Norvégiens (tous à destination des Etats-Unis).....	1,218,198	30
Allemands.....	855,451	.....
Français.....	240,860	.....
Anglais.....	236,179	.....

*Tonnage.*—La totalité du tonnage des navires étrangers entrés dans les différents ports du pays pour le semestre 1906 a été de 726,511 tonnes, représentant 822 entrées et sorties de navires faisant le commerce du long cours. Le tonnage total des navires faisant le commerce du cabotage pour les différents ports d'entrée s'élève à 60,133 tonnes, représentant 3,335 entrées et sorties.

## ETATS-UNIS.

### COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

#### IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 179 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les Etats-Unis et l'Amérique Latine, extrait de la compilation faite par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère du Commerce et du Travail.



Le rapport a trait au mois de novembre 1906, et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1905. Il donne aussi un tableau des onze mois finissant au mois de novembre 1906, en les comparant avec la période correspondante de l'année précédente. On sait que les chiffres de différents bureaux de douane montrant les importations et les exportations pour un mois quelconque ne sont reçus au Ministère des Finances que le 20 du mois suivant, et qu'il faut un certain temps pour les compiler et les faire imprimer, de sorte que les résultats pour le mois de novembre ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois de janvier.

#### IMPORTATION DE PEAUX DE CHÈVRE.

D'après "Dun's Review," peu de matières premières employées dans l'industrie accusent une croissance aussi rapide dans l'importation que les peaux de chèvre, et peu donnent lieu, en valeur, à un mouvement d'affaires aussi important.

Les cuirs et peaux ont provoqué une importation globale de \$84,000,000 en 1906, contre \$31,000,000 en 1896; quand on déduit de ces chiffres ceux qui concernent les peaux de chèvre, on constate dans l'ensemble que l'augmentation considérable qui s'est produite en dix ans est beaucoup moins rapide proportionnellement que celle des peaux de chèvre.

L'Inde est de beaucoup le pays importateur le plus important des articles dont il s'agit. La valeur des peaux de chèvre importées de cette contrée aux Etats-Unis a passé de moins de \$2,000,000 en 1896 à \$11,000,000 en 1906; c'est l'article qui figure pour le chiffre le plus fort dans les importations américaines de l'Inde, à la seule exception des "sacs de jute et autres articles fabriqués avec des fibres."

La Chine, le Brésil, le Mexique, la Russie, la France et le Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne ont contribué aussi pour \$32,000,000 dans l'importation des peaux de chèvre l'année dernière. Aden fournit également aux Etats-Unis annuellement pour plus d'un million de ces peaux, qui proviennent en partie de l'Arabie, et en partie des régions côtières de l'Est africain.

Le tableau suivant donne la quantité et la valeur des peaux de chèvre importées aux Etats-Unis de 1896 à 1906:

Année.	Livres.	Valeur.	Année.	Livres.	Valeur.
1906.....	111, 079, 391	\$31, 773, 969	1900.....	\$81, 998, 818	\$21, 987, 674
1905.....	97, 803, 571	26, 945, 721	1899.....	69, 728, 945	18, 488, 626
1904.....	86, 338, 547	23, 971, 731	1898.....	64, 923, 487	15, 776, 601
1903.....	85, 114, 070	24, 928, 729	1897.....	49, 868, 020	10, 000, 000
1902.....	88, 038, 516	25, 478, 179	1896.....	46, 747, 029	10, 304, 395
1901.....	73, 745, 596	20, 577, 033			

Le tableau suivant indique les principaux pays importateurs en 1906:

Inde anglaise.....	\$10, 831, 178	République Argentine .....	\$1, 335, 599
Chine .....	3, 231, 930	Russie d'Europe.....	1, 267, 803
Mexique.....	2, 526, 509	Turquie d'Europe .....	778, 171
France .....	2, 040, 076	Autres contrées.....	5, 027, 772
Aden .....	1, 695, 026		
Brésil .....	1, 624, 844	Total .....	41, 773, 909
Grande-Bretagne .....	1, 415, 001		

Ces statistiques sont officielles, étant établies par le Bureau de Statistiques du Ministère du Commerce et du Travail.

### PRODUCTION DE COTON.

Le rapport du Bureau de Recensement fait ressortir que 11,099,001 balles de coton ont été épluchées jusqu'au 13 décembre 1906. D'après ce rapport on estime que la récolte pour l'année 1906 dépassera le chiffre de 12,000,000 de balles.

## HAÏTI.

### MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

La loi sur le tarif des douanes du 4 septembre 1905, publiée dans le BULLETIN MENSUEL d'octobre 1906, vient d'être modifiée de la manière suivante:

#### *Loi du 3 septembre 1906.*

ARTICLE 1<sup>er</sup>. A l'article 27 de la loi du 4 septembre 1905 sur les douanes est ajoutée, comme troisième alinéa, la disposition suivante:

“Les différences qui seront trouvées en plus feront immédiatement l'objet d'un bordereau supplémentaire pour lequel l'État devra requérir les condamnations judiciaires prévues par la répression de la contrebande. L'État ne prendra sûreté provisoire par opposition, caution ou tout autre moyen sur les valeurs, marchandises, propriété de l'exportateur que conformément à tout jugement, nonobstant opposition ou cassation.

“Seront tenus, les agents des lignes des bateaux établies en Haïti, sous peine de retrait de leur licence et sans préjudice de toutes autres peines, de transmettre régulièrement, au fur et à mesure, dans un délai maximum de trois mois, le poids délivré sur lequel le frêt de toute denrée embarquée d'Haïti a été prélevé au port de destination.”

ART. 2. La présente loi, qui abroge toutes lois ou dispositions de loi qui lui sont contraires, sera publiée et exécutée à la diligence du Secrétaire d'État des Finances et du Commerce.

*Loi du 6 septembre 1906 établissant un tarif minimum et un tarif maximum.*

ARTICLE 1<sup>er</sup>. Le tarif des droits d'importation annexé à la loi du 4 septembre 1905 régissant les douanes de la République, avec les droits de wharfage, de pesage, de visa consulaire, de tonnage, de vigie, de pilotage à l'entrée, de visite sanitaire, les surtaxes de 50, 33½ pour cent monnaie nationale et 25 pour cent or sur ces taxes et surtaxes réunies ou tel qu'il pourra être modifié par des lois postérieures, est le tarif minimum.

ART. 2. Il est établi un tarif maximum, constitué par le tarif actuel ou tel qu'il pourra être modifié par des lois postérieures, augmenté de 50 pour cent à prélever sur la totalité de ces taxes et surtaxes.

ART. 3. Le tarif maximum ne sera pas prélevé sur le droit de statistique applicable aux espèces monnayées.

ART. 4. Le Gouvernement est autorisé à appliquer le tarif maximum, par arrêté, aux pays qui frapperaient nos denrées et produits de taxes de rigueur. Il est également autorisé à rapporter les arrêtés qu'il aura pris quand auront cessé les causes qui l'avaient déterminé à les prendre.

ART. 5. La présente loi, qui abroge toutes lois ou dispositions de loi qui lui sont contraires, sera exécutée à la diligence du Secrétaire d'État des Finances et du Commerce.

*Arrêté du 21 septembre 1906 rétablissant les anciennes taxes applicables à l'importation du savon.*

ARTICLE 1<sup>er</sup>. Sont rétablies sur le savon, à partir du 1<sup>er</sup> novembre prochain, les anciennes taxes telles qu'elles avaient été prélevées sur cet article antérieurement à la loi du 21 août 1906.

ART. 2. Le produit de ces taxes est exclusivement affecté au service courant. Il fera l'objet d'un bordereau spécial.

ART. 3. Le présent arrêté sera exécuté à la diligence du Secrétaire d'État des Finances et du Commerce.

## MEXIQUE.

### IMPORTATIONS DE BÉTAIL DE RACE.

L' "American Investor" fait savoir que depuis la suppression du droit sur le bétail importé des Etats-Unis il y a eu de grandes expéditions de vaches à lait et de bestiaux pour la boucherie.

La plus grande partie du bétail importé de Texas et de points plus au nord sont des animaux de race. Dernièrement on a expédié de belles vaches à lait d'Illinois, de Kentucky et d'autres Etats renommés

pour le bétail. Ces animaux sont à destination de Mexico et des environs pour les laiteries qui s'établissent dans cette partie du pays. Les animaux de race viennent principalement des Etats-Unis du Nord et le bétail destiné aux "ranches" est expédié en grande partie de Texas, d'Arizona et d'autres Etats sud-ouest.

Si les importations continuent comme à présent, le Mexique sera bientôt pourvu de bestiaux de race pouvant servir aussi bien pour l'élevage que pour les laiteries.

#### LES DROITS D'IMPORTATION PAR LE PORT DE MAZATLAN.

Le "*Diario Oficial*" publie le décret suivant en date du 20 octobre:

"ARTICLE 1<sup>er</sup>. A partir du 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1907, et jusqu'à nouvel ordre, les marchandises importées par la douane de Mazatlan paieront, en faveur de la municipalité, un 2 pour cent sur les droits d'importation qu'ils devraient acquitter, conformément aux lois en vigueur. En conséquence, le 1½ pour cent, établi par les décrets des 26 octobre 1893 et 4 juin 1896, est augmenté jusqu'à la limite précitée.

"ART. 2. Le produit du 2 pour cent auquel se réfère l'article antérieur sera remis mensuellement, et de la façon que le Ministère des Finances l'ordonnera, à la Banque Centrale Mexicaine, aux fins prévues dans le contrat conclu le 13 octobre courant, entre le Ministère des Finances, le représentant du Gouvernement de Sinaloa et la Banque Centrale Mexicaine."

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## NICARAGUA.

### INDUSTRIES MINIÈRES.

M. ARTHUR O. WALLACE, Vice-Consul des Etats-Unis à Managua, transmet au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères les renseignements suivants au sujet de l'industrie minière du Nicaragua:

Il y a eu une activité remarquable dans les industries minières, ainsi qu'on peut le voir par les grandes importations de machines minières, par la reprise des travaux d'exploitation des mines abandonnées et par la découverte et l'exploitation de nouvelles mines.

On peut dire avec raison que les recettes de cette industrie deviendront en peu d'années l'une des principales sources de richesses du pays en général et du Gouvernement en particulier, dépassant peut-être même en valeur l'agriculture dont les recettes ont un peu diminué depuis quelques années.

## PARAGUAY.

## RAPPORT DU CHEMIN DE FER CENTRAL.

Le rapport du Chemin de Fer Central du Paraguay pour l'année finissant le 1<sup>er</sup> mai 1906 fait ressortir des recettes s'élevant à \$275,000 en or, soit une augmentation de \$66,000 sur l'année précédente. Les dépenses d'exploitation ont été de \$162,000, soit une augmentation de \$29,000, ce qui laisse un surplus de recettes s'élevant à \$113,000 or.

## URUGUAY.

## IMPORTATION DU BÉTAIL.

Les trois décrets suivants, publiés au "Diario Oficial" du 28 octobre 1906, concernent le bétail importé en Uruguay:

## "I.

"ARTICLE 1. Est réduit à un an le délai de 10 ans qui, suivant l'article 4 sections C. D. E. F. du décret du 29 janvier 1903, doit être indiqué dans les certificats établissant qu'il n'existe pas de peste bovine dans le pays d'origine du bétail importé.

"A l'avenir ce délai d'un an sera celui que nos autorités devront exiger dans les certificats provenant de pays 'non prohibés.'

## "II.

ARTICLE 1<sup>er</sup>. Dès le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1907, tout importateur de reproducteurs soumis à la visite sanitaire devra présenter immédiatement à l'inspection vétérinaire le pedigree (certificat de naissance, inscription du registre correspondant) des animaux qu'il annonce l'intention d'introduire dans le pays, et ce document sera inscrit dans un registre spécial tenu par ce bureau, qui contiendra les indications suivantes:

"(a) Le nombre d'entrée de l'animal;

"(b) Le nombre que porte son pedigree;

"(c) La race;

"(d) Le nom;

"(e) Le sexe;

"(f) Ses signes et marques;

"(g) Pays et lieu d'origine;

"(h) Date de la naissance.

"Les renseignements omis, illisibles ou douteux seront fournis ou expliqués par l'importateur ou son représentant sur le pedigree lui-même et sous signature.

“ART. 2. Une fois que les animaux auront été soumis aux mesures prophylactiques à prendre dans chaque cas, l'inspection vétérinaire rendra les pedigrees enregistrés marqués d'un timbre portant la mention: Admis, réembarqué, abattu avec la date de la décision et le nombre d'entrée de l'animal.

“ART. 3. Aux effets de l'inscription au registre généalogique, dont l'Association Rurale de l'Uruguay a charge, celle-ci acceptera seulement comme valables à partir du 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1907, les pedigrees des animaux importés qui auront été portés sur le registre de l'inspection générale vétérinaire, avec la mention ‘admis.’

### “ III.

“ARTICLE 1. Ayant été constaté par le bulletin d'autorisation de débarquement des animaux sur pied (article 2) du décret du 20 juillet 1906, que ceux-ci doivent entrer au lazaret, la douane exercera sur eux la vigilance la plus étroite pendant que s'effectueront les opérations dans le port en ne permettant pas leur sortie de leur point de débarquement sans l'autorisation préalable d'un délégué de l'inspection vétérinaire, qui prendra charge des animaux en remettant au bureau de la police de la douane (resguardo) un reçu à souche comme justification de la réception.

“ART. 2. Lorsque le vétérinaire autorisera le déplacement d'un groupe d'animaux venant en transit, la douane en effectuera la surveillance jusqu'au moment du départ du bâtiment qui doit le recevoir.

“ART. 3. En cas de réembarquement des animaux (art. 5 et 6 du décret du 29 janvier 1903, art. 5 du décret du 22 juillet 1905) l'inspection vétérinaire surveillera leur transport jusqu'au point d'embarquement, où ils resteront sous la surveillance de la douane, qui sera chargée de les garder jusqu'au moment du départ du bâtiment transporteur. Le service de la police de la douane donnera reçu au service de l'inspection vétérinaire des animaux à réembarquer.

“ART. 4. Pour se rendre à bord, le vétérinaire tâchera de se servir tout d'abord des embarcations que lui fourniraient les agences des vapeurs. Ne pouvant les avoir à temps, il les réclamera au commandant général de la marine ou au service de la police de la douane; ces services devront les lui fournir sans délai, sauf en cas d'empêchement, et seront tenus de les garder à sa disposition pendant toute la durée de sa visite afin qu'il puisse revenir à terre, sa visite une fois terminée.

“C'est seulement dans le cas où le vétérinaire de service ne pourrait avoir les moyens de transport indiqués ci-dessus que l'importateur ou l'intéressé devront les lui fournir.”

## MOUVEMENT DU CAFÉ.

Les statistiques suivantes sur le commerce de café sont extraites du "Tea and Coffee Trade Journal" et ont été compilées d'après les chiffres reçus par la Bourse de Café de New York.

*Voici au 1<sup>er</sup> décembre 1906 la quantité disponible dans le monde entier.*

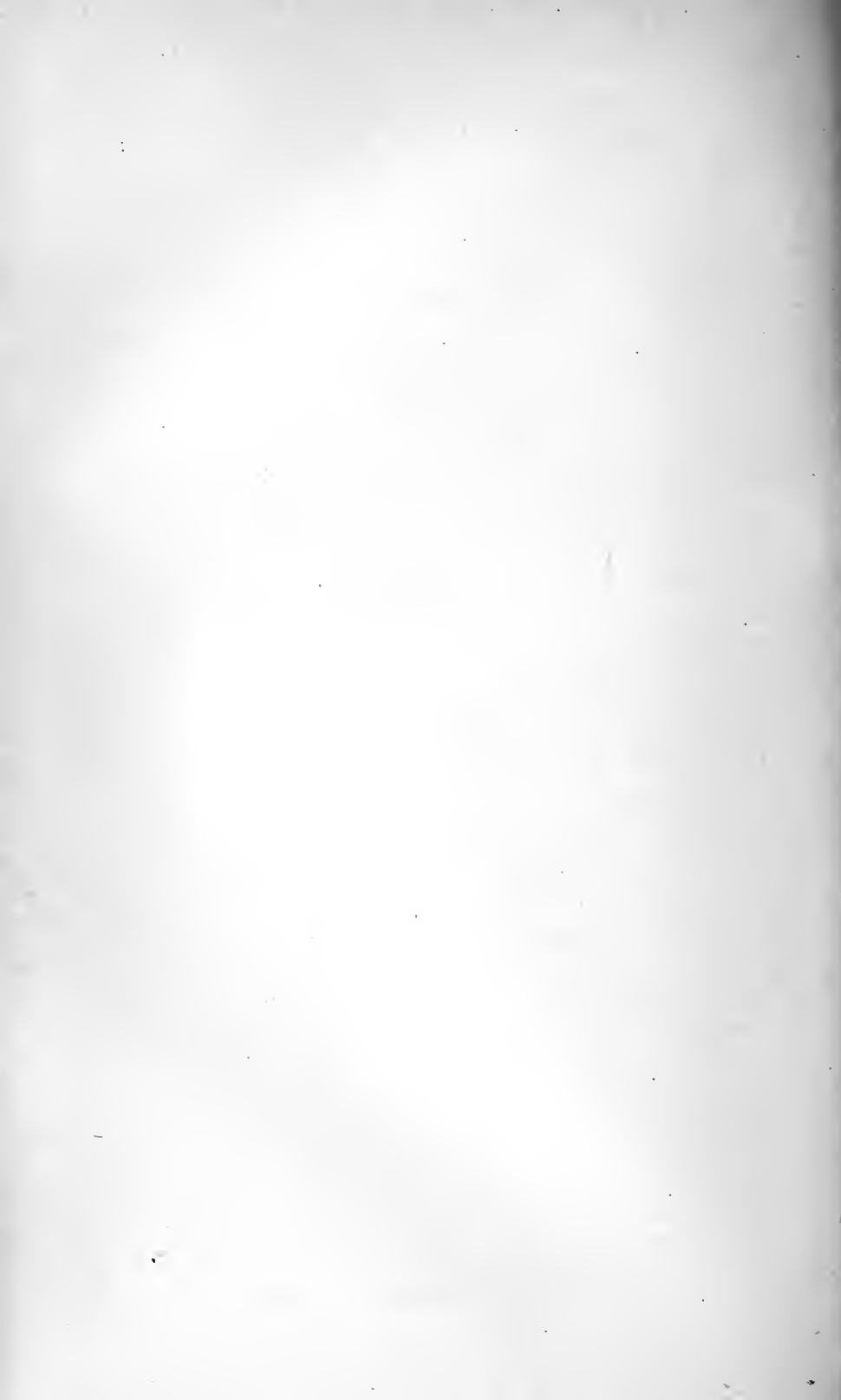
	Sacs.
Europe (toutes sortes) .....	5,000,451
Rio .....	492,000
Santos .....	1,762,000
Bahia .....	68,000
Etats-Unis (toutes sortes) .....	3,422,385
<b>Total.</b> .....	<b>10,744,836</b>
Sur mer à destination des Etats-Unis provenant du Brésil .....	891,000
Sur mer à destination des Etats-Unis provenant de l'Europe .....	
Sur mer à destination de l'Europe provenant de Java et de l'Orient .....	3,000
Sur mer à destination de l'Europe provenant de Java et de l'Orient .....	55,000
Sur mer à destination de l'Europe provenant du Brésil .....	1,800,000
Sur mer à destination de l'Europe provenant des Etats-Unis .....	4,000
Expéditions:	
Rio .....	59,000
Santos .....	252,000
<b>Total.</b> .....	<b>13,808,836</b>
Contre le 1 <sup>er</sup> novembre .....	13,165,786
Contre le 1 <sup>er</sup> décembre 1905 .....	13,090,349

*Quantité de café disponible dans les principaux ports de l'Europe.*

Mois.	1906-7.	1905-6.	1904-5.
	<i>Sacs.</i>	<i>Sacs.</i>	<i>Sacs.</i>
Juillet .....	4,840,577	5,740,123	7,550,793
Août .....	4,585,459	5,436,884	7,368,965
Septembre .....	4,346,952	5,225,829	7,067,798
Octobre .....	4,420,773	5,110,460	6,837,106
Novembre .....	4,556,769	4,989,104	6,661,166
Décembre .....	5,000,451	5,140,725	6,476,275
Janvier .....		5,321,039	6,446,082
Février .....		5,380,155	6,277,043
Mars .....		5,217,313	6,188,993
Avril .....		5,108,473	6,154,332
Mai .....		5,091,826	6,092,203
Juin .....		5,099,028	5,987,791

*Quantité disponible dans le monde entier au 1<sup>er</sup> de chaque mois.*

Mois.	1906-7.	1905-6.	1904-5.
	<i>Livres.</i>	<i>Livres.</i>	<i>Livres.</i>
Juillet .....	9,366,562	11,465,641	12,361,458
Août .....	9,948,653	11,265,510	12,580,148
Septembre .....	10,756,653	12,102,496	13,492,492
Octobre .....	12,153,621	12,624,693	14,266,596
Novembre .....	13,165,786	13,006,841	14,350,920
Décembre .....	13,808,836	13,090,349	14,086,739
Janvier .....		12,647,595	13,916,390
Février .....		11,931,631	13,612,725
Mars .....		11,324,581	13,271,746
Avril .....		10,747,916	12,967,170
Mai .....		10,356,157	12,297,490
Juin .....		10,171,979	11,682,586









HIS EXCELLENCY ENRIQUE C. CREEL, AMBASSADOR OF MEXICO TO THE UNITED STATES.

# MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

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International Union of American Republics.

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## RECEPTION OF SEÑOR DON ENRIQUE C. CREEL, AS MEXICAN AMBASSADOR TO THE UNITED STATES.

Señor Don ENRIQUE C. CREEL, Mexican Ambassador to the United States, presented his credentials to President Roosevelt on February 2, 1907. He was accompanied by Secretary Root and was attended by the Secretary and other attachés of the Embassy. Felicitous speeches were exchanged between the President and the Ambassador, the latter speaking as follows:

“Mr. President, I have the honor of handing to Your Excellency the autograph letter which accredits me as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Government of the Mexican Republic, near Your Excellency, and the letter of recall of my predecessor, the Hon. JOAQUIN D. CASASUS, who, by reason of his ill health, was obliged to resign his mission.

“My Government could not have granted me any other commission as satisfactory and agreeable to me as that of its representative near the Government of the United States of America, instructing me at the same time to endeavor to strengthen the already close ties existing between two countries which, besides being neighbors, possess identical political institutions, large common interests, and numerous peculiarities of character and education.

“A native of the frontier State of Chihuahua, where I have lived since my childhood, and having lately been in charge of its government, I can easily appreciate the numerous qualifications of the people of the

United States of America, with whom, for reasons clearly to be explained, my own people have been in touch and have friendly feelings which are growing all the time with more vitality.

"I have known for a long time your wonderful development, your great resources as a nation, your honorable political policy, your noble and fruitful initiative, and all the gifts which give your people such a worthy and high standing. My country, under the protection of peace and under the influence of credit, has moved during the last thirty years over a path of radical and increasing development, and wishes very sincerely the friendship of her important neighboring country; a friendship which she knows will bring her great benefits.

"To attain such a success I will use every effort within my power, as by so doing I will satisfy the impulse of my old love for the great people under your wise government, and I will also, I am sure, convey the feelings of my country and especially those of my president, as both wish with keen interest to give more life and strength to the cordial relations cultivated with your country and her representatives.

"In behalf of my Government, in the name of the Mexican people and in my own, I present to Your Excellency our best wishes for your personal happiness and for the growing prosperity of the people of the United States of America."

President Roosevelt made the following reply:

"Mr. Ambassador, it affords me sincere gratification to welcome you as the honored representative of a country to which we are bound by many and strong ties of friendship and neighborhood, and to receive from your hands the letter of credence you present as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Government of the Mexican Republic.

"In choosing you as its intimate agent in this capital I feel that your Government has borne in mind no less earnestly than we ourselves constantly consider the singularly close interests which should naturally exist between countries in actual touch with each other across the broad expanse of the continent from sea to sea, and which have developed and grown stronger year by year, through similarity of institutions, identity of aims, and mutually beneficial interchanges. Your long experience of these conditions and the administrative part you have played in contributing to their enlargement has not only enabled you to know our people, but has led them to know you and to appreciate the apt qualities you bring to the fulfillment of the congenial work of still further strengthening the bonds of good-fellowship in the high office to which you are now called. In all that may tend to the realization of that most desirable end you may rest assured of the hearty cooperation of this Government, even as the Mexican people may confidently count upon the friendliness and esteem of the American people, who cordially wish for the constant advance of

Mexico in the paths of peace, material prosperity, and enduring welfare.

"Accepting the letter you present recalling your predecessor, Señor CASASUS, I take occasion to express high personal regard for him as a man and esteem for his eminent qualities of statesmanship. While regretting his retirement and sympathizing with him because of the ill health which has constrained him to this step, I bespeak for you, Mr. Ambassador, an equally cordial place in our regards and equal success in sharing the confidence and gaining the good will of all with whom your mission brings you into association.

"In conclusion, Mr. Ambassador, I beg you to convey to the President of the Mexican Republic the wishes I am glad to express, for myself as well as on behalf of this Government and people, for his personal well-being and for the happiness and good fortune of his country and his countrymen."

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## NEW BUILDING FOR THE BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

The Governing Board of the Bureau of the American Republics at a special meeting held on January 30, 1907, in reply to the letter dated January 1, 1907, from Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, announcing a donation of \$750,000 for the erection of a new building for the use of the Bureau, unanimously passed the following resolutions by acclamation:

"*Resolved*, That the letter of Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE to the Chairman of the Board, dated January 1, 1907, be received and filed and spread upon the minutes of the Board.

"*Resolved*, That the Governing Board of the Bureau of the American Republics express to Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE its acceptance and grateful appreciation of his generous and public-spirited engagement to supply the funds for the proposed new building for the Union of American Republics. The Board shares with Mr. CARNEGIE the hope that the institution whose work will thus be promoted may further the cause of peace and justice among nations and the sincere and helpful friendship of all the American Republics for each other.

"*Resolved*, That the Chairman of the Board communicate a copy of the foregoing resolutions to Mr. CARNEGIE;" and

"I. That the letter of the Honorable the Secretary of State, Mr. ELIHU ROOT, addressed to Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE; the answer of this distinguished philanthropist, and the resolution of the Governing Board accepting his splendid gift be kept on file with the important documents of the Bureau; and

"II. That the text of these letters and the resolutions thereon be artistically engrossed, under the title of 'CARNEGIE'S Gift to the

International Bureau of the American Republics,' and properly framed, to form a part of the exhibits of the Bureau at the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition."

The first resolution was introduced by the Hon. ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of State and Chairman of the Board, and the second by Señor DON LUIS FELIPE CARBO, Minister of Ecuador.

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## THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTELLECTUAL AND EDUCATIONAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE COUNTRIES OF AMERICA.

At a special meeting of the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics, held on January 30, 1907, Mr. JOHN BARRETT, Director of the Bureau, announced that, in accordance with the new and enlarged programme of the Bureau to develop closer relations with Latin America on the intellectual and educational, as well as the commercial and material side, and by the authority of Dr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, of Columbia University, New York City, Dr. WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, Professor of History in Columbia University, whose special interests and studies lie in Spanish and Spanish-American history, will make a trip as a representative of Columbia University to the leading South American commercial and political capitals during the summer of 1907. The object of Doctor SHEPHERD's trip will be to cultivate personal relations with the leading statesmen, men of letters, and men of affairs in South America, and to carry to them knowledge of the educational resources and opportunities of American colleges and universities, with a view of bringing about closer relationship between the Latin-American Republics and the United States. While absent, Doctor SHEPHERD will also collect material for the course of lectures on South America, which he is to deliver in Cooper Union, New York City, during the spring of 1908 as the Hewitt Lecturer of Columbia University.

The Director of the Bureau is in correspondence with Latin-American officials and universities to perfect the arrangements for Doctor SHEPHERD's visit. It is hoped that Doctor SHEPHERD's visit will reciprocally result in the sending of South American men of letters to the United States.

Dr. SHEPHERD was born in Charleston, South Carolina, June 12, 1871, and was graduated from Columbia University in 1893. He held a university fellowship in American history at Columbia from graduation until 1895. He has given instruction in history at the university since 1896, in which year he received the degree of doctor of philosophy. At the present time he conducts courses on the history of Latin

America and of those portions of the United States which were formerly under Spanish rule. He has also given a number of public lectures on the history and institutions of Spanish America. Doctor SHEPHERD spent one year in 1902 and 1903 in Spain searching the archives for documents relating to Spanish America and the United States. He published in 1904, in the Annual Report of the American Historical Association, an article entitled "The Spanish archives and their importance for the history of the United States." In the following summer he was sent by the Carnegie Institution, of Washington, to gather data for a guide to the materials in the Spanish archives which concern the United States.

Doctor SHEPHERD has published numerous articles dealing with the history of Spain in America and has edited an historical atlas, soon to be published, which will give to English-speaking students a more adequate conception of the historical geography of Latin America than has ever before appeared in a work of this kind.

He is a member of the Hispanic Society of America and is American correspondent for the historical section of *Cultura Española*. He has served since their foundation as judge for the JOHN BARRETT prizes on the relations of Latin America and the United States.

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## DR. JOSÉ IGNACIO RODRIGUEZ.

In the death of Dr. JOSÉ IGNACIO RODRIGUEZ, Librarian and Chief Translator of the International Bureau of the American Republics, this institution has sustained a great loss, and Latin America mourns one of its most accomplished men of letters whose modesty was equal to his exceptional qualifications. Doctor RODRIGUEZ was born in Havana in 1831, and resided there until 1869, when, on account of his convictions and untiring work in favor of the freedom of the Cuban slaves, he was compelled to leave for the United States, where he afterwards permanently lived. In Cuba, Doctor RODRIGUEZ was the recipient of many honors and degrees from colleges and universities, and filled important offices in a judicial capacity. Upon his arrival in the United States he studied law under Caleb Cushing, being admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia and the United States Supreme Court. As an international lawyer his work was always highly appreciated by the Latin-American diplomatic corps.

Doctor RODRIGUEZ was Secretary to the First International American Conference, which created the Bureau, from February, 1890, to the end of the Conference; Chief Translator and head of Spanish Department of the Bureau until 1897; Secretary of the International

American Monetary Commission, 1891; went to Paris with the American Peace Commission as private confidential adviser in matters of Spanish law, September to December, 1898, and was Chief Translator and Librarian of the Columbus Memorial Library of the International Bureau of the American Republics until his death. He was the author of several important works on Cuba and also contributor to numerous American-Cuban papers. Doctor RODRIGUEZ died on February 1, 1907, and upon his death the following resolutions were adopted by the Governing Board of the International Bureau of the American Republics:

*“Resolutions regarding the death of Dr. José Ignacio Rodríguez, Librarian and Chief Translator of the International Bureau of the American Republics.”*

“Whereas the International Bureau of the American Republics has been deprived by death of the services of Dr. JOSÉ IGNACIO RODRIGUEZ, Librarian and Chief Translator, and

“Whereas Doctor RODRIGUEZ performed distinguished work in the Bureau, covering the whole period since its establishment; be it

*“Resolved,* That the Governing Board of the Bureau bears with profound regret the news of Doctor RODRIGUEZ’s demise, and extends its sincere sympathy to his widow and family in the irreparable loss they have sustained, and directs that copies of these resolutions be respectively spread on the minutes of the Governing Board and forwarded to the family of the deceased.”

## TER-CENTENARY OF ENGLISH SETTLEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following extract from the address of Señor NICOLAS VELOZ-GORTICOA, Special Commissioner of the Jamestown Exposition to Latin America, delivered in Washington January 15, 1907, before the National Convention for the Extension of the Foreign Commerce of the United States, on the effect of the Jamestown Exposition, is given:

“For the purpose of celebrating the ter-centenary of the establishment of the first permanent English colony in the northern half of the Western Hemisphere, there will be held the Jamestown International Exposition from April 26 to November 30 of the present year.

“All the Governments of the world have been invited by President ROOSEVELT, through the Department of State, to commemorate this great historical event by sending officers and vessels of their navies



and representations of their armies to participate in the greatest peaceful gathering of this kind that has ever been recorded in the history of the universe.

“This invitation has been accepted by practically all the nations of both hemispheres, and in conjunction and accord with this friendly meeting there will be held a great international, historical, commercial, and industrial exhibition.

“A special invitation was extended by the Exposition Management to the Governments and peoples of Latin America to exhibit their great natural wealth and manufactured products.

“Of the twenty Latin-American Republics fifteen will be represented either by delegations from their armies and navies or by creditable displays of their natural resources, suitably housed either in special buildings they will erect for this purpose in a certain portion of the exposition grounds or in separate booths in a convenient section that has been set apart to this effect in one of the exposition buildings.

“In the same manner as former expositions have stimulated the trade relations of the United States with foreign countries, the Jamestown Exposition—where all the agricultural, commercial, and industrial products of the United States will be conveniently displayed by practically all the States of the Federal Union—will serve as an object lesson not only to the foreign delegates of the better cultured classes who will attend the naval and military celebration, but to all other alien visitors, all of whom will surely describe to their fellow-countrymen on their return to their respective homes the wonderful progress they have seen exhibited at Jamestown of the agricultural and other American commercial commodities and the trade possibilities resulting therefrom.

“The Jamestown Exposition has the additional advantage over all former American world’s fairs in the fact that within a given radius it can be more conveniently reached by a much larger number of millions of people, both from the United States and from abroad.

“All these attendant conditions will undoubtedly be conducive to considerable expansion of the domestic and foreign commerce of the United States, and will produce the most profitable effect on the latter commerce.

“On the other hand, Latin America will be represented at Jamestown by a much larger number of countries than has ever taken part in any previous American world’s fair, and the fact of the ready response of said countries to the efforts of the Jamestown Exposition to secure their attendance has been most gratifying to the management, as it was only commenced three months ago and the participation of practically all is already an accomplished fact.”

The Director of the Bureau of the American Republics has appointed Mr. F. J. YANES, Secretary of the Bureau, as the representative of

the Bureau on the United States Government Board of the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition. This appointment was approved by the Governing Board of the Bureau at a special meeting of the Board held on January 30, 1907. Mr. YANES, in connection with Mr. CARLTON Fox, will prepare the exhibit of the Bureau at the Exposition.

## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

### FOREIGN TRADE, FIRST NINE MONTHS, 1906.

The figures covering the foreign trade of the Argentine Republic for the nine months—January to September, 1906—show a balance of trade in favor of the Republic to the amount of \$27,315,747 gold. An excess of gold and silver imports over exports is reported to the extent of \$17,901,475.

Total imports for the period in reference figured for \$197,315,514 gold; \$136,585,756 being for dutiable merchandise and \$58,729,758, free of duty. Imports of precious metals were valued at \$17,985,128. While imports in general for the first nine months of 1906 show an increase of \$41,664,054, as compared with the corresponding period of 1905, imports of gold and silver show a decrease of \$8,419,625.

Exports in general show a total valuation of \$224,631,261 gold in the nine months of 1906, as compared with \$247,039,158 during the same period of the preceding year, a decline of \$22,478,872 being thus noted. Of the merchandise shipped abroad, \$224,550,286 were free of duty and \$80,975 dutiable. Exports of gold and silver were valued at \$83,653, being \$662,261 less than last year. The countries of origin for the imports were, with their respective quotas:

Great Britain, \$69,160,935; Germany, \$28,513,581; United States, \$27,196,249; France, \$20,664,625; Italy, \$18,586,772; Belgium, \$9,209,785; Spain, \$5,549,405; Brazil, 4,875,872; Holland, \$1,189,677; Uruguay, \$1,353,770; Paraguay, \$898,825; Cuba, \$520,129; Chile, \$446,365, and Bolivia, \$94,595.

Comparing these figures with those of 1905, an increase is shown in the following countries: Great Britain, \$17,241,263; Germany, \$6,359,459; United States, \$5,401,664; France, \$368,370; Italy, \$2,222,210; Belgium, \$2,217,496; Spain, \$1,170,426; Uruguay, \$656,225; Brazil, \$643,262; Holland, \$435,780; Cuba, \$111,689, and a decrease in the following: Chile, \$19,368; Bolivia, \$7,615; Africa, \$6,589, and Paraguay, \$6,882.

The destination of exports was as follows: Great Britain, \$31,260,840; Germany, \$29,183,935; France, \$24,639,892; Belgium, \$19,610,516; United States, \$10,329,253; Brazil, \$8,790,003; Italy, \$4,810,475;

Uruguay, \$3,816,882; Africa, \$3,283,821; Holland, \$2,037,114; Spain, \$1,861,187; Chile, \$1,115,693; Bolivia, \$297,777; Cuba, \$199,310, and Paraguay, \$134,848.

The increase over the exports of the first nine months of 1905 was as follows: Belgium, \$3,337,469; Germany, \$2,608,081; Italy, \$455,670; Spain, \$185,202, and Chile, \$71,764, while the following countries show a decrease: Great Britain, \$2,696,207; Uruguay, \$2,088,691; France, \$1,156,812; Africa, \$969,605; Holland, \$689,550; Brazil, \$414,778; Bolivia, \$184,651; Cuba, \$125,235; United States, \$114,254; Paraguay, \$114,211.

#### TRADE WITH BRAZIL.

Statistics showing the intertrade relations between the Argentine Republic and Brazil indicate an enormous preponderance in favor of Argentine exports. For the first nine months of 1906, Brazil received Argentine products valued at \$8,790,003 gold, as against \$4,875,872 gold, the value of Brazilian shipments to that Republic.

For the preceding five years, although the reciprocal trade between the two countries follows an ascending scale, the difference is always in favor of the Argentine Republic, as is demonstrated by the following figures:

	1901. .	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Argentine exports to Brazil.....	\$6,185,507	\$9,702,488	\$8,368,742	\$8,545,127	\$10,427,012
Brazilian exports to the Argentine Republic.....	3,741,877	4,386,047	4,583,645	5,350,976	6,032,973

National statistics do not show what proportion of coffee is imported by the Republic from Brazil, but the total imports for the first nine months of the year 1906 aggregated 6,683,240 kilograms, presumably in the greater part from that country. The other principal articles of import from Brazil are tobacco and herba mate. Statistics show that from January to September, 1906, tobacco was imported by the Argentine Republic to the extent of 2,998,000 kilograms, of which 471,322 were from Habana, 562,614 from Paraguay, and 1,964,123 kilograms from "other countries," the bulk being undoubtedly of Brazilian origin. As regards herba mate, the quantity imported from Brazil in the months in reference amounted to 29,424,786 kilograms, an increase as compared with the corresponding months of 1905 of 6,158,272 kilograms. The quantities from Paraguay were: 2,388,272 kilograms of "canchada," a diminution of 329,886 kilograms, and 292,470 kilograms of the elaborated article, an increase of 202,130 kilograms.

Argentine shipments to Brazil consist chiefly of wheat, flour, and jerked beef.

**COLLECTION OF CROP STATISTICS.**

The Argentine Government, with the purpose of collecting data concerning the crop returns for the year 1906-7, has issued a circular to the assessment offices of each province, directing that all licensed owners of thrashing and reaping machines be furnished with blank forms on which the agricultural statistics of the respective properties shall be entered and forwarded to the central office. Unlicensed owners of agricultural machines are required to forward to the assessor's office certified statements as to the number and make of their machines. All the information thus collected is to be sent to the Statistical Division of the Department of Agriculture of the Republic.

**NATIONAL RAILWAY REVENUES.**

The Minister of Public Works of the Argentine Republic has prepared a report on the revenue of the national railways for 1905 and 1906 (approximate), the results being as follows: Andine, 1905, \$1,848,062; 1906, \$2,460,000; increase, 33.1 per cent; *Argentino del Norte*, 1905, \$684,801; 1906, \$970,000; increase, 49.6 per cent; Central Northern, 1905, \$4,388,419; 1906, \$6,070,000; increase, 38.3 per cent. The totals for 1905 are thus shown to have aggregated \$6,844,820 national currency, as compared with \$9,500,000 in 1906, an increase in the latter period of 38 per cent. The calculated revenue for 1907 is based on a 15 per cent increase over the returns for 1906.

**CUSTOMS RECEIPTS AT BUENOS AYRES, NOVEMBER AND FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF 1906.**

According to latest statistics published in the "*Boletín Oficial*" of the Argentine Republic, the customs receipts at the port of Buenos Ayres for the month of November, 1906, amounted to 8,575,544.55 *pesos* national currency and 242,979 *pesos* gold. The receipts for the same month of 1905 amounted to 7,626,514 *pesos*, national currency and 379,017.50 *pesos* gold.

During the first eleven months of 1906, the total collection was 103,367,423.38 *pesos* national currency and 3,073,526 *pesos* gold, as compared with 87,119,873.23 *pesos* national currency and 3,836,290.78 *pesos* gold in the same period of 1905.

**IMMIGRATION DURING NOVEMBER AND FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF 1906.**

The Immigration Division of the Department of Agriculture of the Argentine Republic has recently published the following figures relating to immigration during the month of November and first eleven months of 1906:

Passengers from foreign countries .....	2, 092
Passengers from Montevideo .....	3, 613
Immigrants from foreign countries .....	42, 784
Immigrants from Montevideo .....	4, 272
Total.....	52, 761

From January 1, 1906, to November 30, 1906, 209,767 immigrants entered the port of Buenos Ayres. It is expected that the total for 1906 will amount to nearly 250,000 immigrants.

### RAILWAY MILEAGE AND GAUGE.

The following table shows the gauge and the miles of roadbed in operation of the various railways of the Argentine Republic:

Railway.	Gauge.	Miles in operation.	
		1905.	1906.
	<i>Ft. in.</i>		
Argentine Great Western.....	5 6.	464	464
Argentine Northeastern.....	4 8½	411	411
Argentino del Norte.....	3 3.37	563	673
Buenos Aires Great Southern.....	5 6.	2, 481	2, 543
Buenos Aires and Pacific.....	5 6.	1, 065	1, 166
Buenos Aires Western.....	5 6.	966	1, 060
Buenos Aires Rosario.....	5 6.	2, 347	2, 361
Central Córdoba (eastern section).....	3 3.37	128	128
Central Córdoba (northern section).....	3 3.37	549	549
Central Northern.....	3 3.37	773	862
Central Northern (Chaco Branch).....	3 3.37	200	200
Córdoba Northwestern.....	3 3.37	95	95
Córdoba and Rosario.....	3 3.37	180	180
East Argentine.....	4 8½	99	99
Entre Ríos Railways.....	4 8½	472	501
National Andine.....	5 6.	300	300
Northwest Argentine.....	3 3.37	94	94
Province of Santa Fé.....	3 3.37	891	891
Total.....		12, 078	12, 577

### RAILWAY CONSOLIDATION.

The Argentine Congress has authorized the Executive of the Republic to approve the consolidation of the East Argentine and the Argentine Northeastern railroads, the new company thus constituted to be known under the name of "Argentine Northeastern Railroad" (*Ferrocarril Nord-este Argentino*).

At present both railroads, including their branch lines, run from the city of Concordia to Santo Tomé and Corrientes, with the point of bifurcation about 9 kilometers northwest of the city of Monte Caseros, in the Province of Corrientes.

The present capital of the consolidated companies is based upon the value per kilometer as fixed in the respective contracts, in the following manner: East Argentine, 160,318 kilometers and 50 centimeters, at the rate of \$31,317.69 gold per kilometer, equal to \$5,020,305.08 gold; Argentine Northeastern, 662,731 kilometers and 85 centimeters, at the rate of \$30,500 gold per kilometer, equal to \$20,213,321.42 gold.

**BUDGET OF BUENOS AYRES FOR 1907.**

The budget of the city of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, for 1907 was submitted to the municipal commission in the early part of December, 1906. The total amount of expenditure is fixed at 18,341,926.67 *pesos*, distributed as follows: Personnel, 6,807,080 *pesos*; general expenditures, 6,805,000 *pesos*; subventions, 1,345,800 *pesos*; amortization of the loan, 2,932,307.10 *pesos*; extraordinary appropriation, 451,649.57 *pesos*.

The revenues are estimated at 19,662,600 *pesos*, the surplus over expenditures being, therefore, 1,320,673.33 *pesos*, which will be applied to the appropriation for the municipal commission and other expenditures which it may provide for by special ordinances.

**CENSUS OF ROSARIO.**

A census of the city of Rosario, taken on October 19, 1906, showed the population to be 150,686. The census of 1895 showed 91,669, an increase of 59,017, or 64 per cent in eleven years being thus noted.

**CENSUS OF BAHÍA BLANCA.**

The municipal census for 1906 taken by the city of Bahía Blanca shows a population of 37,755. The national census, taken in 1901, gave only 14,238 inhabitants.

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**BOLIVIA.****COMMERCIAL MOVEMENT OF VARIOUS CUSTOM-HOUSES, 1906.**

The following figures, taken from official statistics recently received from Bolivia, refer to the commercial movement of various custom-houses of the Republic in the periods of 1906 as stated in the following paragraphs:

Oruro custom-house: From January, 1906, to September, 1906, there were imported through this custom-house merchandise of a total weight of 5,573,917 kilograms, from the following countries: Germany, 1,722,294 kilograms; United States, 1,113,960 kilograms; England, 1,087,873 kilograms; Peru, 871,462 kilograms; Chile, 211,360 kilograms; Belgium, 160,836 kilograms; Italy, 114,769 kilograms; Panama, 189,687 kilograms; Spain, 35,598 kilograms; France, 43,552 kilograms; Ecuador, 20,076 kilograms; Portugal, 2,450 kilograms.

Uyuni custom-house: The imports through this custom-house during the first half of 1906 amounted to 17,745,983.500 kilograms, valued at 2,546,606.41 *bolivianos*. The total weight of exports during the same period was 1,073,002.003 kilograms, and the value 843,095.90 *bolivianos*.

Villa Bella custom-house: This custom-house imported during the first quarter of 1906 159,261 kilograms of merchandise, valued at 86,921.04 *bolivianos*.

Customs agency at Arica, Chile: During the first quarter of 1906 this agency imported for Bolivia 1,078,293 kilograms of merchandise, the value of which was 1,563,200.74 *bolivianos*.

The collecting office of Colquechaca exported during the first quarter of 1906 118,981.93 *bolivianos* worth of silver ores.

The collecting office of Potosí during the first half of 1906 exported 27,756.52 *quintales* of tin, and 2,493.76 mares of silver ores.

The Corocoro custom-house exported during the third quarter of 1906 21,132 *quintales* of copper.

## BRAZIL.

### FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST NINE MONTHS, 1906.

The movement of Brazil's trade for the first nine months of 1906 shows import valuations of 337,934,983 *milreis* (\$184,512,500.718), as compared with 321,098,543 (\$175,319,804.478) in the corresponding period of 1905. Export valuations during the same periods were 498,691,472 *milreis* (\$272,285,544.512) and 467,703,001 *milreis* (\$255,365,838.546), respectively. The estimated value of the Brazilian *milreis* on October 1, 1906, was \$0.546 United States currency.

### CUSTOMS REVENUES, FIRST NINE MONTHS OF 1906.

The following figures, taken from the latest official statistics received, show the revenues collected by the various custom-houses of Brazil during the first nine months of 1906:

	1906.	1905.		1906.	1905.
	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>		<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>
Manaos.....	11,928,301	11,010,522	Rio de Janeiro.....	61,198,226	58,742,171
Belem.....	20,609,451	21,970,100	Santos.....	30,132,772	26,066,824
Maranhao.....	2,926,211	3,379,884	Paranagua.....	1,759,729	1,066,180
Parnahyba.....	703,560	876,672	Florianopolis.....	963,664	831,906
Fortaleza.....	3,310,681	3,071,066	Rio Grande.....	6,407,793	6,847,018
Natal.....	175,257	111,572	Porto Alegre.....	6,423,564	5,723,900
Parahyba.....	950,721	634,631	Uruguayana.....	880,416	937,962
Recife.....	13,453,567	13,744,398	Santa Anna do Livramento.	180,114	266,685
Maceio.....	1,419,620	1,280,917	Corumba.....	999,652	1,038,580
Aracaju.....	238,000	208,866			
Bahia.....	10,460,705	11,360,930			
Victoria.....	303,038	320,318	Total.....	175,425,044	169,491,162

A comparison of these totals shows an increase for the first nine months of 1906 of 5,933,942 *milreis*.

## BUDGET LAW AND CUSTOMS PROVISIONS FOR 1907.

The "*Diario Official*" for January 1, 1907, contains the Budget Law of the United States of Brazil for the fiscal year 1907, as approved by the Brazilian Congress. The following is a translation of the principal provisions of this law:

"ARTICLE 1. The general revenue of the Republic of the United States of Brazil is estimated at 69,575,280 *milreis* gold and 228,355,086 *milreis* paper, and the revenue applied to the special funds is estimated at 13,921,000 *milreis* gold, and 18,991,913 *milreis* paper, to be realized from the amounts collected within the same fiscal year from the following sources:

	Gold.	National paper.
	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>
Importations, ordinary .....	66,900,000	111,950,000
Light-house dues .....	290,000	
Wharf dues .....	110,000	10,000
Additional tax of 10 per cent on the clearance of goods free from duty ..		200,000
Five per cent of the export duties of Acre Territory .....		1,826,086
Internal revenues .....	1,560,666	70,863,000
Excise taxes .....		35,680,000
Extraordinary revenues .....	714,614	7,826,000
Paper-money redemption fund .....		4,200,000
Paper-money guarantee fund .....	9,311,000	6,573,913
Sinking fund for redemption of railway bonds .....	160,000	1,658,000
Amortization of internal debts .....		3,030,000
Port-improvement fund .....		3,530,000

"ART. 2. With regard to the manner of collecting the import duties for consumption, the provision contained in No. 111, article 2, of the law No. 1452, of December 30, 1905, shall be observed with the following changes: (1) The law No. 1499, of September 1, 1906, shall be observed in collecting duties on the articles enumerated in No. 124 of the tariff; (2) the duties shall be payable 50 per cent in gold whenever the rate of exchange remains above 14 pence per *milreis* for thirty consecutive days, and in the same way will cease to be payable only after the exchange shall have been maintained below 14d. for the same period. The average exchange rate for the thirty days shall be taken for the effects of this provision. If the exchange falls to 14 pence or below, the duties shall be payable 35 per cent in gold.

"ART. 3. The president of the Republic is authorized—

"I. To issue in anticipation of the revenue in the fiscal year treasury notes to the amount of 25,000,000 *milreis*, to be redeemed before the close of the fiscal year.

"II. To receive and to restore, in conformity with article 41 of the law No. 628, of September 17, 1851, the money on deposit for orphans, property of the dead and absent, lottery premiums, the deposits of savings banks and of mutual-benefit associations, and the deposits from other sources. Any surplus resulting from same shall be applied to



the amortization of the internal loans, and any deficit shall be charged to expenditure of the fiscal year.

“III. To collect for the fund destined for harbor improvements to be made by the Union—

“(1) A tax of 2 per cent gold on the official value of imports at the port of Rio de Janeiro and at the custom-houses of Rio Grande do Sul, except on the articles mentioned in article 1, No. 2. This tax may be collected at the other ports and frontier custom-houses as soon as it has been decided to undertake systematically the improvement works in the ports and navigable rivers.

“(2) A tax of 1 to 5 *reis* per kilogram of merchandise loaded or unloaded, according to its value, destination, or origin from other ports.

“*Sole paragraph.* To hasten the progress of said works, the President of the Republic will be permitted to accept gifts or aid offered by States, municipalities, or associations interested in the improvements, providing the charges resulting from such aid shall not exceed the amount of the respective dues.

“IV. To modify the present taxes collected for the water service of the Federal capital to the limit provided for by the law No. 2639 of September 22, 1875. The number of service pipes may be increased, but the daily supply of 1,200 liters for each pipe must be maintained.

“V. To modify the tax for the sewerage service of the capital, so as to establish as nearly as possible an equilibrium between the amount of the taxes collected and the amount paid to the City Improvements Company for this service.

“VI. To revise the regulations contained in decree No. 5874 of January 27, 1906, making the transportation tax of 20 per cent applicable to all tickets of whatever price except those of suburban trains of the Federal capital and of the capitals of the States, those which serve for urban tramways of animals, steam or electric traction, and those referred to under letters c, d, e, f, and g of article 4 of the above decree. The provisions contained in article 2 respecting the maximum tax to be collected and the percentage of reductions established on season tickets shall, however, remain in force.

“VII. To modify the service of inspection of consumption duties, revising the respective regulations and issuing new regulations, without increase of expenditure.

“VIII. To revise the regulations No. 5072 of December 12, 1903, on the following basis:

“(a) To consolidate in a single regulation the provisions of decree No. 4270 of December 10, 1901, as modified by decree No. 5072 of December 12, 1903, in conformity with law No. 953 of December 29, 1902, article 2, No. 12, which authorized its revision and that of article 25, sections 1 and 2, of law No. 1144 of December 30, 1903 and article

20, No. 14, of law No. 1316 of December 31, 1904. In this revision the following provisions shall be observed:

"1. The expenses of the Department for the Supervision of Insurance shall be defrayed by means of a tax, which shall be collected from all insurance companies, national or foreign, which are now doing business or which may hereafter do business in Brazil. This tax shall be the same for all companies, and is independent of the tax paid by foreign companies by virtue of article 54 of the regulations No. 5072, of December 12, 1903.

"2. Companies which desire to renew operations, reopen agencies that have already been authorized, or establish new agencies, can only do so after having complied with the laws in force.

"3. Insurance companies doing business under the provisions of articles 8 and 9 of regulations No. 5072, of December 12, 1903, which renew or extend the terms of terrestrial and maritime insurance contracts issued up to the date of the consolidation, or which make new insurance contracts subsequent to this date, shall be required to have a reserve fund in Brazil formed of 20 per cent of the net annual profits as provided for in article 2, No. 2, of the regulations No. 5072, of 1903, under penalty of having their authority to do business revoked.

"4. An insurance contract is null and void when, being a part of a larger amount insured, it does not contain a specific declaration of the amounts insured, the terms, and the names of the insuring companies.

"5. In case of violation of the above section, each of the contracting parties, as shown from the contract or from any other document which may be produced, shall be punished by a fine equal to 10 per cent of the amount of the contract.

"6. All insurance companies are required to keep a register of all policies issued or renewed, which shall be sealed and marked in accordance with the terms of the Commercial Code, and be subject to examination at any time by the Inspector of Insurance.

"(b) Articles intended for export may be cleared from the custom-houses of the Union only on the exhibition of a document of insurance made by any national or foreign insurance company authorized to do business in the country.

"(c) The exhibition of the insurance document mentioned in letter b may be dispensed with, provided the owner of the article makes a declaration to the effect that the exportation is made at the risk of the Treasury.

"IX. For the purpose of safeguarding the interests of national production—

"1. To revise the rates of the Federal railways which are under its immediate administration.

"2. To enter into an agreement with the concessionaires of the

leased railways for the revision of their rates, being authorized to grant in compensation a reduction of not more than 30 per cent in the amount of the lease.

"3. To enter into an agreement with private companies holding Federal or State concessions of railways or river navigation for the purpose of revising their rates; exemption from customs duties (except the special dues collected for port improvements and clearance) may be granted to material imported by such companies for use in the construction or operation of their lines.

"X. To enter into an agreement—

"(a) With the Governments of the Republics of Uruguay and Paraguay providing for the liquidation by these Governments of their respective debts to Brazil.

"(b) With the legislatures of those States producing monazitic sands for the purpose of regulating the exploitation and the trade of the same.

"XI. To reduce the rate of import duties, even granting free entry during such period as may be deemed necessary, to articles of foreign production which may compete with similar articles produced in the country by trusts.

"XII. To grant the free mailing privilege—

"(a) To reviews and publications of an agricultural, industrial, and commercial character published by the governments of the States, or of the Federal District, for free distribution, and on publications and seeds distributed by the National Agricultural Association and other similar State associations.

"(b) To books and printed matter of any kind sent to the Federal, State, and municipal public libraries; to the *A Revista do Instituto Historico e Geographico do Rio Grande do Norte*; to the *Boletim do Museu Paranaense*, and the publications for free distribution of the São Paulo Sanitorium Association and of the Anti-Tuberculosis Leagues of the Federal capital, Bahai, and Pernambuco.

"XIII. To exempt from customs duties—

"1. Agricultural implements and machinery destined to the manufacture and treatment of agricultural products, also apparatus for the manufacture of dairy products imported direct by agriculturists or their respective companies, and machinery and apparatus for the equipment of establishments for the manufacture of *xarque* (dried meat) and of fertilizers and cellulose from the pulp of the sugar cane, subject to the clearance tax of 5 per cent.

"2. Drugs and instruments imported for the use of associations or leagues formed to combat tuberculosis.

"3. Seeds and specimens of fodder plants employed for the improvement of cattle, horses, mules, sheep, and hogs.

"4. Silk-worm eggs.

"5. Material imported by the Leopoldina Railway Company for the extension, operation, and improvement of its lines, except when similar articles are produced in the country. The same privilege shall be enjoyed by all the railways which have made or shall make reductions on the freight rates on articles of national production equivalent to those made by that company, subject, however, to the clearance tax of 10 per cent and the special taxes for the port-improvement fund. This provision shall remain in force until the Government carries out the provision of No. IX, section 3.

"6. Rowing and sailing boats destined exclusively for nautical sports, with movable seats and their accessories, such as oars, sails, oarlocks, boat hooks, braces, masts, hammocks, tillers, life belts, halyards, sheets, etc., imported directly by regatta clubs.

"7. Material imported for the construction of central sugar mills, also for the construction and extension of railways and port works executed by private concession, being subject to 10 per cent of the clearance tax when the duty on the articles is not less than this amount.

"8. Stamped tin plates and their accessories for the manufacture of tins for butter, lard, bacon, sweets, or meats, when imported directly by the producers of these articles, subject to a clearance tax of 10 per cent.

"9. Material imported by companies or individuals who propose to undertake the economic cultivation of coffee, cocoa, tobacco, cotton, and animal and vegetable fibers for textiles, and establish central factories, suitably equipped, for their treatment. The President of the Republic shall also use his influence with the Federal railway companies and the navigation companies subsidized or in any way aided by the State, for the purpose of obtaining a reasonable reduction in the transportation rates on the products of such establishments.

"(a) If such establishments are founded by agricultural syndicates, organized under the law of January 6, 1903, the materials shall be subject to an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent as established by the custom-house laws, independently of any order of the Minister of the Treasury.

"(b) The central factories and their products shall enjoy the privileges established by the present article only when the local governments of the States or of the Federal district in which they are established, also grant them favors.

"10. All machinery and apparatus imported by the States, municipalities, and private parties for silk factories, provided that in the spinning and weaving only cocoons of national production are used.

"11. Objects imported for the Goeldi Museum in the State of Pará, and those imported by the State governments for the national colonies and the civilization of the Indians.

"12. At the request of the governments of States, municipalities, and of the Federal District exemption from import duties shall be granted to material imported by them to be used in the construction of sanitation and improvement works, whether executed direct by the State or by concession to private persons, subject to the clearance duty of 10 per cent; material for waterworks; metallic material for sewerage systems; material for paving streets, including stone-breaking machinery and the respective motors and macadamizing rollers; material for port and bar improvements; for the construction of furnaces for the incineration of garbage, bridges, lighting service, railways and electric tramways, including the material destined to the generation of motive power for the same; material imported for the use of correctional colonies and prisons; animals and material destined for the police force and fire brigade; material destined for laboratories; school furniture and material; material for the pilot service and, finally, anything of which the governments of the States, of the municipalities, and of the Federal District may have immediate need or use.

"Material imported by the Federal Union for works under its jurisdiction shall also be admitted free of duty.

"13. Pipes and other ceramic material required for sewers in the States of Bahia, Ceara, Maranhão, Pernambuco, Santa Catharina, Amazonas, Rio Grande do Sul, and Parana, and in the city of Nitheroy, State of Rio de Janeiro, in accordance with the terms of the decree No. 947A of 1890, already cited.

"14. Machinery of all kinds for raising water, including the respective motor; vanes, well pumps, pumps, pipes, and other accessories destined for the irrigation works in the municipal districts of Geara and of other States which suffer from drought. The same privilege may be granted to any person who may import such articles, on his own account and for his use, in the above-mentioned States.

"In this case the request for exemption from duties, including the clearance tax, will be made to the Minister of the Treasury by the municipal intendants.

"15. Motors, carburetors, stoves, chafing dishes, lamps, and any other utensils which use alcohol as fuel, either in its pure form or carbureted or denatured, being subject to a clearance duty of 10 per cent.

"16. Animals destined for the zoological gardens and those imported for zoological and scientific expositions.

"*Sole paragraph.* The animals mentioned in this number after death shall be sent to the museums situated in the vicinity of the garden or locality of the exposition.

17. "Balls, nets, and other objects required in the games of football, cricket, and tennis directly imported by sporting clubs, while the present law remains in force.

"18. Material intended for the market to be built in *praia* D. Manoel, in the Federal capital.

"19. Apparatus destined for the lighting and power service by means of alcohol.

"XIV. If deemed expedient to decree that the customs duties on the articles enumerated in Nos. 124, 130, 131, and 136 of the tariff be collected exclusively in gold.

"ART. 4. Article 3 of the law No. 1452 of December 30, 1905, shall continue in force, with the following modifications:

"In addition to the articles specified in article 2, paragraphs 33 and 36 of the preliminary provisions of the tariff, smooth wire, whether galvanized or not, No. 7 for fences and No. 14 to wrap cotton, fodder, and other agricultural products, wire to support grape vines, the following articles shall pay only 5 per cent *ad valorem* import duties.

"(1) Agricultural engines; (2) rubber valves for air pumps, or other apparatus of any form or description; (3) copper or brass wire cloth, pasteboard, or leather cones for turbines and component parts of diffusion batteries; (4) iron or brass wire brushes, or scrapers for cleaning pipes; (5) manometers for determining steam pressure or vacuum, temperature indicators; (6) tubes of copper, iron, or brass for boilers, concentrators, and evaporators; (7) mills for breaking and crushing sugar; (8) screens and stands as well as crossbars for furnaces; (9) pans, mills, and gearings, with their accessories; (10) power and transmission apparatus, including pulleys, shafts, cranks, axle journals, coupling clutches, pins, rings, and suspension collars; (11) rails with all their accessories, such as clamps, fish plates, screws, switches, counter rails, junction rails, switch points, and apparatus for operating same; (12) locomotives and cars with their accessories; (13) stills and distilling columns with their accessories; (14) molds, filters, crystallizers for purifying and refining sugar and special lime for the manufacture of sugar; (15) pumps of iron or other metal for liquids or pulps of all kinds or for hot or cold water supply; (16) glasses and tubes of glass for evaporating and condensing apparatus, to indicate the height of water or other liquid in boilers or other apparatus; (17) barbed wire and oval wire measuring 18 by 16 and 19 by 17, including the sheaves of iron or steel and their respective winders; (18) alcohol and denaturing and carburetted substances; (19) hogsheads of tinned iron for transporting alcohol, and also apparatus used for the industrial application of alcohol; (20) tools, hoes, and scythes for agricultural use. The above-mentioned machinery, apparatus, and articles are exempted from duties when imported by agricultural syndicates or directly by agriculturists, managers of agricultural companies, owners of stock farms, and also when imported by state and municipal governments.

*"Sole paragraph.* Should a syndicate, taking advantage of the reduction in import duties granted by the present law, import any of the objects above mentioned for the purpose of selling or ceding them to a person not belonging to the association, a fine of 3 *contos* shall be imposed on the importers, the members of the syndicate being held jointly responsible for the payment of the same.

- "In case of repetition of the offense, the fine shall be doubled and the syndicate dissolved by an act of the public administration.

"ART. 5. The clearance of the merchandise specified in article 3 of law No. 1452 of 1905, and subsequent modifications, shall be authorized by the custom-house collectors, the importer having previously given proof of his responsibility.

"ART. 6. Banks operating exclusively in agricultural credits, which by their statutes exercise syndicate functions, acting as agents to agriculturists or agricultural associations, shall enjoy the same customs privileges with respect to articles they may import while exercising such functions as those lawfully enjoyed by syndicates.

"ART. 7. Until the new regulations are issued in substitution of the regulations approved by the decree No. 5890 of February 10, 1906, the basis for the differences mentioned in article 108 of these regulations is increased from 3 to 7 per cent, the provision of this article in all other respects continuing in force.

"ART. 8. No consumption duty may be collected on articles of national production when similar articles of foreign manufacture are refused admittance as being injurious to the public health, inasmuch as the sale of such articles, whether national or foreign, is prohibited, and those who sell such articles shall incur the penalties prescribed in article 150 of the Penal Code.

"ART. 9. Books of propaganda written in a foreign tongue and treating exclusively of Brazil shall be included under article 2, paragraph 32, of the preliminary provisions of the tariff.

"ART. 10. In granting exemptions from import duties in cases permitted by the present law, the provisions of the decree No. 917A of November 4, 1890, applicable to railway and tramway cars, shall be observed.

"ART. 11. The custom-house clearances on gold coin and gold bars intended for export are subject to the stamp tax of 2 per cent on the value of the gold whenever the rate of exchange is below 15d. per milreis. This tax will be reduced to 1½ per cent whenever exchange is at 15d. or above.

*"Sole paragraph.* Gold in bars or in powder exported directly by mining companies and extracted from their mines is exempted from the observance of this provision, the President being authorized to issue regulations for the collection of the tax created by the present law.

"ART. 12. Roasted and ground artificial coffee can not be exposed for sale unless this condition is expressly stated on the wrapper, and such coffee is subject to a tax of 500 *reis* per kilogram or fraction of a kilogram, which shall be collected by means of stamps placed on the wrapper.

"Manufacturers and merchants violating this provision shall be punished by a fine of 3,000 *milreis* whenever the nature of artificial coffee is not declared or when such coffee is exposed for sale without being duly stamped, the fiscal agent denouncing such violation to receive half the fine.

"Coffee shall be considered artificial which has not been manufactured exclusively from the coffee bean.

"ART. 13. The period referred to in article 20 of law No. 1144, of December 30, 1903, is hereby extended to cover the present fiscal year.

"ART. 14. A consumption duty is hereby created on the following articles: 1½ *milreis* per kilogram of butter of domestic manufacture which is not made of pure milk; 610 *reis* per kilogram of artificial lard of domestic production.

"1. This tax shall be collected in accordance with the regulations in force and the instructions which the Government may issue.

"2. The butter and lard referred to in the present article may be exposed for consumption only when the words 'artificial butter' and 'artificial lard' are clearly written on the respective tins or other coverings.

"3. Articles injurious to the public health can not be delivered for consumption.

"4. Products which do not contain the declaration referred to in paragraph 2 shall be seized and destroyed after having been analyzed.

"5. Persons violating this provision shall be punished by fines of 1,000 to 5,000 *milreis*, and in case of repetition of the offense double this amount, without prejudice to the criminal penalties in which they may incur, such fines to be collected in accordance with the regulations in force.

"ART. 15. The railways of the Union shall give free transportation to insane persons destined to the asylums which are maintained or subsidized by the Federal or State governments.

"SEC. 1. A request for free transportation shall be made by the chiefs of police of the States or of the Federal district to the director of the railway on which transport is desired.

"SEC. 2. Free transportation will only be granted to patients who, on account of their poverty, have to be treated in the asylums free of charge.

"ART. 16. Article 15 of law No. 953 of December 29, 1902, shall continue in force, being extended to cover the West of Minas Railway.



"ART. 17. The provisions of Nos. VII, VIII, X, XI, XV, XVI, article 2, of law No. 1452 of December 30, 1905, and articles 17 and 18 of said law, and also all provisions of previous budget laws will remain in force, except those referring particularly to the fixing of receipts and expenditures, the stipulation or increase of salaries, reform of departments, or fiscal legislation that have not been expressly revoked.

"ART. 18. All contrary provisions are hereby revoked.

"GENERAL EXPENDITURES.

"ARTICLE 1. The general expenditures of the Republic of the United States of Brazil for the fiscal year 1907 is fixed at 315,478,637 *milreis* paper and 52,224,247 *milreis* gold, which will be divided among the different departments as specified in the following clauses:

	Gold.	National paper.
	<i>Milreis.</i>	<i>Milreis.</i>
Department of Justice and the Interior.....	10,700	31,379,813
Department of Foreign Relations.....	1,951,661	1,485,800
Navy Department.....	1,300,004	35,024,561
War Department.....	100,000	58,893,497
Department of Industry, Ways and Public Works.....	6,413,633	82,214,406
Treasury Department.....	42,442,349	106,480,558

RUBBER EXPORTS, 1905-6.

United States Consul G. E. ANDERSON, of Rio Janeiro, commenting on the annual message of the Governor of the State of Para, Dr. AUGUSTO MONTENEGRO, says:

"Embodied in the message of the governor is a table showing the amount of rubber produced and shipped abroad in the great Amazon rubber country, including not only the Brazilian ports of Para and Manãos, but the Peruvian port of Iquitos as well. This table shows the total exports July, 1905, to June, 1906, inclusive, to be as follows in pounds:

	Fine.	Medium.	Sernamby.	Caucho.	Total.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
To Europe via—					
Iquitos.....	1,457,911	302,552	1,500,969	1,855,372	5,116,806
Manãos.....	10,201,998	2,070,821	2,400,492	4,475,610	19,149,053
Para.....	11,969,643	1,367,564	3,879,471	2,546,574	19,763,253
Total.....	23,629,553	3,741,038	7,780,933	8,887,587	44,029,112
To the United States via—					
Iquitos.....	33,066	660	126,772	2,565	163,064
Manãos.....	6,757,115	1,647,374	2,153,591	2,314,848	12,872,989
Para.....	6,836,403	1,432,849	9,135,634	882,343	18,287,229
Total.....	13,626,584	3,080,943	11,415,998	3,197,757	31,323,283
Total to Europe and the United States.....	37,256,137	6,821,882	19,196,931	12,077,344	75,352,395

"It will be noted that of the 75,352,395 pounds sent by the three ports the United States received about 40 per cent. The proportion of the Brazilian rubber crop for 1904 taken by the United States was nearly 60 per cent, American manufacturers taking nearly 6,000,000 pounds more during that year than they did during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906. Present figures indicate a very material change in the course of Brazil's rubber trade with the United States. The United States not only continues to take a larger quantity of rubber than any other nation, but it continues to take almost as much as all other markets, shipments from other ports being considered.

"The gold value of the rubber produced in the State of Para alone in the year ending June 30, 1906, was, according to the governor of the State, \$18,117,200. The highest prices were realized in the New York market in September, at \$1.28 for fine island rubber, and the lowest in June last, at \$1.17 for the same grade. The total exports from the State of Para for the year ending June, 1906, were of a total value of 54,166,505\$270, or something like \$13,500,000."

#### COFFEE MOVEMENT, NOVEMBER, 1906.

[*"Boletim da Associação Commercial"* of December 11, 1906.]

The coffee movement at the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos, for the month of November, 1906, compared with that of the same month of the previous year, was as follows:

	Rio de Janeiro.		Santos.	
	1906.	1905.	1906.	1905.
	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>
Entries .....	462,644	356,826	1,676,955	872,614
Shipments .....	544,840	315,955	2,175,540	1,016,235
Sales .....	133,000	121,000	740,227	537,090
Daily average of entries .....	15,421	11,894	55,898	29,088
Daily average of shipments .....	20,723	12,209	72,518	33,874
Entries from July 1 .....	2,183,054	1,893,403	7,952,156	5,045,256
Shipments from July 1 .....	1,897,960	1,843,140	6,838,755	4,325,134
Stock on hand Nov. 30 .....	502,670	398,867	1,676,660	1,458,303

#### CREATION OF CONVERSION OFFICE.

The following decree, No. 6267, of December 13, 1906, sets forth the regulations for the execution of law No. 1575 of December 6, 1906, creating the conversion office:

##### "PART I.—*The conversion office.*

"ARTICLE 1. The conversion office created by law No. 1575, of December 6, 1906, is specially intended to receive gold coin in accordance with article 5 of said law, and to deliver against same notes payable to bearer of exact value of the coins received at the rate of 15d. per *milreis* or equivalent in the moneys referred to in article 5 of the said law.

“ART. 2. The notes issued by the conversion office shall be legal tender in every part of the territory of the Republic, and shall be available for liquidation of all contracts and payments, except those referred to in article 2 of the above-mentioned law, and shall be received and paid at sight to bearer to be exchanged in gold coin at the said office.

“ART. 3. The gold which the conversion office shall receive in exchange for notes issued will be kept in deposit, and shall not be utilized upon any account nor upon any order for any other purpose excepting conversion at the specified rate of exchange of the notes issued, under the personal responsibility of the officials of the conversion office and on the guaranty of the National Treasury.

“ART. 4. For diversion of the deposits referred to in the previous article, the officials of the conversion office shall be liable under article 221 of the Penal Code, in addition to the personal liability established in said article.

“ART. 5. The gold deposited in the conversion office will be preserved in suitable cases or parcels, with the amount of each marked thereon, and be duly numbered, dated, sealed, and deposited.

“ART. 6. Marks, francs, lire, dollars, as well as sovereigns, shall serve to make up the deposit referred to in the preceding article, and be held for the purposes of issue and conversion at the rate of 15*l.* per milreis per pounds sterling and at corresponding rates for the other coins.

“ART. 7. The amounts to credit of the ‘redemption’ and ‘guarantee of paper-money’ funds, created under law 581 of June 20, 1899, shall be transferred to the conversion office.

“(1) The redemption fund shall continue to be applied according to article 1 of the above law.

“(2) The guarantee fund shall also be utilized for the redemption of paper money, which shall be replaced by notes issued by the conversion office to the value of said fund, in conformity with paragraph 2 of article 9 of the law No. 1575 of December 6.

“(3) The administration and movement of the two funds, to which this article refers, shall continue under the charge of the minister of the treasury.

#### “PART II.—*Issue of notes.*

“ART. 8. The value of the notes issued by the conversion office shall correspond exactly to the amount of the deposits in gold existing in said office.

“ART. 9. In no case may notes be issued against deposits of silver coin or of notes convertible in gold, or against bills of exchange.

“ART. 10. The notes issued shall be of the value of 10 *milreis* up to 500 *milreis* each, payable to bearer at sight.

"Paragraph 1. Such notes shall bear, besides the value they represent, the following declaration: 'The conversion office will pay to bearer, at sight, in Rio de Janeiro, the value of this note in gold coin at the rate of 15d. per *milreis* against value received in accordance with decree No. 1575 of December 6, 1906.

"Paragraph 2. If found convenient, the notes of 10 *milreis* and 20 *milreis* may be withdrawn from circulation and the issue be confined to notes of other denominations, ranging from 50 *milreis* up to 1 *conto*

"ART. 11. Fractional values without corresponding equivalent in gold coin shall be paid in national silver, nickel, or copper coin. The administration of the conversion office shall post in a prominent position within the building of the office tables showing the equivalents of foreign gold coins and of the fractions of same payable in national silver, nickel, or copper coin, in accordance with the table attached to this regulation relating to English coin.

"ART. 12. No notes shall be issued a second time. When presented for exchange they shall be immediately inutilized by perforation or other convenient means, be noted in the corresponding books, and be burned, in accordance with the formalities to be established by the administration of the office.

"ART. 13. A sufficient supply of notes shall always be maintained in the safes, signed and ready to meet all demands.

"Paragraph 1. Signature of the notes shall be effected by employees of the conversion office or of the treasury, should the Minister of the Treasury so determine, and shall fill the greater part of the space allowed on same.

"Paragraph 2. The notes received by the office shall be duly examined, made up into labeled bundles, and be signed and stamped by the officials who examined them.

"ART. 14. All issues shall be entered in special books, wherein shall be specified the values of the notes, numbers, series, signatures, etc.

"ART. 15. For the exchange, substitution, remittance, or burning of notes, the instructions contained in decree No. 9370 of February 14, 1885, shall be observed so far as, in the judgment of the Minister of the Treasury, is advisable.

"ART. 16. The redemption of notes presented for payment shall be effected in such manner as to guarantee the authenticity of the notes and the regularity of the payment.

"ART. 17. The issue of notes by the conversion office shall cease when the total value of same shall amount to 320,000,000 *milreis* (equivalent to 20,000,000), when, in accordance with the law approved by Congress, the rate of 15d. per *milreis*, determined by Article 1 of law No. 1575 of 1906, may be altered.

"ART. 18. When the limit referred to in the preceding articles has been attained and the rate been altered, all the notes issued shall be

called in for exchange within not less than one year from the date fixed by the Minister of Finance.

“When the time limit has expired, notes shall continue to be exchanged during five years, counting from initial date for same at a discount on the inscribed value.

“This discount shall be 5 per cent for the first half year, 10 per cent during the second, 15 per cent during the third, and 20 per cent during the ensuing. After five years the notes shall be proscribed and the amount revert in favor of the fund mentioned in article 9 of law No. 1575 of 1906.

“ART. 19. The conversion office shall keep a special account of all notes issued and the gold received, of which a balance sheet shall be issued at the close of every week.

“*Sole paragraph.* After the closing of the Department the president of the conversion office shall forward to the Minister of the Treasury a daily report of the movement and the balance of deposits carried forward.

ART. 20. Until special notes for issue by the conversion office be printed, unused notes of the Treasury shall be utilized, duly signed, numbered, and bearing the following declaration: ‘At the conversion office will be paid to bearer the sum of ——— value received in gold, in accordance with law No. 1575 of December 6, 1906.’

“PART III.—*Administration of the office.*

“ART. 21. All employees in the conversion office are appointed upon commission, and their services will be retained as long as found useful.

“ART. 22. The conversion office, which will be under the direct supervision of the Minister of the Treasury, shall be administered by a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and three assistants, accountant, assistant accountant, six clerks, balance clerk, porter, two messengers, and two porter’s assistants. If necessary the services of an expert shall be engaged for verification of coins.

“ART. 23. It shall be the duty of the president—

“(1) To direct and supervise all the work of the Department.

“(2) To put the present regulations into execution and all other provisions of laws relating to the Department, as well as all instructions issued by the Minister of the Treasury.

“(3) To give balance accounts of cash in safes.

“(4) To communicate by letter with the public departments when the service requires it.

“(5) To make an annual report of the operations of the office and of other matters of interest connected therewith.

“(6) To sign balance sheets and estimates and to open, close, and index all accounts.

“(7) To sign accounts, notes, or orders and modify same as deemed necessary.

“(8) To decide without appeal, with the assistance of the treasurer and the expert he may appoint, if necessary, upon the genuineness or spuriousness of coins presented at the office.

“(9) To propose to the Minister of the Treasury the nomination of employees for vacancies and the substitution of those he may consider incapable.

“(10) To advise, reprehend, or dismiss any employee of the department, and impose fines in accordance with these regulations.

“(11) To extend the office hours of the department.

“(12) To appoint experts in accordance with article 22.

“(13) To order the detention of any person who shall be discovered on the premises ‘*in flagrante delicto*’ or shall commit acts prejudicial to the order of the department or to the preservation of its material, notify the respective authorities, and deliver over to them the delinquent.

“ART. 24. It shall be the duty of the vice-president to assist the president and to substitute him when necessary.

“ART. 25. It shall be the duty of the secretary to conduct all the official correspondence, register and file the same, and carry out the instructions of the president.

“ART. 26. It shall be the duty of the treasurer—

“(1) To propose the appointment of his assistants, to serve under his guarantee and responsibility, and he may require from them such guarantees as he may deem proper.

“(2) To receive, deposit, and keep all coins, notes, or other values received by the department.

“(3) To effect payments due at the department, as also of receipts or payment values of exchange of notes, and see that all such transactions are properly made.

“(4) To name the assistant to act as his substitute.

“(5) To prepare a daily report of the movement in the treasury.

“ART. 27. The treasurer shall be responsible for all values received and for all false notes or coins received in exchange by the conversion office.

“ART. 28. It shall be the duty of the assistants—

“(1) To substitute the treasurer when absent and assist him in all the duties appertaining to the department.

“(2) Perform the duties delegated to them by the treasurer in matters regarding receipts, payments, and safe-keeping of values.

“ART. 29. By designation of the treasurer one of his assistants may act as receiving and another as paying cashier.

“ART. 30. The duties of the accountant shall be as follows—

“(1) To direct and inspect all accounts.

“(2) To report in writing on all matters under his charge.

“(3) To determine, with the President and approval of the Minister of the Treasury, what books are necessary in order that the books shall be clearly and simply kept.

“(4) To sign together with the treasurer all balance sheets and documents extracted from the books, as also those to be entered therein.

“ART. 31 deals with the duties of the clerks.

“ART. 32 deals with the duties of the porter.

“ART. 33 deals with the duties of the messengers.

“ART. 34. The president, vice-president, and treasurer shall be appointed by decree of the President of the Republic, and the other functionaries shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

“ART. 35. The security of the treasurer shall be 100 *contos*, and shall be formed in the same way as that of the Treasurer of the National Treasury.

#### “PART IV.—*General provisions.*

“ART. 36. The Minister of the Treasury, whenever he shall deem necessary, shall cause the operations of the conversion office to be examined by private individuals whom he may select, and give the necessary instructions for the regulating of the work of the department and the execution of said instructions.

“ART. 37. The office hours of the conversion office shall be from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. every working day.

“ART. 38. The keys of the safes shall be held by the president and treasurer, and their presence is necessary in order to open the same.

“ART. 39. The employees of the conversion office shall be subject to the regulations contained in Section XI of decree No. 5390, of December 10, 1904.

“ART. 40. The Government shall have the power to establish in London an agency of the conversion office, according to the terms of article 10, paragraph 1, of the law No. 1575, of December 6, 1906.

“(1) If deemed desirable the conversion office shall have the power to issue notes payable at sight in London.

“(2) The Minister of the Treasury shall issue instructions respecting the work of the said agency and select the form of notes to be issued.

“ART. 41. When the agency has been formed, the salaries of the respective employees shall be submitted to the approval of the National Congress.

“ART. 42. In the Federal Treasury an exchange department will be instituted in accordance with No. 3 of article 10 of law No. 1,575 of December 6, 1906.

*"Sole paragraph.* In order to institute this department the Government will have the right to utilize up to £3,000,000 of the gold reserves against paper, in case it resolves not to apply immediately the balance of the said fund to the amortisation of the paper money, according to the terms of paragraph 2 of article 9 of law No. 1,575 of December 6, 1906.

"ART. 43. The operations of the exchange department shall consist of the following:

"(1) Purchase and sale of bills at sight, at 90 days and at 120 days, on all European and American centers.

"(2) Purchase and sale of gold in coin or bar.

"ART. 44. The management of the exchange department will be confided to a director appointed by decree of the President of the Republic.

"ART. 45. The staff to be appointed for the exchange department shall consist of assistant director, bills payable clerk, five assistants to the above, bills receivable clerk, one assistant to the same, correspondence clerk, accountant, assistant accountant, treasurer, two receiving cashiers, one cash paying clerk, two messengers.

"ART. 46. All correspondence will be signed by the director, and all drafts will bear his signature and that of the accountant or assistant director, in case the director be not present.

"ART. 47. The directors of the exchange department will present weekly to the Minister of the Treasury a balance sheet of the operations of the department, and, daily, a report upon the movement of the cash.

"ART. 48. Until further deliberation by the Government the exchange department will continue to transact business as hitherto at the Banco do Brazil.

"ART. 49. To commence the work of the conversion office the Minister of the Treasury may appoint for the services of that department any employees of departments subordinate to the ministry, giving them instructions as he may consider necessary, and stipulating their gratification, which shall not exceed the half of the amount of their salaries.

"Rio de Janeiro, December 13, 1906.

"DAVID CAMPISTA."

#### PREMIUMS OFFERED TO GROWERS OF CACAO.

For the purpose of encouraging the cultivation of cacao in São Paulo, the legislature of this State has recently passed a law authorizing the government to pay premiums during the next three years to those engaged in cacao cultivation in the southern part of this State. Those competing for the premiums must have at least 25 hectares of land suitable for cacao raising and not less than 1,000 trees.



The following premiums will be given :

Five premiums of 1 *conto* each, paid at the close of each crop year, for three years, to the five planters who have over 2,500 cacao trees in the best state of cultivation.

At the end of the first year, 50,000 cacao trees one year old will receive a premium of 200 *reis* each. At the close of the second year 35,000 cacao trees of one year of age will receive 200 *reis* each, and 50,000 trees of 2 years of age will receive 100 *reis* each. The premiums for the third year are as follows: 15,000 trees of one year, 200 *reis*; 35,000 trees of 2 years, 100 *reis*; 50,000 trees of 3 years, 50 *reis*.

#### EXPULSION OF FOREIGNERS.

The following is a translation of the decree of January 7, 1907, relating to the expulsion of foreigners from Brazil:

“ARTICLE 1. A foreigner who for any reason shall compromise the national safety or the public tranquility, may be expelled from a part or the whole of the national territory.

“ART. 2. The following are considered causes sufficient for expulsion:

“(1) The condemnation or prosecution by foreign courts for ordinary crimes or offenses.

“(2) Two condemnations, at least, by the Brazilian courts for ordinary crimes or offenses.

“(3) Vagabondage, mendicancy, and seduction, when adequately proven.

“ART. 3. No foreigner who shall reside in the territory of the Republic for two consecutive years or for less time may be expelled from the country, if he is married to a Brazilian woman, or is a widower with a child by a Brazilian woman.

“ART. 4. The Executive Power may prevent the entrance into the territory of the Republic of any foreigner whose antecedents authorize them to be included among those referred to in articles 1 and 2.

“*Sole paragraph.* Entrance may not be denied a foreigner under the conditions specified in article 3, if he has withdrawn from the Republic temporarily.

“ART. 5. Expulsion shall be individual and in the form of an act issued by the Minister of Justice and the Interior.

“ART. 6. The Executive Power shall make an annual statement to Congress of the enforcement of this law, giving the names of those expelled, their nationality, and stating also the cases in which he has failed to grant the requests of the State authorities and the reasons for the refusal.

“ART. 7. The Executive Power shall notify officially the foreigner whom he has decided to expel from the country, giving his reasons

therefor, and granting him from three to thirty days in which to withdraw, and he may, as a measure of public safety, order his detention up to the moment of departure.

"ART. 8. Within the term granted, the foreigner may have recourse to the authority ordering the expulsion when the causes of the expulsion are those specified in article 1, or to the judicial power, when the expulsion is ordered in accordance with the provision of article 2. Only in the latter case shall the appeal have suspensive effect.

"*Sole paragraph.* The appeal to the judicial power shall consist in proving the falsity of the reasons alleged before the sectional judge.

"ART. 9. The foreigner who shall return to the territory from which he has been expelled shall be prosecuted by the sectional judge and sentenced to imprisonment of from one to three years, and after filling the sentence, he shall again be expelled.

"ART. 10. The Executive power may revoke the order of expulsion when the causes determining it have ceased to exist."

#### THE BRAZILIAN LLOYD.

The Brazilian Lloyd which inaugurated its monthly steamship service between Rio de Janeiro and New York last August has already made three trips. The first trip was made with the steamer *Goyaz*, which carried 13,768 packages of freight, for which it received in freight charges \$12,233. The *Sergipe*, which made the second trip, had a cargo of 24,072 packages, the freight rates amounting to \$13,100. On the third trip the steamer started from Rio de Janeiro with a cargo of 14,703 packages.

#### RUBBER FORESTS IN STATE OF PIAUHY.

There have been discovered recently in the forests along the banks of the Parnahyba River, in the State of Piauhv, great areas covered with rubber trees of the *manicoba* variety, which it is expected, when developed, will be a source of great revenue to that State.

#### NEW DEPARTMENT CREATED.

The President of Brazil issued a decree on December 29, 1906, authorizing the creation of a new department to be known as the Department of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce. The Department of Industry, Ways, and Public Works will hereafter be known as the Department of Ways and Public Works.

#### PRIZES OFFERED FOR AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

The government of the State of São Paulo has been authorized by its legislature to offer prizes of different amounts to manufacturers of agricultural machinery, who shall, during the next five years, manu-

facture machinery which most fully meets the needs of coffee cultivation.

The following prizes are offered:

A prize of \$8,000 for the best cultivator; a prize of \$6,000 for machinery for preparing the ground for coffee planting, enabling labor to be dispensed with; a prize of \$4,000 for the best cleaner, which will effectually remove all leaves, sticks, and stones.

#### ESTIMATE OF COFFEE CROP FOR 1907-8.

The Commissions appointed respectively by the Coffee Association of Rio de Janeiro and the Commercial Association of Santos to report on the coffee crop of Brazil for the year 1907-8, recently submitted the following estimate: The crop to be exported from Santos, 5,500,000 bags, and from Rio de Janeiro, 3,500,000 bags.

#### FACTORIES OF BELLO HORIZONTE.

The governor of the State of Minas Geraes recently issued a decree offering special inducements to industrial enterprises for the establishment of factories at Bello Horizonte, the capital of that State. By the terms of the decree all industrial companies which establish factories at Bello Horizonte will be furnished, free of charge, with electric power for the period of ten years and will be given the land on which to erect their factories. They will also be exempt from the payment of taxes for the term of five years. As the result of these inducements a chintz factory and a collar and cuff factory are now being erected, and it is proposed to build shortly a shoe factory and a cold-storage plant for meats, fruits, etc.

It is expected that this will inaugurate a period of great industrial activity for this city, which is but 10 years old:

#### EXPORTS FROM PERNAMBUCO, NOVEMBER, 1906.

The "*Boletim Mensal*" of the Commercial Association of Pernambuco publishes the following statistics of the export movement at that port for the month of November, 1906:

Carnauba wax.....bags..	13	Skins .....	bales..	127
Mandioca flour.....do....	4, 156	Castor-oil seed .....	bags..	784
Rubber.....barrels..	14	Cacao .....	do....	3
Do.....bales..	46	Coffee .....	do....	3, 238
Textiles .....	do....	Soap .....	boxes..	8, 900
Beans .....	bags..	Oilc .....	do....	790
Corn .....	do....	Do .....	barrels..	356
	74, 407			

## IMMIGRATION.

According to figures published in the "*Diario Oficial*," of December 27, 1906, the number of immigrants entering Brazil and the Argentine Republic during the years from 1880 to 1904 was as follows:

	Brazil.	Argentine Republic.		Brazil.	Argentine Republic.
1880.....	29,729	41,651	1894.....	63,294	80,671
1881.....	11,054	47,484	1895.....	164,371	89,988
1882.....	27,197	51,503	1896.....	158,129	135,205
1883.....	28,670	63,243	1897.....	44,255	105,143
1884.....	20,087	77,805	1898.....	27,650	95,190
1885.....	30,135	108,722	1899.....	20,020	111,083
1886.....	25,741	93,116	1900.....	13,801	105,902
1887.....	54,900	120,842	1901.....	13,324	125,951
1888.....	131,745	155,632	1902.....	14,358	96,080
1889.....	65,187	260,909	1903.....	14,950	112,671
1890.....	107,100	110,594	1904.....	19,914	161,078
1891.....	216,659	52,097	Total.....	1,512,499	2,555,274
1892.....	86,213	73,294			
1893.....	123,926	84,420			

## TARIFF MODIFICATION, 1906.

I.—*Decree No. 1499, of September 1, 1906, relating to the mode of payment of the taxes on foreign beer.*

[ "*Diario Oficial*," No. 205, of September 4, 1906.]

ARTICLE 1. Under the present decree, beer mentioned in tariff No. 124 is subject to the provisions of article 1, No. 1, and of article 2, letter *a*, III, of the decree No. 1452, dated December 30, 1905. Guinness' stout is, however, excepted, and shall pay the duty stated in the tariff, at the rate of 50 per cent in gold, according to the stipulations contained in letter *a*, No. 3, of article 2 of the decree aforesaid.

ART. 2. All contrary provisions are hereby repealed.

## COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT WITH ITALY.

In pursuance of an exchange of notes between the Italian Legation and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Brazil, the provisional commercial agreement resulting from the notes exchanged on July 5, 1900, is maintained in force until December 31, 1908. Consequently, Italian products entering Brazil shall continue to enjoy the rates of the minimum tariff so long as the import duties applicable in Italy to coffee originating from Brazil shall not exceed 130 *francs* per 100 kilograms.

## IMPROVEMENT WORKS AT PARA.

By the decree of December 20, 1906, the Brazilian Government authorizes the *Port of Para Company* to operate in Brazil. This company was organized in September, 1906, at Portland, Maine, for the purpose of building or leasing and operating port works in Brazil and

engaging in other enterprises, such as building and operating telegraph and telephone lines, electric light and gas works, power plants, cold storage warehouses, etc.

The company has a capital of \$17,500,000, of which \$7,500,000 are preferred and \$10,000,000 common stock. The par value of both common and preferred is \$100. The preferred stock is guaranteed a 6 per cent dividend.

#### CONTRACT FOR PRINTING NEW NOTES.

The Minister of the Treasury has entered into a contract with the firms J. ENSCHEDE, of Holland, and WATERLOW & SONS, of England, for the printing of the notes to be used by the conversion department recently created. The notes of the denominations of 1,000 *milreis* and 500 *milreis* will be made by the Holland firm, and those of other denominations by the English firm.

#### NEW STATE LOANS.

The State of São Paulo recently negotiated a loan of £3,000,000 with the firm of SCHROEDER & Co., of London, and the National City Bank of New York. The loan is made at 95, at 5 per cent interest, and is for the term of five years.

It has been definitely announced, according to advices from Brazil, that the Federal Government will guarantee the loan of £5,000,000 in behalf of the States of Rio de Janeiro and Minas Geraes, the proceeds of which are for use in connection with the coffee valorization scheme. Negotiations for the loan have been in progress during the past sixty days, and the announcement of the Federal guarantee has been expected. With the completion of the arrangements for this money it is expected that there will be immediate united action on the part of the Government and the three States of São Paulo, Rio, and Minas in the furtherance of valorization.

The State of Rio Grande do Sul is preparing to negotiate two loans, the first to the amount of 1,850,000 *milreis* paper, and the second, 1,800,000 *milreis* gold, bearing 7 per cent interest. This last is to be used in completing the railways of the State and leasing the same.

#### TARIFF SURTAX ON MERCHANDISE.

The President of Brazil issued a decree on January 12, 1907, establishing a tax of 2 per cent gold on all imports made through the custom-houses of the State of Rio Grande do Sul. The product of this tax will be applied to the port works which are soon to be begun at the port of Rio Grande do Sul. This tax will be collected beginning with January 15.

## ADHERENCE TO THE HAGUE CONVENTION.

Brazil has made public its adherence to the conventions signed at The Hague July 29, 1899, the one relating to the laws and usages of war on land, the other extending the principles of the Geneva Convention of August 22, 1864, to maritime wars.

## CHILE.

## CUSTOMS REVENUES, NOVEMBER AND FIRST ELEVEN MONTHS OF 1906.

According to official statistics the various custom-houses of Chile collected during the month of November, 1906, a total revenue of 10,764,975.30 *pesos*, of which sum 3,554,842.52 *pesos* were for import duties, 7,009,610.84 *pesos* for export duties, and 200,521.94 *pesos* for miscellaneous receipts.

During the same month of 1905 the amount collected for import duties was 2,983,176.52 *pesos*; for export duties, 6,013,508.19 *pesos*, and for miscellaneous receipts, 196,746.79 *pesos*, making a total of 9,193,431.50 *pesos*.

A comparison of the receipts of November, 1906, with those of the same month of 1905 shows an increase in import duties of 561,666 *pesos*, in export duties of 996,102.65 *pesos*, and in miscellaneous receipts of 3,775.15 *pesos*, a total increase of 1,561,543.80 *pesos*.

The following table shows the amount collected by each custom-house during the month under review, the figures for the same month of 1905 being also given for purposes of comparison:

Custom-houses.	November—	
	1905.	1906.
I. Export duties:	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Pisagua .....	1,008,308.46	936,243.94
Iquique .....	2,479,775.32	2,992,172.65
Tocopilla .....	776,235.76	849,788.42
Antofagasta .....	943,872.69	1,504,309.32
Taltal .....	805,315.96	727,096.51
Total .....	6,013,508.19	7,009,610.84
II. Import duties:		
Arica .....	38,648.71	97,978.96
Pisagua .....	19,631.71	23,492.19
Iquique .....	240,107.92	380,270.33
Tocopilla .....	16,726.93	20,467.94
Antofagasta .....	219,262.77	214,383.76
Taltal .....	30,147.90	79,676.24
Caldera .....	9,859.25	11,535.04
Coquimbo .....	63,691.99	128,597.77
Valparaiso .....	1,736,002.17	1,908,428.31
Talcahuano .....	469,573.61	499,800.17
Coronel .....	13,419.43	63,155.16
Valdivia .....	78,823.21	84,907.42
Puerto Montte .....	2,100.89	2,622.00
Ancud .....		122.55
Frontier custom-houses .....	45,180.03	39,404.68
Total .....	2,983,176.52	3,554,842.52
III. Miscellaneous receipts .....	196,746.79	200,521.94
Grand total .....	9,193,431.50	10,764,975.30

During the first eleven months of 1906 the revenue collected by the custom-houses amounted to a total of 91,407,120.39 *pesos*, as against 82,298,589.81 *pesos* collected during the same period of the previous year, an increase of 9,108,530.58 *pesos*.

#### DISCOVERY OF DEPOSITS OF GRAPHITE OR PLUMBAGO.

"*L'Amérique Latine*," in its issue for December 5, 1906, announces the discovery in Chile of large deposits of graphite or plumbago on the banks of the Gamboa River, situated in the Department of Castro and in the eastern part of Chiloe Island, at a latitude of 42° 28'. These deposits are almost pure plumbago, of steely and metallic appearance, and in exceptional quantity. They do not differ from the plumbago of the Barrowdale mines at Cumberland, already exhausted, and which are considered the best in the world.

Graphite is employed in various industries, for the manufacture of pencils, of crucibles for reducing metals, as well as for lubricating the machinery, coating sheet and cast iron to prevent it from rusting, and for preparing articles to be electrotyped. In view of the industrial importance of this substance in its various applications this exploitation will be a new source of wealth for the country.

#### THE REBUILDING OF VALPARAISO.

On December 6, 1906, the Minister of the Interior promulgated a law providing for the reconstruction of the city of Valparaiso, Chile, whose destruction by earthquake occurred in the summer of that year. New streets are to be opened, and conduits for gas, water, and sewerage are to be laid in accordance with modern sanitary methods. The works are to be executed on lines approved by the Executive and the municipal authorities, the expropriation of such properties as are required for the purpose being decreed as provided by the law of June 18, 1857.

The President of the Republic is authorized to contract a loan of £1,100,000 at 4½ per cent to be spent on public improvements throughout the city, it being specified that £300,000 shall be employed for the repair and rebuilding of public edifices. Private individuals are to defray one-half the cost of leveling and paving their properties, and all the work is to be superintended by a commission composed of the intendente of the Province, the municipal governor, and five persons designated by the President of the Republic.

Various concessions have been granted to Chilean citizens and to foreign concessionaires for the construction of new electric car lines and other works of public utility.

**APPROVAL OF IMMIGRATION CONTRACT.**

The Minister of Colonization, on December 31, 1906, approved the contract celebrated between the Government of Chile and Señor CIRO FANTINI for the introduction into the country through the ports of Valparaíso and Talcahuano of 30,000 workmen, with or without their families. The nationalities specified are Italian, French, and Spanish.

The contractor must indicate the trade or occupation of each intending immigrant, and must certify as to his good physical condition and his immunity from any criminal legal process.

The Chilean Government guarantees the payment of £9 to each adult, £10 for each son 12 years of age, and £4 for each child under 2 years old.

Liberal land grants have been made to corporations with the understanding that a certain number of immigrants shall be located thereon within a certain time. This scheme is meeting with fair success.

**UNIFORMITY OF CONSULAR REPORTS.**

The Minister of Foreign Relations of the Chilean Government, under date of October 11, 1906, issued a departmental circular to the various consuls of Chile in foreign countries, setting forth the rules to be followed in the preparation of statistical data covering the foreign trade of the Republic. The uniform preparation of this data is especially insisted upon in order to facilitate comparison in successive years.

Eight general headings for the classification of information are given, as follows: Imports—covering year, quantity, and value; exports—year, quantity, and value; imports by countries—year, country of origin, and value; exports—year, country of destination, and value; nature of imports; nature of exports; maritime movement—entries, departures.

Comparative figures for five years are to be furnished and a uniform nomenclature for articles of trade is required.

**FACTORY CENSUS OF SANTIAGO, 1906.**

The following figures were taken from the factory census of Santiago, of 1906: Number of factories, 945; capital invested in machinery, 7,506,846 *pesos*; total capital invested, 31,741,310 *pesos*; raw materials consumed in one year, 23,451,209 *pesos*; number of motors, 209; horsepower of motors, 3,296; average production, 37,857,517 *pesos*.

The number of factories does not include all those operating within the city of Santiago; small factories employing less than five laborers were omitted.



## COLOMBIA.

## TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

I.—*Ordinance No. 993, of July 10, 1906, classifying for duty camel's-hair belting.*

[“*Diario Oficial*,” No. 12705, of July 27, 1906.]

Camel's-hair belting shall be dutiable as “Tissues of horsehair or other material not specially mentioned” under Class X of the tariff.

II.—*Decree No. 912, dated July 31, 1906, granting free importation to certain machines and apparatus.*

[“*Diario Oficial*,” No. 12722, of August 18, 1906.]

SOLE ARTICLE. Machines and apparatus not made in the country, imported for the manufacture of sugar, shall be exempted from import duty.

*Paragraph.* The present decree shall enter into operation on the day of its publication in the “*Diario Oficial*,” but any machines of the kind referred to imported on or after June 20, 1906, will also be entitled to the privileged treatment.

III.—*Decree No. 950, of August 14, 1906, as to the exportation of male neat cattle.*

[“*Diario Oficial*,” No. 12725, of August 22, 1906.]

ARTICLE 1. Male neat cattle exported through the ports of the Republic on the Atlantic coast shall pay 3 pesos each.

ART. 2. This shall be applicable ten days after the publication of the present decree in the “*Diario Oficial*.”

ART. 3. Article 1 of decree No. 285, dated March 5, 1906, is modified accordingly.

IV.—*Ordinance No. 1006, dated July 26, 1906, classifying for duty paraffin candles.*

[“*Diario Oficial*” No. 12737, of September 5, 1906.]

In accordance with the decree No. 603, dated May 25, 1906, candles of paraffin or spermaceti are to be dutiable under Class IX of the tariff.

V.—*Decree No. 1026, of October 28, 1906, reducing the import duty on certain articles.*

[“*Diario Oficial*” No. 12742, of September 12, 1906.]

SOLE ARTICLE. For tariff purposes, the following goods are to be deemed to belong to the under-noted classes:

Class II: Galvanized iron wire gauze, perforated for the treatment of coffee; manures with azote, phosphate of lime, and ammonia basis;

pita ("fique") bags; niter, arsenious acid, regulus of antimony, black oxide, cobalt, oxide of manganese, boracic acid, enamel paints, nitrate of potassium, bichromate of potassium, metallic arsenic, antimony, and uranium; plows.

Class III: Steel, in bars or rods, when intended to be further manufactured.

Class IV: Carbonic acid gas; oil of mirbane.

*Paragraph.* The present decree shall enter into operation on the day of its publication in the "*Diario Oficial*."

#### PROHIBITED EXPORTATION OF SILVER AND GOLD COINS.

In view of the increase which has been noticed lately in the exportation of silver and gold coins from Colombia, and of the fact that such exportation is detrimental to the national interests, the President of the Republic, in a decree dated December 8, 1906, has prohibited the same. Persons violating this decree shall be punished as defrauders of the national treasury.

#### IMPROVEMENT OF THE CAUCA AND NECHÍ RIVERS.

The President of the Republic, on November 5, 1906, approved the contract entered into by the Ministers of Public Works and of Finance on October 27, 1906, with the "*Compañía Colombiana de Transportes*," located at Barranquilla, for the improvement of the Cauca and Nechí rivers.

The principal provisions of the contract as published in the "*Diario Oficial*," of December 28, 1906, are as follows:

The company shall clean out and make navigable the river Cauca from Valdivia down to its junction with the Magdalena and the river Nechí from Zaragoza to its junction with the Cauca, and shall establish regular steam transport on the said rivers sufficient for the needs of the traffic.

The work of dredging the rivers shall begin within two years and be terminated within two years thereafter.

The company is obliged to construct the necessary buildings, dwelling houses for its employees, offices and warehouses wherever it may be necessary. Public lands may be taken without cost for this purpose.

The company shall keep open the channel of the rivers for the term of the contract, and at the termination thereof the Government shall receive the rivers in a navigable condition."

Navigation of the parts of the rivers covered in the contract is the exclusive monopoly of the company.

The employees of the company are, in time of peace, exempt from military and police duty.

The Government grants importation, free of duties, of steamboats, dredges, tools, utensils, machines and parts thereof, diving suits, and other things intended exclusively for the indicated work.

The Government grants \$6,000 gold a year in aid of the enterprise for the term of fifteen years, counting from the date of the first voyage made by steamboat.

The company is required to give bond for \$3,000 gold.

The contract may be assigned, with the permission of the Government, to anyone except to a foreign nation or Government.

The maximum prices for transport by the company shall not exceed \$6 gold for each first-class passenger, and \$16 per metric ton or for 2 cubic meters in bulk of freight, as the company may elect.

The prices given are for the whole distance on the Canca. Transit from intermediate points shall pay in proportion. Mail matter shall be carried free, as also Government employees on official business.

Government property, officials, and soldiers shall be carried for one-half the regular rate.

The contract shall continue for fifty years.

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## COSTA RICA.

### TARIFF MODIFICATIONS, 1906.

#### I.—*Decree of February 2, 1906, in reference to prohibited imports.*

[*"La Gaceta"* No. 29, of February 4, 1906.]

ARTICLE 1. The provisions of article 9 of the Fiscal Code are to read as follows:

"ART. 9. No arms, ammunition or equipments of war, dynamite or nitroglycerine, foodstuffs discovered to be in a state of corruption or of a quality injurious to public health may be imported nor articles which form or may in future form a monopoly. The mere fact that such goods are landed in the country, even though it may only be a question of a mere transit, or are introduced or transshipped on vessels of small tonnage in territorial waters, shall be properly looked upon as a case of actual importation as regards the responsibilities and the penalties provided by law."

ART 2. Vessels of large tonnage are those of more than 600 tons burden and vessels of small tonnage those of less than 600 tons. Before any person can be allowed to transship nonprohibited goods from a vessel of large tonnage to a vessel of small tonnage or from one to another vessel of small tonnage, he will be required to pay the

import duties and quay dues designated in the tariff in connection with the merchandise to be transshipped. This provision likewise applies to persons desiring to reship goods on vessels of small tonnage, or in case the latter are to enter territorial waters with foreign products or merchandise. Transshipment between vessels of large tonnage or reshipment on one of them shall not be subject to other duties than those leviable under article 93 of the Fiscal Code.

ART. 3. The present decree shall enter into force on the day of its publication, save as to article 2 which shall only take effect on March 1, next.

II.—*Circular dated February 13, 1906, relating to the importation of maize-grinding mills.*

[“*La Gaceta*” No. 37, of February 14, 1906.]

According to this circular, mills for grinding crude or cooked maize, called by certain importers under the name of “*molinillos para tortillas*,” are to be dutiable at the rate of 3 *centimes* of a *colon* per kilogram under No. 14 of the tariff.

III.—*Decree of February 20, 1906, respecting the importation of “iztepeque” tobacco.*

[“*La Gaceta*” No. 43, of February 21, 1906.]

SOLE ARTICLE. From and after April 1, 1907, tobacco called “*iztepeque*” may be imported by private persons on payment at the custom-house of the duty fixed by decree No. 3 of August 12, 1896, namely, 1 *colon* and 75 *centimes* per kilogram, in addition to the quay and theater dues leviable thereon.

IV.—*Decree of March 21, 1906, assessing duty on school bags and office clips and portfolios.*

[“*La Gaceta*” No. 68, of March 22, 1906.]

ARTICLE 1.—The underdescribed articles are dutiable as follows:

(a) Scholars’ satchels or bags for carrying their books and requisites, at the rate of 11 *centimes* per kilogram.

(b) Clips for holding papers, at the rate of 16 *centimes* per kilogram.

(c) Office portfolios, at the rate of 43 *centimes* per kilogram.

ART. 2. The above-named duties shall not be subject to the surtax of 50 per cent, and any goods of this description lying at the custom-house, or as to which a dispute may have arisen, shall be cleared in accordance with the provisions of the present decree.

V.—*Decree of June 5, 1906, relating to the importation of dynamite and other explosives for industrial purposes.*

[*"La Gaceta"* No. 129, of June 7, 1906.]

SOLE ARTICLE. This decree sanctions decree No. 17 issued on April 19, 1906, by the permanent commission sanctioning the agreement entered into between the Executive and the Standard Explosives Company (Limited), by which dynamite and other explosives are admitted to importation and warehousing in the country, when destined for industrial purposes.

VI.—*Decree of June 7, 1906, determining the classification of liquefied carbonic acid.*

[*"La Gaceta"* No. 130, of June 8, 1906.]

SOLE ARTICLE. From and after July 1, 1906, liquefied carbonic acid shall be dutiable at the rate of 5 *centimes* per kilogram, without being subject to the surtax of 50 per cent.

Decree No. 10, of January 26, last, is amended accordingly.

VII.—*Decree of July 6, 1906, exempting certain machines from import duty.*

[*"La Gaceta"* No. 11, of July 13, 1906.]

SOLE ARTICLE. Machines of all kinds used for the treatment of coffee, cocoa, sugar, starch, rice, and "*panelas*," as also for the manufacture of brooms, alimentary pastes, and beer shall be admitted free of duty for a period of five years.

VIII.—*Decree of August 4, 1906, as to the importation of oiled cotton clothing.*

[*"La Gaceta"* No. 31, of August 5, 1906.]

SOLE ARTICLE. From September 1, 1906, cotton clothing, oiled for the purpose of protecting from rain, shall be dutiable at the rate of 30 *centimes* per kilogram, without being subject to the surtax of 50 per cent.

IX.—*Decree of August 16, 1906, classifying the specific called "santyl (knoll)."*

[*"La Gaceta"* No. 41, of August 17, 1906.]

SOLE ARTICLE. The specific called "*santyl (knoll)*" shall pay 3 *colons* 50 *centimes* per kilogram, without being subject to the surtax of 50 per cent.

X.—*Decree of September 21, 1906, establishing the classification of iron sheets for chimney stacks.*

[“*La Gaceta*” No. 69, of September 22, 1906.]

SOLE ARTICLE. Iron sheets for chimney stacks shall be dutiable as the latter, from October 15, 1906.

Sheets of the kind, imported perforated, between the date of the present decree and October 15, shall be dutiable according to the established practice.

**EXPORT TRADE OF PUNTARENAS, APRIL TO NOVEMBER, 1906.**

According to statistics published in “*La Gaceta*” of Costa Rica, in its number for December 22, 1906, the export trade of the port of Puntarenas, from April 1, 1906, to November 30, 1906, amounted to 250,295 kilograms, valued at 186,179.69 *colones*. The principal articles exported were the following: Gold in bars, 57,377.50 *colones*; coffee, 43,246.80 *colones*; rubber, 31,883.40 *colones*; cocoa, 14,964.80 *colones*; skins, 18,606.55 *colones*; leather, 10,491.80 *colones*. The rest is distributed among other products of lesser importance.

## CUBA.

**THE PUBLIC TREASURY ON DECEMBER 31, 1906.**

Following is a statement recently published by the Department of Finance of Cuba, and it shows the situation of the Treasury of the Republic on December 31, 1906:

DEBIT.

Orders of advance funds in transit .....	\$1, 121, 487. 65
External-debt bonds .....	1, 000, 000. 00
Special laws .....	7, 875, 862. 12
Postal money-order fund .....	231, 330. 96
Pending obligations .....	8, 707. 60
Fund for honorary consuls .....	463. 77
Loan tax fund .....	1, 805, 357. 85
Loan deposit fund, first 50 per cent .....	67, 421. 53
Balance fund of army salaries, second 50 per cent .....	1, 121, 424. 14
Revenue fund .....	884, 955. 80
Total .....	14, 117, 011. 42

CREDIT.

In cash .....	13, 009, 368. 15
In external-debt bonds .....	1, 000, 000. 00
Remittances in transit .....	107, 643. 27
Total .....	14, 117, 011. 42

## SUGAR CROP OF 1905-6.

According to figures published by the "Official Bulletin" of the Department of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce of Cuba, a general statement of the sugar output of the Republic during 1905-6, as compared with the preceding year, was as follows:

	Exports.		Stock on hand.	
	1904-5.	1905-6.	1904-5.	1905-6.
	<i>Sacks.</i>	<i>Sacks.</i>	<i>Sacks.</i>	<i>Sacks.</i>
Havana.....	997,031	1,182,751	146,955	3,515
Matanzas.....	1,269,007	1,353,125	96,137	772
Cardenas.....	1,150,784	1,108,015	120,908	.....
Cienfuegos.....	1,219,459	1,604,713	100,527	885
Sagua.....	622,155	666,947	18,198	.....
Caibarien.....	576,174	620,587	18,936	.....
Guantanamo.....	325,628	309,207	.....	1,200
Cuba.....	113,335	82,648	312	.....
Manzanillo.....	313,060	327,177	.....	.....
Santa Cruz del Sur.....	71,019	76,005	.....	.....
Nuevitas.....	85,159	143,980	.....	.....
Gibara y Puerto Padre.....	497,201	488,717	.....	.....
Zaza.....	.....	18,200	13,700	.....
Trinidad.....	70,996	71,191	.....	.....
	7,311,008	8,053,263	515,673	6,322

## SUMMARY.

	1904-5.	1905-6.
	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>
Exports.....	1,044,430	1,150,466
Stock on hand.....	73,668	903
Total.....	1,118,098	1,151,369
Domestic consumption in 12 months.....	45,160	46,830
	1,163,258	1,198,199
Old stock on hand January 1.....	.....	19,450
Total production.....	1,163,258	1,178,749

Increase in 1905-6, 15,491 tons, or 1.314 per cent.

## EXPORTS OF TOBACCO DURING 1906.

The exports of tobacco from the Republic of Cuba during the calendar year 1906, compared with those of 1905, were as follows, according to official statistics:

	Leaf tobacco.		Manufactured tobacco.		Cut tobacco.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Cigars.</i>	<i>Cigarettes.</i>	
Jan. 1 to Dec. 31—			<i>Number.</i>	<i>Packages.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
1906.....	277,426	12,636,836	256,738,029	15,643,275	169,260
1905.....	317,087	14,776,139	227,028,521	11,829,076	119,337
Increase or decrease.....	39,661	2,139,303	29,709,508	3,814,199	49,923

Following is a statement showing the exports of leaf tobacco and cigars from Cuba during the eight years from 1899 to 1906:

Year.	Leaf tobacco.	Cigars.	Year.	Leaf tobacco.	Cigars.
	<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Number.</i>		<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Number.</i>
1899.....	144, 264	193, 166, 736	1903.....	303, 106	208, 607, 450
1900.....	223, 516	204, 971, 393	1904.....	250, 638	217, 645, 082
1901.....	238, 479	213, 425, 089	1905.....	317, 087	227, 028, 521
1902.....	260, 962	208, 508, 550	1906.....	277, 426	256, 738, 029

#### FISCAL REVENUES DURING 1906.

According to statistics published by the Department of Finance of the Cuban Republic, the collection of public revenues during the calendar year 1906 was as follows, by months:

January.....	\$2, 524, 762. 40	August.....	\$2, 392, 288. 36
February.....	2, 453, 036. 99	September.....	1, 674, 170. 73
March.....	2, 686, 501. 62	October.....	1, 951, 893. 36
April.....	2, 109, 281. 55	November.....	2, 211, 869. 22
May.....	2, 577, 942. 08	December.....	2, 303, 529. 50
June.....	2, 177, 059. 71		
July.....	2, 356, 099. 62	Total.....	27, 418, 435. 14

The special tax for the amortization of the loan yielded, during the year, under review, a total revenue of \$3,683,742.84, distributed as follows:

January.....	\$323, 307. 96	August.....	\$338, 850. 18
February.....	278, 756. 35	September.....	186, 462. 78
March.....	312, 700. 22	October.....	292, 712. 39
April.....	271, 455. 50	November.....	360, 503. 21
May.....	297, 710. 64	December.....	347, 506. 37
June.....	309, 350. 17		
July.....	365, 427. 07	Total.....	3, 683, 742. 84

#### CONCESSION FOR A SUBMARINE CABLE.

The "*Gaceta Oficial*" of Cuba for December 26, 1906, publishes a decree granting a concession to the Commercial Cable Company of Cuba, an organization of United States origin, to lay submarine cables between the continental coast of the United States and Cuba, and to work and maintain a cable service between those countries from January 10, 1907.

#### EXTRADITION TREATY WITH THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

The "*Gaceta Oficial*" of Cuba, in its issue of January 15, 1907, publishes the text of the treaty for the extradition of criminals between the Cuban and Dominican Republics, concluded and signed by the respective plenipotentiaries in the city of Havana on the 29th of June, 1905, and approved by the Cuban Senate on January 10, 1906. The ratifications of this treaty were exchanged in Havana on January 11, 1907, and it shall take effect thirty days thereafter, continuing in force for one year from the date of the denunciation thereof by either of the contracting parties.



**AMERICAN AND ENGLISH CAPITAL IN THE REPUBLIC.**

According to latest statistics, the American capital invested in Cuba amounts to \$141,000,000, distributed as follows: Railroads, \$34,000,000; sugar and tobacco industries, \$68,000,000; real estate, \$18,000,000; small agricultural industries, \$4,000,000; mining, \$3,500,000; commerce and manufactures, \$4,000,000; banking, \$5,000,000; navigation companies, \$1,500,000; mortgages, \$3,500,000.

The English capital invested in the Republic amounts to \$100,000,000, of which \$90,000,000 are in railroads, \$5,000,000 in steamers, and \$5,000,000 in real estate.

**ECUADOR.****INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT ELOY ALFARO.**

The inauguration of Gen. ELOY ALFARO, Acting President of Ecuador, as Constitutional President of the Republic occurred on January 1, 1907.

**GUATEMALA.****CONCESSION FOR THE EXPLOITATION OF NATIONAL FORESTS.**

"*El Guatemalteco*," an official publication of the Republic of Guatemala, in its issue of November 2, 1906, publishes the text of contract entered into between the Government and Mr. JOSÉ WER, authorizing the latter to fell timber and extract rubber, chicle, and other rosins from the national forests located in the Department of Peten. The term of the contract is five years, and the concessionaire shall pay 500 *pesos* annually besides the export duties specified in the concession.

This contract was approved by the Executive on October 20, 1906.

**HAITI.****RAILROAD CONTRACT.**

"*Le Moniteur*," official journal of Haiti, publishes the text of a contract granting a concession by the Government for the construction of a railroad line from Port au Prince to Cayes, passing through Leogane, Grand Goave, Petit Goave, Miragoane, Anse-a-Veau, Asile, and Cavaillon. This line will be about 240 kilometers in length and measure 42 inches between rails.

## REESTABLISHMENT OF THE FORMER DUTIES ON SOAP.

According to the terms of a governmental decree, the import duties on soap are modified as follows:

According to the terms of the present tariff, a duty of \$2.15 per 50 kilograms is levied on soap.

Since the 1st of November the duty is only 50 cents per 50 kilograms.

The greater part of the soaps used for laundry purposes are imported from the United States, while the better grades of toilet soaps are imported from France.

## MEXICO.

## FOREIGN COMMERCE, OCTOBER, 1906.

According to figures issued by the Statistical Division of the Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico, the foreign commerce of the country for October, 1906, and for the first four months of the fiscal year, 1906-7, was represented by the following valuations, the figures for the corresponding periods of the preceding year being also given for purposes of comparison:

The total value of imports for the four months under review amounted to \$69,195,817.76 as compared with \$53,014,426.92 in the corresponding period of 1905-6, an increase being thus shown of \$16,181,390.84.

Total exports for the period amounted to \$72,768,991.91 as against \$79,126,225.20 in the first four months of 1905-6, a decline of \$6,357,233.29.

Details of the trade from July to October, 1906, inclusive, show the following results:

## IMPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

Articles.	October—		First four months—	
	1906-7.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Animal substances .....	\$1,641,341.65	\$1,097,179.32	\$6,380,518.57	\$5,181,247.35
Vegetable substances .....	1,966,324.55	2,257,764.19	8,549,079.30	8,269,773.66
Mineral substances .....	7,031,073.91	4,352,790.70	23,442,145.75	14,525,201.04
Dry goods .....	2,347,608.47	1,988,333.14	9,375,329.13	7,605,781.54
Chemical and pharmaceutical substances .....	653,064.51	639,437.58	2,701,144.11	2,395,146.34
Beverages .....	430,810.81	507,205.10	2,083,174.93	2,358,214.15
Paper and its applications .....	489,694.65	458,755.68	1,758,694.63	1,790,526.79
Machinery and apparatus .....	1,910,715.34	1,599,718.95	8,158,051.18	6,072,488.02
Vehicles .....	760,447.75	315,235.67	2,470,393.81	1,058,942.91
Arms and explosives .....	306,996.99	283,695.63	1,250,144.33	1,323,095.40
Miscellaneous .....	737,693.36	613,875.64	3,027,142.02	2,434,009.72
Total .....	18,275,771.99	14,113,991.60	69,195,817.76	53,014,426.92

## EXPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

Articles.	October—		First four months—	
	1906-7.	1905-6.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Precious metals .....	\$10,345,546.17	\$10,222,497.79	\$37,629,780.56	\$41,046,083.02
Other articles .....	8,655,645.00	9,155,049.50	35,139,211.35	38,080,142.18
Total .....	19,001,191.17	19,377,547.29	72,768,991.91	79,126,225.20

## PRICE OF PUBLIC LANDS, 1907-8.

According to the schedule issued by the Department of Fomento of Mexico on January 21, 1907, the price of public lands throughout the Republic for the year 1907-8 shall range as follows:

Department.	Price per hectare, <sup>a</sup> Mexican currency.	Department.	Price per hectare, <sup>a</sup> Mexican currency.
Aguascalientes.....	\$7.00	Puebla .....	\$11.00
Campeche .....	4.00	Queretaro .....	9.00
Chiapas .....	4.00	San Luis Potosi.....	4.00
Chihuahua .....	3.00	Sinaloa .....	4.00
Coahuila .....	3.00	Sonora .....	4.00
Colima .....	6.00	Tabasco .....	7.00
Durango .....	4.00	Tamaulipas .....	3.00
Guanajuato.....	12.00	Tlaxcala .....	17.00
Guerrero .....	12.00	Veracruz .....	12.00
Hidalgo.....	5.00	Yucatan .....	4.00
Jalisco .....	9.00	Zacatecas .....	3.00
Mexico .....	21.00	Federal District.....	100.00
Michoacan .....	14.00	Territory of Tepic.....	4.00
Morelos .....	27.00	Territory of Lower California .....	2.00
Nuevo Leon.....	3.00	Territory of Quintana Roo .....	2.00
Oaxaca .....	5.00		

<sup>a</sup>2,471 acres.

## SILVER EQUIVALENTS OF THE MEXICAN PESO.

The President of the Mexican Republic has established, for the six months commencing January 1, 1907, and for use in statistical calculations only, the following table of equivalents between the Mexican *peso* and the coins of the countries where the silver standard obtains:

Country.	Coin.	Value in Mexican currency.	Country.	Coin.	Value in Mexican currency.
Bolivia .....	Boliviano .....	0.98	Nicaragua .....	Peso .....	0.98
Guatemala .....	Peso .....	.98	Persia .....	Kran .....	.18
Salvador .....	do .....	.98	China .....	Tael .....	1.705
Honduras .....	do .....	.98			

## OPENING OF THE TEHUANTEPEC RAILROAD.

The inauguration of the Mexican trans-Isthmian railway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in the last week of January, 1907, was made the occasion of national ceremonial. On January 23 the President of

the Republic, accompanied by the members of his cabinet, representatives of the diplomatic corps, and other representative men, opened the line at its Pacific terminus, Salina Cruz, and then journeyed across the Isthmus to Coatzacoalcos, the Atlantic port, to be present at the arrival of the first cargo carried on the new road, on January 25. On both occasions suitable and congratulatory addresses were made, and the firm of Sir Weetman Pearson & Son, Limited, was warmly commended for its triumph over the difficulties which had attended the inception of the enterprise.

The actual distance in a straight line between Coatzacoalcos (hereafter to be known as Puerto de Mexico) and Salina Cruz, the two termini of the road, is only 125 miles, but owing to the configuration of the land a lengthening of the course to about 190 miles was necessitated. The bridges are numerous and of steel construction, the sleepers being either of creosoted pine, native hardwood or California redwood. The gauge is of standard type, and the rolling stock—most of which has been built in the United States—is of special type adapted to the cargoes of sugar which will form the leading item of transport. The locomotives are of the new oil-burning variety, and as extensive oil wells have been discovered in the vicinity of the road it is anticipated that the use of imported oil will soon be unnecessary.

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Line, operated in connection with the Tehuantepec road was also inaugurated on the 25th of January, the steamship company having signed a freight contract for the annual shipment of 300,000 tons of sugar from Honolulu to New York, Philadelphia, and New Orleans via Tehuantepec.

#### TEHAUNTEPEC RAILROAD TRAFFIC.

On December 18, 1906, the President of the Mexican Republic issued the following decree, regulating the transit of merchandise through the Tehauntepec Railroad:

“SECTION 1. From January 1, 1907, the transit of foreign, national, and nationalized merchandise which the Tehauntepec Railroad may receive, either at Coatzacoalcos for transportation and reshipment at Salina Cruz, or at Salina Cruz for transportation and reshipment at Coatzacoalcos, is authorized.

“SEC. 2. The interoceanic transit of merchandise transported by the Tehauntepec Railroad shall be subject to the conditions which may be prescribed by the respective regulations, and the only duties to be paid by ships and merchandise shall be those specified in sections 88 and 89 of the contract of May 16, 1902, as amended by the contract of May 20, 1904, in accordance with the law of May 31, 1904.

“SEC. 3. The transshipment of foreign merchandise which, being destined to other national port or ports, and which requires to be trans-

ported through the Isthmus of Tehauntepec, may be made at the ports of Acapulco, Progreso, Tampico, and Veracruz."

Section 88 of the contract of May 16, 1902, as amended by the contract of May 20, 1904, is as follows:

SEC. 88. The vessels, passengers, and merchandise hereinafter mentioned shall be subject to the following taxes:

"I. Vessels entering the ports of Coatzacoalcos or Salina Cruz, laden with foreign merchandise subject to the taxes referred to in Paragraph V and in article 89, provided such vessels are not included in the exemptions specified in the second paragraph of article 61 and in the fourth paragraph of article 70, shall pay as a sole tax the sanitary dues, which dues shall be reduced to one-half of the lowest quota in force at either of the ports of Tampico or Veracruz; and vessels shall pay pilot dues when a pilot is requested, but vessels not requesting a pilot are exempt from said dues.

"II. All vessels entering at the ports of Coatzacoalcos or Salina Cruz, laden with merchandise to which the taxes referred to in Paragraph V do not apply, and which vessels are not excepted from all taxes in accordance with the second paragraph of article 61 and Paragraph IV of article 70, shall be subject to all taxes and port dues, according to the lowest tariff in force at either of the ports of Tampico or Veracruz, and at the two principal ports of the Pacific.

"III. Should vessels arriving at the ports of Coatzacoalcos or Salina Cruz bring merchandise subject to the taxes mentioned in Paragraph V, together with other merchandise not subject to said taxes, they shall only be entitled to the exemption referred to in the first paragraph of this article, with respect to the part of the cargo corresponding to the merchandise subject to said taxes, and shall observe, in regard to the part which corresponds to the merchandise which is not subject to taxes, the provisions contained in the foregoing paragraph.

"IV. Passengers arriving at Coatzacoalcos or Salina Cruz, with through transit tickets across the Isthmus for the purpose of reembarbarking at the other end of the road, shall pay a transit tax of 40 cents a person.

"V. Foreign merchandise arriving at either Coatzacoalcos or Salina Cruz, to be transported across the Isthmus by rail and to be reembarbarked at the other end of the road consigned abroad, shall be exempt from all taxes or dues, except the two following:

"A. A transit tax of 40 cents per ton of 1,000 kilograms of merchandise.

"B. A tax for loading and unloading, in each port, of 25 cents per ton of 1,000 kilograms of merchandise, loaded or unloaded in the said ports, except merchandise transferred from one ship to another in the same port, which merchandise shall not be subject to any tax "

Section 89 of the contract of May 16, 1902, was not changed by the contract of May 20, 1904, and is as follows:

"SEC. 89. The Government shall have the right to increase the transit and the loading and unloading taxes in accordance with the following prescriptions and proportion:

"I. Both taxes may be increased 25 per cent when the railroad company shall have received each year, during three consecutive years, distributable net profits amounting to a sum equivalent at least to 5 per centum of the social capital or of the part thereof that has been subscribed. If the entire capital has not been subscribed, the Government shall have power to increase both taxes 25 per cent more.

"II. The transit and loading and unloading taxes may be increased 50 per cent more if the amount of distributable net profits received by the company each year during three consecutive years is equivalent to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

"III. The above-mentioned taxes may be increased 75 per cent if the company shall have received each year during three consecutive years 10 per cent.

"IV. If the amount of distributable net profits received by the company each year, for a period of three consecutive years, is equivalent to  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, both taxes may be increased 100 per cent.

"V. If by increasing both taxes 25 per cent, in accordance with Paragraph I, the company should receive for distributable net profits an amount equivalent to less than 5 per cent of the subscribed capital, then the amount necessary to complete the 5 per cent shall be taken from the revenue produced in one year by said increase.

"VI. If by increasing both taxes 50, 75, or 100 per cent, in accordance with Paragraphs II, III, and IV, the company should receive, in one year, for distributable net profits an amount equivalent to less than 6 per cent of the subscribed capital, then the amount necessary to complete the 6 per cent shall be taken from the revenue produced during said year by the increase.

"VII. In no case shall the transit tax be increased to more than 80 cents per ton of merchandise, or 80 cents per passenger, nor the tax for loading and unloading to more than 50 cents per ton in each port."

REGULATIONS FOR THE TRANSIT OF MERCHANDISE ACROSS THE  
ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.

[Promulgated December 18, 1906.]

CHAPTER I.—*Concerning transit.*

SECTION 1.

ARTICLE 1. Transit of merchandise through the Isthmus of Tehuantepec is subject to the provisions of the present regulations, and is divided, for the effects thereof, into the following classes:

I. Transit of merchandise shipped from a foreign port and consigned to a foreign port.

II. Foreign merchandise shipped from a foreign port and consigned to a national<sup>a</sup> port.

III. Transit of foreign merchandise transferred, or unloaded and again reembarked, at a national port, consigned to another national port.

IV. Transit of domestic, or nationalized<sup>b</sup> merchandise, shipped from a national port and consigned to another national port.

V. Transit of national, or nationalized merchandise, shipped from a national port and consigned to a foreign country.

SECTION 2.

ART. 2. For the transit of merchandise shipped from a foreign port and consigned to a foreign country the following rules shall be observed:

I. The captain of the vessel shall have prepared, for delivery to the chief of the customs' guard at the time of the anchorage inspection visit, the following documents:

A. An entrance manifest, in quadruplicate, of the merchandise on board the vessel for the said traffic, which manifest, arranged in accordance with Form No. 1, shall specify the number of each bill of lading, the number of packages, the class of packages, the generic specification of the goods that they contain, the gross weight of the merchandise covered by each bill of lading, and three blank columns with the following headings: "Date of reshipment," "Vessel in which reshipment was made," and "Number of the clearance manifest."

B. Two numbered copies of each of the bills of lading shown in the manifest.

C. A list, in triplicate, of the passengers in transit, giving the number of packages of which their baggage consists and whose transpor-

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<sup>a</sup> A Mexican port.

<sup>b</sup> Merchandise imported in accordance with the customs laws, and forming a part of the general stock of the merchandise of the country.

tation is for account of the company (Form No. 2), since only a simple statement of hand baggage shall be made.

II. The administrator of the custom-house, on receiving from the chief of the customs' guard the documents referred to, shall send them to the auditing department in order that they may be checked and numbered, and shall immediately issue a written order permitting the unloading, which unloading shall take place within the terms specified in section 1 of Chapter II of these regulations.

III. When the unloading is completed the result thereof shall be entered on the four copies of the manifest, and the National Railway Company of Tehuantepec, through its agent and under his signature, shall certify on the aforesaid copies that he receives the cargo in accordance therewith, which cargo, while it remains in the country, shall be under the exclusive responsibility of said company.

IV. The administrator of the custom-house shall forward by registered mail to the administrator of the custom-house through which the merchandise is to be cleared one of the copies of the manifest, together with a copy of each of the bills of lading shown in said manifest. Should the company wish to ship at once the part of the cargo that has been loaded on the railway cars, the custom-house shall forward, by the conductor of the train, to the custom-house through which the merchandise is to be cleared, a copy of the manifest with its respective bills of lading, even though, owing to the fact that unloading has not been finished, the corresponding entries have not been made. The importing custom-house shall give notice of said entries or annotations to the exporting custom-house, in a statement which the latter shall attach to the manifest, and which statement shall certify to the agreement or conformity of the company, and the company, in the meanwhile, shall issue provisional receipts covering the packages that it may have shipped.

V. The shipment of merchandise by rail, and the unloading thereof in the export custom-house, shall be under the supervision of the fiscal (customs) employees in accordance with the provisions of Section II, Chapter II, of these regulations.

VI. When merchandise is to be reshipped in the vessel that is to transport it to its final destination, the Tehuantepec Railway Company shall deliver, in triplicate, to the custom-house, a clearance manifest containing the same date comprised in the entry manifest, and, in addition thereto and immediately preceding each entry of packages, the number of the entrance manifest and the name of the vessel corresponding to this document.

VII. The administrator of the custom-house, on receiving the said manifest, shall send it to the auditing department to be compared and numbered, and shall immediately issue a written order permitting the shipment under the inspection of the customs guards.



VIII. When the loading is finished, the captain of the ship, or, in his name, the agent or representative of the respective maritime company, shall certify, under his signature, on all the copies of the clearance manifest, that he has received, in accordance therewith, the packages enumerated in said document.

IX. The custom-house, in accordance with the data certified to on the clearance manifest, shall fill in the copy of the entrance manifest which it possesses, in the blank columns remaining on said copy, noting in each entry under their respective headings, the date of the reshipment of the packages, the name of the vessel in which the reshipment was made, and the number of the clearance manifest. Said custom-house shall retain copies of the last-named document, and shall remit a duplicate to the importing custom-house in order that the said custom-house may make the same annotations on the other three copies of the entrance manifest.

X. It is not essential that all the packages reshipped in the same vessel be declared in the entrance manifest, but it is indispensable that the total of these packages be reshipped within a period of two months, counting from the date of unloading at the entrance or importing custom-house. If, after this time has elapsed, the company should not prove that the package or packages are not still in the warehouses, due to the lack of means is reshipping them or to any other justifiable cause, it shall pay the corresponding duties in accordance with the provisions of article 18 of these regulations.

XI. When the merchandise referred to in this section does not come direct from a foreign port, but has been transferred to the vessel at a national port, the custom-house of said port shall issue to the captain a certified copy of the request of transshipment, and the captain shall attach it to the entrance manifest.

### SECTION 3.

ART. 3. For the transit of merchandise coming from a foreign port and consigned to a national port, the rules hereinafter set forth shall be observed :

I. The merchandise must come protected by the manifest referred to in article 23 of the general customs' ordinance, and said manifest shall state that the goods are being transported to the port of final destination via the Tehuantepec Isthmus route. The captain of the vessel shall deliver this manifest to the chief of the customs guard at the time of making the anchorage inspection visit.

II. In addition to the manifest referred to, the captain of the vessel shall deliver the entrance manifest to the commander of the customs guard, especially for the transit, made out in accordance with the provisions of paragraph A, division I, of article 2 of these regulations, together with two numbered copies of each of the bills of lading shown in said manifest.

III. The administrator of the custom-house, on receiving the documents referred to in the foregoing paragraphs I and II (pars. I and II of art. 3, sec. 3), shall deliver them to the auditing department to be numbered and compared with the copies of the entrance manifest, so as to be sure that the information contained in the latter agrees with the consular manifest. Should differences occur, the administrator shall require that the entrance manifest be replaced with a new manifest which does not contain the differences, and if no differences occur the administrator shall accept the two documents and make the following annotations upon them: On the consular manifest, "Corresponds to the transit of ——— to ——— on entrance manifest No. ———;" and on the entrance manifest: "Corresponds to manifest No. ——— from (point of shipment abroad), presented on (date), on the arrival of (name of vessel bringing the goods), in charge of captain (insert name of captain)."

IV. The administrator, after delivering the documents to the auditing department, shall issue a written order to proceed with the unloading, which latter shall be done in accordance with the provisions of section 1, Chapter II, of these regulations.

V. When the loading is finished, the result shall be noted on the entrance as well as the consular manifest, and on all the copies of the former the Tehuantepec Railway Company, through its agent and under his signature, shall certify on the aforesaid copies that he receives the cargo in accordance therewith, which cargo, while it remains in the country, shall be under the exclusive responsibility of said company.

VI. The administrator of the custom-house shall immediately forward, by registered mail, to the administrator of the custom-house through which the merchandise is to be cleared, one of the copies of the entrance manifest, together with one each of the bills of lading of the shipment and of the consular manifest.

VII. The operations concerning the shipment of the merchandise by rail, its transit, unloading at the port through which it is to be exported, and, finally, its reloading on the vessel that is to convey it to its final destination, shall be subject to the provisions of Divisions V, VI, VII, and VIII of article 2 of these regulations, with the sole difference that the company shall deliver one more copy of the export manifest, on which the captain of the vessel, or, in his name, the agent or representative of the respective maritime company, shall also certify, under signature, his conformity in having received the packages.

VIII. The administrator of the export custom-house shall deliver the consular manifest to the captain of the ship, and shall deliver to him in a closed and sealed envelope a copy of the clearance manifest,

so that these documents may be delivered to the custom-house where the merchandise is to be despatched. The administrator referred to shall see that the provisions of Division IX of said article 2 of these rules and regulations are complied with.

If between the cargo and consular manifest, differences, such as a greater or less number of packages, incorrect marking, alteration in the weights of the packages, etc., should occur at the custom-house, the provisions relating to the general customs ordinance shall apply, since neither the corrections and additions to the said manifest, the annotations placed thereon for transit purposes solely by the custom-house authorizing or approving the manifest, nor the declaration of the Tehuantepec Railway Company in the clearance manifest, shall be considered. As a sole exception to this rule, there shall be deducted from the consular manifest the packages which, taking as a basis those of the entrance manifest, have not been reshipped at the export custom-house on account of having been lost, or for any other cause, while in transit, and the duties on which, for said reason, must be paid by the railway company. The deduction in this case shall be proved by a certificate which the remitting custom-house shall attach to the copy of the clearance manifest, and said certificate shall specify the marks, numbers, and classes of the packages that may be missing, and shall also state that the payment of the corresponding duties are for account of the said company.

XI. The consular invoices corresponding to the goods shipped in transit across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, to be dispatched at some national port, shall be consigned by the shippers to the consignees in said port; but if the consular invoices should be presented to the custom-house whose duty it is to authorize the transit, the latter shall receive them and shall attach them to the consular manifest in order that they may be forwarded, through the export custom-house, to the custom-house of final destination.

ART. 4. The transit of foreign merchandise transshipped or unloaded and again reloaded, at any of the national ports designated for this purpose, shall be subject to the formalities established in the foregoing article, provided that in the custom-house where the transshipment or reloading is effected the requisites for such operations, according to the general customs ordinance, have been observed.

ART. 5. When the merchandise under consideration comes either from Coatzacoalcos with destination Salina Cruz, or from Salina Cruz with destination Coatzacoalcos, its transit is subject to the provisions of Divisions I, II, III, IV, V, VI, X, and XI of article 3, as well as, in so far as may apply thereto, to the provisions of Divisions VII, VIII, and IX of said article. The forwarding of merchandise at the custom-house of destination shall be effected in accordance with the provisions

of the general ordinance of the respective Department, and the entrance manifest shall specify the number and date of the request of clearance, instead of the date required by Division IX of article 2, concerning merchandise which should be reshipped.

#### SECTION 4.

ART. 6. The transit of national or nationalized merchandise coming from a national port and consigned to another national port, as well as national or nationalized merchandise coming from a national port and consigned to a foreign country, shall be subject to the stipulations of section 3 of these regulations, with the following variations:

I. If the transit consists of merchandise included in the first of the specified classes, in place of the consular manifest to which division I of article 3 refers, the captain of the vessel shall deliver to the chief of the customs' guard the documents required for coastwise traffic by article 303 of the general customs' ordinance.

II. If the transit consists of national or nationalized merchandise consigned to a foreign country, the captain of the vessel shall deliver to the chief of the customs' guard a copy of the clearance request that the shipper presented or filed in the custom-house of origin, in conformity with the provisions of article 325 of the general customs' ordinance, which copy shall be certified to by said office.

#### SECTION 5.

ART. 7. Passengers' baggage that is to be reembarked at the export custom-house shall be carried under the following conditions:

I. The administrator of the entrance custom-house shall deliver to the chief of the customs guard the three copies of the list presented by the captain of the vessel in compliance with the provisions of paragraph C, division I, article 2 of these regulations, so that on finishing the unloading of the packages the number unloaded may be compared with the total shown in the manifest list. If there should be no differences, or in case there are differences and after the same have been explained, the chief of the customs guard and the agent of the railway company shall manifest, under their signatures at the bottom of the three copies of the list, their conformity with the result of the unloading.

II. The chief of the customs guard shall return the three copies of the list to the administrator of the custom-house, who shall deliver them to the auditing department to be numbered, certifying on the same, at the request of the representative of the company, that the packages have been received and are under the exclusive care of the company until reembarked for the point of final destination.

III. The packages shall be shipped in the railway cars free of charge by the company, but must be wired and sealed by the watchmen appointed for that purpose.

IV. The conductor of the train shall receive from the custom-house, in a sealed envelope, a duplicate copy of the list, and on arriving at his destination he shall deliver it to the chief of the customs guard, who, in turn, shall hand it to the administrator who shall order the packages counted, and permit, under the inspection of the watchmen, the moving of the same either to the vessel which is to reembark them or to the proper warehouse. Should the number of packages not be complete, or some of them come with wires or seals broken, the custom-house shall impose a fine on the company not to exceed \$500 Mexican silver.

V. The reembarkation of the baggage shall be checked from the lists sent by the entrance custom-house, noting before each item and in the proper column the name of the vessel which is to transport the baggage. Whenever the total number of packages declared on a list has been reembarked, the exporting custom-house shall send it to the entrance custom-house, in order that it may be attached to the original copy and the additional data copied in triplicate.

VI. When the company requests that the baggage be checked in the entrance custom-house, the application of the preceding rules will not be necessary, unless one or more of the packages contain merchandise subject to the payment of duties, in which case the custom-house shall indicate on the list the baggage which is in that condition, in order that the requirements provided for in Divisions II, III, IV, and V of this article may be observed.

## CHAPTER II. — *Concerning the unloading and embarking of merchandise.*

### SECTION 1.

ART. 8. When the chief of the customs' guard receives from the administrator of the custom-house the respective order, he shall direct that the transit merchandise be unloaded, in the unloading of which the following formalities shall be observed:

I. The watchmen appointed for that purpose, on the one hand, and the employees of the National Tehuantepec Railway Company, on the other hand, shall note, in indexed memorandum books prepared beforehand and which the captain of the vessel or the company shall furnish, the packages that are being unloaded.

II. Packages as they are unloaded shall be placed either in the box cars of the railway or in the respective warehouses, according to the classification of the merchandise and the kind of transit for which it is intended, bearing in mind the provisions of Chapter III of these regulations.

III. When the unloading is finished, the memorandum books kept by the watchmen shall be compared with those kept by the employees of the company, and any differences that may occur shall be explained, so that when they agree in all their records they may be signed by the watchmen, the employees of the company, and the captain of the vessel or his representative.

IV. The memorandum books kept by the watchmen shall be attached by the chief of the customs' guard to the general report of unloading that the administrator shall make.

V. The railway company, through its representative authorized for that purpose, shall examine the report of unloading made by the chief of the customs' guard, and, if he finds it agrees with that which, in turn, was rendered him by his employees, he shall certify his conformity on both documents. In the contrary case he shall investigate the discrepancies with the custom-house until the differences disappear or are found.

VI. When the reports are entirely in accord and have been signed by the employees and the representative of the company, the indexed memorandum books and the general report of unloading shall be sent to the auditing department, so that the latter may make the proper annotations thereon.

VII. As a general rule the operations of unloading and loading merchandise shall take place on working days between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.; but they may be continued during the night and even on holidays, except national holidays, provided the railway company give proper notice to the custom-house, so that the latter may promptly arrange for the service of the customs' guard. Employees of the customs' guard shall receive payment for special work in accordance with the provisions of the general customs' ordinance.

VIII. Should the administrator deem proper to deny permission for special work, he shall report thereon immediately by telegraph to the custom-house bureau (dirección de aduanas), giving the reasons for his refusal.

IX. During the unloading, preference shall be given the baggage and other goods belonging to the passengers.

ART. 9. Should any vessel, in addition to the merchandise in transit, bring other merchandise that must be transshipped, the provisions of Section II, Chapter VII, of the general customs ordinance shall apply, but should it be necessary to convey the last-named merchandise ashore, either to wait for the vessel which is to transport it to its final destination or for any other cause, said merchandise shall be subject to the formalities prescribed in the foregoing article, but if the transshipment is made from ship to ship direct or by means of lighters, it shall be sufficient that the operation be witnessed by the proper customs employees.

ART. 10. The loading of transit merchandise in the vessel which is to carry it to its final destination, after the chief of the customs guard has received the proper order from the administrator, shall be effected by the company free of charge, but the operation shall be witnessed by watchmen appointed for that purpose.

## SECTION 2.

ART. 11. The shipment of merchandise in transit shall be made in the cars of the railway company free of charge, but the operation shall be witnessed by watchmen that the custom-house appoints for that purpose, who, when the loading of each car is finished, shall close it with padlocks of the Treasury Department and shall note the number of each one of these.

ART. 12. When the merchandise, due to its class or size or for any other reason, can not be loaded for transportation in box cars, and if for this reason it should be necessary to transport it on platform or open cars, the watchmen shall keep a record of the number of the car as well as of the class of the merchandise.

ART. 13. The custom-house shall make a report, covering each train, showing the number of the treasury padlocks placed on the closed or box cars, the numbers of the platform or open cars, and the class of merchandise which the last-named cars convey. The entrance custom-house shall forward, by the conductor of the train and in a closed and sealed envelope, the aforesaid report to the export custom-house, to be used in connection with the unloading of the merchandise.

ART. 14. The railway company shall furnish and attach to each car a railway label 10 centimeters in length by 8 centimeters in width, which shall bear, in black letters, the following inscription:

Merchandise in transit:

From.....(place of shipment).

To .....(place of destination).

Date .....(date of shipment).

This car shall not be opened without the intervention of the fiscal or customs' employees, except in case of superior force duly proved.

Whoever violates this provision shall be brought before the proper authority for punishment.

ART. 15. On the arrival at the custom-house of destination of any train transporting merchandise in transit, the administrator shall deliver to the chief of the customs' guard the report he received from the entrance custom-house, so that the watchmen can see whether the numbers of the fiscal padlocks and those of the platform or open cars, as well as the merchandise transported, agree with the information given in the report. If there should be no differences, the padlocks shall be opened and the railway company shall be permitted, in the presence of the watchmen, to unload the packages. If, on the

contrary, the padlocks should not be in good condition, or any other abnormal circumstances should be observed, a certificate shall be drawn up, signed by the chief of the customs' guard, the agent of the railway company, and two witnesses, stating in detail the differences encountered. This certificate shall be delivered to the administrator of the custom-house who shall make the corresponding investigation, citing the conductor of the train and such employees of the company as may be necessary. If from the investigation it should result that the damage suffered by the padlocks or that the abnormal circumstances noted were caused by fraud, he shall report the same to the district judge.

ART. 16. Only in case of superior force shall cars sealed with the custom-house seals or locked with the fiscal padlocks be opened en route. If the superior force should be of such a nature as to necessitate the transshipment of the merchandise, the station agent of the nearest station shall take part in the operation. In all cases a report shall be prepared relating the circumstances, which report shall be delivered by the conductor to the administrator of the custom-house.

If for any reason it should be necessary to break the seals or to unlock the fiscal padlocks placed on the doors of the cars, and provided the train continue its journey under the inspection of the fiscal employees, the latter shall break the seals and open the padlocks, immediately notifying the administrator of the custom-house of the port where the train is destined, giving in detail the cause of the accident, the losses or damages suffered, and the place where the freight was stored, in case it was necessary to take it from the cars in which it came, and said employees shall sign the report referred to in the first paragraph of this article.

ART. 17. When foreign merchandise in transit is contained in a car that shows signs of having been broken open, or whose seal or official padlock has been broken, destroyed, or unduly opened, as well as when uncrated merchandise transported in open cars does not correspond to the class indicated in the report, the railway company shall pay, in accordance with the provisions of article 18 of these regulations, the amount of the duties corresponding to the missing packages or which show signs of having been substituted or broken open.

ART. 18. In cases in which, for any of the reasons indicated in these regulations, the National Tehuantepec Railway Company shall have to pay the import duties corresponding to the merchandise in transit the proper liquidation sheet shall be made up from data from consular invoices or private invoices; if there should be no consular invoices, from the waybills covering the shipment, or from data from documents which the company may file or which it may be necessary to request of the company. The liquidation and payment



shall be made within the term of one month, counting from the date on which the cause of the indebtedness is discovered, but shall not be considered final until the bureau of customs has approved or verified the same by means of vouchers, which in all cases shall be sent said bureau (*dirección de aduanas*) by the custom-house for examination. Whenever, in the cases referred to in this article, the missing merchandise is destroyed by some accident, and this is duly proved to the bureau of customs, the duties corresponding to the merchandise which has been destroyed shall not be paid.

ART. 19. The export custom-house shall verify the collection of the duty referred to in article 18, without preventing thereby the immediate annotation in the respective manifest that the corresponding package or packages are subject to the payment of duties, and said custom-house shall advise the entrance custom-house so that the latter in turn may make a like annotation on the other copies of the manifest.

### CHAPTER III.—*Concerning the extent of the custom-house grounds.*

ART. 20. In the ports of Coatzacoalcos and Salina Cruz the National Tehuantepec Railway shall inclose, by means of fences solidly constructed, the grounds intended for custom-house operations.

ART. 21. All doors or entrances of any kind which give access to said grounds, as well as all the warehouses located in the same, shall have double locks, different from each other, the keys to which shall be, on the one hand, in possession of the employee or employees appointed by the custom-house, and, on the other hand, in possession of the employees appointed by the company.

ART. 22. Only employees of the custom-house and of the customs' guard shall have free access from the land side, as well during the night as during the day, to the fenced grounds. From the water side access to said grounds shall be permitted during the day to said employees, regardless of their rank; but during the night only the higher employees of the custom-house and their customs' guard, and the higher employees of the railway company, as well as the water patrol, when entrance is necessary in the performance of their duties, shall be admitted.

ART. 23. The guard service, within the fenced inclosure, shall be in charge of the company in so far as concerns the caring for merchandise contained therein, but the employees of the customs' guard shall be sufficiently watchful to prevent the carrying away of the said merchandise or the doing of any other act that might injure the interests of the national treasury.

ART. 24. The custom-houses shall arrange the watch service in such manner that all the storehouses and places of deposit of merchandise shall be constantly watched by the employees of the customs' guard,

taking care, however, that the vigilance that the latter exercise shall not interfere with the operations of the company in quickly dispatching the merchandise.

ART. 25. The distribution of transit merchandise shall be effected in the places selected by the company with the approval of the administrator of the custom-house, which administrator shall see that said merchandise is entirely separated from that which is to be dispatched in the port, inasmuch as the place designated for the inspection of the latter merchandise shall be separate from the rest of the fenced inclosure and shall be accessible to the public at such times and hours as the custom-house may determine.

ART. 26. The records of the entrance and departure of packages consigned in transit shall be kept by the railway company, but during the first ten days of each month the company shall submit a balance sheet showing the debits and credits and the packages on hand on the last day of the previous month.

For this purpose the books necessary to be kept shall be a daybook and a ledger, which may be divided into several volumes consecutively numbered, which the administrator of the custom-house shall authorize.

ART. 27. The administrator of the custom-house may at any time satisfy himself of the correctness of the entries made in said books and may proceed to recount and inspect the marks and numbers of the stored packages.

#### CHAPTER IV.—*Concerning duties and taxes and the verification of their collection.*

##### SECTION 1.

ART. 28. The vessels, passengers, and merchandise hereinafter mentioned shall be subject to the following charges:

I. Vessels arriving at the ports of Coatzacoalcas or Salina Cruz, laden with foreign merchandise subject to the payment of the charges referred to in division V of this article, and which are not comprised in the exemptions mentioned in the second division of article 61 and in the fourth paragraph of article 70 of the contract of May 20, 1904, concerning the Tehuantepec Railway, shall pay as a sole tax the sanitary dues, which shall be reduced to the lowest charge in force at either of the ports of Tampico or Veracruz, and shall pay pilot dues only in case a pilot shall have been requested by them.

II. All vessels arriving at the ports of Coatzacoalcas or Salina Cruz laden with merchandise to which the charges referred to in Division V do not apply, and which vessels are not exempt from all charges in accordance with Division II of article 61 and paragraph 4 of article 70 of said contract, shall be subject to all taxes and port dues according

to the lowest tariff in force at either of the ports of Tampico or Veracruz and at the two principal ports of the Pacific.

III. Should vessels arriving at the ports of Coatzacoalcos or Salina Cruz bring merchandise subject to the taxes mentioned in Division V, together with other merchandise not subject to said taxes, they shall only enjoy the exemption referred to in the first division of this article in the part proportional to the merchandise subject to said taxes, observing in regard to the part which corresponds to the merchandise which is not subject to taxes the provisions contained in the foregoing paragraph. In the latter case the taxes due, according to the number of tons which the ship measures, shall be determined by calculating the respective proportion between the number of tons and the gross weight of each class of merchandise.

IV. Passengers arriving at Coatzacoalcos or Salina Cruz with through transit tickets across the Isthmus, to be reembarked at the other end of the road, shall pay a transit tax of 40 cents per person.

V. Foreign merchandise arriving at Coatzacoalcos or Salina Cruz to be transported across the Isthmus by rail and to be reembarked at the other end of the road consigned abroad shall be exempt from all taxes or dues, with the exception of the following:

A. A transit tax of 40 cents per ton of 1,000 kilograms of merchandise.

B. A tax, in each port, for loading or unloading of 25 cents per ton of 1,000 kilograms of merchandise loaded or unloaded in the said ports, with the exception of merchandise transferred from one vessel to another within the same port, which merchandise shall not be subject to any tax.

ART. 29. The Government may increase the transit and loading and unloading taxes referred to in Division V of the foregoing article, in the terms and proportion prescribed in article 89 of the contract relating to the Tehuantepec Railway.

ART. 30. Merchandise not comprised in Division V, article 28, shall be subject, with respect to the payment of taxes and duties to the Federal Government, to the following rules:

I. Foreign merchandise coming from abroad arriving at Coatzacoalcos or Salina Cruz to be transported by rail for the purpose of being reshipped at the other end of the railway, consigned to any Mexican port, shall not be subject to the transit tax, nor to any other charge or tax, at Coatzacoalcos or Salina Cruz. Customs duties, port dues, and any other charge to which said merchandise is subject, shall be settled and paid at the port of final destination.

II. Foreign merchandise coming from abroad, imported through Coatzacoalcos or Salina Cruz for local consumption or commerce at any of the points on the railway, shall pay at the port of entry the

duties and imposts to which the said merchandise is subject in accordance with the law. .

III. Domestic merchandise coming from a Mexican port and shipped to Coatzacoalcos or Salina Cruz to be transported by rail for the purpose of being reëmbarked at the other end of the railway, consigned to another Mexican port, is not subject to the transit tax nor to duties and imposts at Coatzacoalcos or Salina Cruz.

IV. Domestic merchandise coming from a Mexican port and shipped to Coatzacoalcos or Salina Cruz to be transported by rail for the purpose of being exported at the other end of the railway, and merchandise coming from a point on the railway, shipped to either of said ports to be exported, is not liable to the transit tax and is not subject to greater duties than those which, other circumstances being equal, apply to similar merchandise in other Mexican ports.

V. Domestic merchandise coming from a Mexican port, shipped to Coatzacoalcos or Salina Cruz for local consumption or commerce at points on the line of the railway, shall pay the duties and imposts to which it is subject in conformity with the law.

ART. 31. All documents required by these regulations for the transit of merchandise across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec are exempt from the stamp tax.

ART. 32. The traffic of foreign merchandise transshipped, or unloaded and again reëmbarked, at a national port, consigned to another national port, and passing across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, shall not be considered as a portion of the coastwise trade, and, therefore, may be effected aboard foreign vessels, without, for that reason, being subject to the internal maritime tax on traffic referred to in the decree of July 1, 1898.

ART. 33. The traffic of national or nationalized merchandise, coming from a national port and consigned to another national port, passing across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, shall be considered, in accordance with article 291 of the general customs ordinance, as a part of the coastwise trade, and, therefore, if said merchandise is reshipped in any foreign vessel, said vessel shall be liable to the interior maritime traffic tax referred to, except when the vessel belongs to the maritime service which the railway company has established at Tehuantepec.

ART. 34. Neither consular invoices, declarations, nor formalities of any kind, before consuls or other Mexican officials in foreign countries, concerning merchandise transported by the railway to be consigned abroad, shall be required.

## SECTION 2.

ART. 35. The charges referred to in Divisions IV and V of article 28 shall be collected by the railway company, taking as a basis for the calculation of the charges comprised in the last of said divisions the declared weights of the corresponding bills of lading of the shipment, provided always there be no doubt or suspicion concerning their correctness, since, in the latter case, the company as well as the administrator of the custom-house may order the packages weighed.

ART. 36. On the 15th of each month the railway company shall deliver to the custom-houses in which the goods were unloaded the amount of the collection of the previous month, accompanying same with a statement in duplicate showing the name of the carrying vessel, the number of the entrance manifest, the numbers of the bills of lading, the number of packages, their gross weight, and the amount of the duties or charges of each entry, placing in separate columns that which corresponds to the transit charges collected for loading and unloading. Said statement shall show the total number of passengers and the transit tax they may have paid. The company shall attach as a voucher a copy of each bill of lading referred to in said statement.

ART. 37. The custom-house at Coatzacoalcos and Salina Cruz shall keep a book in which accounts shall be opened for each of the vessels that bring foreign merchandise consigned to a foreign country. On the debit side of said account there shall be entered, in separate columns, the number of each bill of lading, the number of packages it covers, the gross weight of the packages, and the transit and loading and unloading charges to which the merchandise is subject. Following this there shall be entered the number of passengers in transit for foreign countries, as well as the amount of the taxes they should pay. On the credit side of the account there shall be entered, in separate items, the amounts the company may deliver corresponding to the vessel in question, which should agree with the entries on the debit side, and if any differences should occur a proper explanation shall be required of the company.

ART. 38. If within the term of two months, counting from the date of the entrance of the vessel, the company should not have delivered the total amount of the charges corresponding to that vessel, the custom-house in interest shall demand the immediate delivery of said sum, even though the company, for any reason, should not have collected it.

## SECTION 3.

ART. 39. The custom-houses shall prove to the Bureau of the Department (*dirección del ramo*) the correctness of the receipts from transit dues and from loading and unloading by filing a copy of the reports

submitted by the company and attach to said copy copies of the bills of lading and of the corresponding quadruplicates of the entrance manifests, with the understanding that if within the reports entries should appear already shown in prior entrance manifests, these entries shall form the proper notice with respect thereto.

ART. 40. The custom-house shall have a separate series of numbers for the entrance and clearance manifests in accordance with the classes of transit specified in article 1 of these regulations, in such a manner that each class shall have, in the same fiscal year, different consecutive numbers.

ART. 41. The custom-houses shall forward to the Treasury Bureau (*dirección del ramo*) triplicate copies of the entrance and clearance manifests corresponding to the completed transit shipments, as well as triplicate copies of the passenger lists.

ART. 42. The National Tehuantepec Railway Company shall file with the customs bureau a bond for an unlimited amount to guarantee the duties to be collected and the penalties to which the company may be subject either on account of its own acts or those of its employees or workmen.

ART. 43. The National Tehuantepec Railway Company shall be responsible to the Public Treasury and to the persons in interest for all freight it receives to be unloaded, transported, or reloaded.

ART. 44. It is the duty of the company to perform such operations as the merchandise may require at the ports of Coatzacoalcas and Salina Cruz, such as carting, transporting, unloading, filing of documents, dispatching, and unpacking, from the time the unloading of the vessel is authorized up to the time of the dispatching or reshipment of said merchandise in the vessels that are to carry it to its final destination.

ART. 45. It is also the duty of the company to observe the provisions of the general customs ordinance concerning the guarding necessary to be done to insure the legality of the traffic, without other restrictions than the notification to the fiscal employees of the operations that are going to be performed, or the securing of permission; when permission is necessary, from said fiscal employees for the purpose of carrying out the operations referred to.

ART. 46. The fiscal employees, on the one hand, shall confine their duties solely to watching or guarding, and shall not interfere in any of the operations connected with the handling of the freight, said operations belonging exclusively to the company.

ART. 47. The railway company shall, without delay, furnish the employees, foremen, and laborers that may be necessary for the fulfillment of the requirements prescribed by the law in general, and by these regulations in particular, as well as for the purpose of carrying

out promptly and efficiently the operations of loading and unloading of the vessels in the port and which it is the duty of the company to perform. The company shall also furnish, without delay, the lighters, tugboats, and other tools and instruments that may be required in the performance of said operations.

ART. 48. Except in cases of unavoidable circumstances or superior force, or strikes and combinations of workmen, the delays incurred by the company in its operations owing to a lack of sufficient personnel and like causes shall subject the company to the payment of a fine not to exceed \$100 silver, which fine shall be imposed by the administrator and shall be reviewed by the Treasury Department, which shall hear the company's defense.

ART. 49. The employees of the company shall be well instructed in the provisions of the general customs' ordinance and of these regulations, therefore their ignorance in this respect shall not be a legal excuse nor shall it release the company from the liability in which it may have incurred.

ART. 50. In order to duly identify the higher employees of the company, the railway company shall give them credentials stating the name and title of the employee. These credentials shall be countersigned by the person the company appoints, due notice being given to the custom-houses at Coatzacoalcos and Salina Cruz, for that purpose.

ART. 51. The higher employees of the company, whose duty it is to go on board vessels and to have constant access to the fenced grounds, shall wear a uniform or a badge by which they can be easily recognized.

ART. 52. The employees of the company shall report their acts to their chiefs, and the employees of the customs' guard to the customs' administrator through the chief of said guard. All differences arising among employees shall be explained by the manager of the company, or by the official that he may appoint, and by the administrator of the custom-house. In case of a disagreement between them, the matter shall be referred to the director-general of customs, who shall render a decision after consulting with the Treasury Department.

ART. 53. Whenever the railway company sees or suspects that any fiscal employee, under the pretext of performing his duties, should commit or attempt to commit any abuse or infringement, he shall immediately inform the administrator of the custom-house in order that said official may take the necessary steps in the matter. The higher employees of the custom-house and of the customs' guard shall act in a like manner with respect to the employees of the company.

ART. 54. The railway company shall properly light, at its own expense, the places where night work is done, and shall also install,

for its own account, two electric searchlights of uniform movement, one at Coatzacoalcos and the other at Salina Cruz.

ART. 55. Whenever the custom-house at Coatzacoalcos or Salina Cruz deem proper that one or more of their employees should watch the transit of merchandise, the railway company shall provide them with the necessary passes, for which reason the conductor of the train shall permit them to ride in the caboose. The duties of employees in such cases are limited to watching the fiscal padlocks and the platform or flat cars.

#### CHAPTER VI.—*General rules.*

ART. 56. In all kinds of traffic carried on across the Isthmus each and everyone of the stipulations relating to said traffic contained in the contract made between the Federal Government and Messrs. S. Pearson & Son (Limited) on May 16, 1902, amended May 20, 1904, shall be strictly observed.

ART. 57. The railway company, in order to have a sufficient stock of fuel on hand in barges or scows, shall consult with the administrator of the custom-house at the place where said barges or scows are to anchor. The company shall not permit, for any reason whatever, that there be unloaded from said barges or scows merchandise other than fuel, and the employees of the custom-house shall take care to avoid any undue manipulation or use of said barges or scows, but the loading and unloading of fuel shall be made without hindrance or delay, but a previous notice to that effect in writing shall be given by the company to the chief of the customs' guard, who shall at once transmit it to the customs' administrator.

ART. 58. Whenever, in accordance with treaties or conventions, private agents appointed for the purpose by foreign governments shall have to fulfill any formalities concerning freight which, after having left the respective country, is to be reimported into it or into any of its possessions, the custom-house at Coatzacoalcos and Salina Cruz shall give said agents all the help possible in the performance of their duties.

ART. 59. Infractions of these regulations, for which no special penalty is prescribed in the same, shall be punished administratively with a fine which shall not exceed \$50 silver.

ART. 60. The provisions of these rules apply exclusively to traffic operations between Coatzacoalcos and Salina Cruz, since goods imported for dispatch at the ports mentioned, as well as the vessels carrying same, are subject to the rules and procedure prescribed in the general customs' ordinance.



# **SILVER BASIS OF THE STAMP AND CUSTOMS TAXES FOR FEBRUARY, 1907.**

The usual monthly circular issued by the Treasury Department of the Mexican Government announces that the legal price per kilogram of pure silver during the month of February, 1907, is \$45.03 Mexican currency, according to calculations provided in the decree of March 25, 1905. This price will be the basis for the payment of the stamp tax and customs duties when silver is used throughout the Republic.

## **BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 1907-8.**

In presenting the estimates of revenues and expenditures for the year beginning July 1, 1907, and ending June 30, 1908, the Minister of Finance of the Mexican Republic places the normal revenue for the year at \$98,835,000, while the appropriations submitted for approval aggregate only \$92,966,595.02, thus leaving a surplus of revenue amounting to \$5,868,404.98. As, however, governmental approval is sought for a bill authorizing a reduction of taxation in certain branches and of various advances in salaries, for which an allowance of \$5,000,000 is made, the probable excess of revenue over expenditure for the year in question is reduced to \$868,404.98.

The total receipts from taxes on foreign commerce are placed at \$48,375,000, distributed as follows:

Import duties .....	\$45,000,000	Dues for storage, etc .....	\$60,000
Export duties .....	960,000	Pilotage dues .....	20,000
Sundry port dues .....	730,000	Sanitary dues .....	105,000
Transit dues .....	80,000	Consular fees .....	920,000

Stamp revenues are calculated at \$31,540,000, including stamp sales, \$12,500,000; Federal contributions, \$8,250,000; taxes on mining properties, \$1,400,000; internal tax on gold and silver, \$2,590,000; tax on tobacco, \$3,050,000; tax on alcohol, \$920,000; tax on cotton yarns and goods, \$2,550,000; trade-mark and patent dues and tax on explosives, \$280,000.

Assay, melting, separating and refining dues are fixed at \$140,000.

Special taxes in the Federal District and territories are estimated at \$10,630,000, while the earnings of the various branches of the public service, including postal and telegraph lines are placed at \$5,850,000. Real estate and minor sources are calculated to produce \$2,050,000.

The total revenues from the public service under the heads noted during the fiscal year 1905-6 amounted to \$101,972,623.70, and the budget estimate for 1906-7 was fixed at \$90,073,500, though in the report for the year the figures cited are \$91,000,229.48.

In apportioning the various governmental expenditures for the year 1907-8, the following distribution is made of the public moneys:-

Department.	1907-8.	1906-7.
Legislative.....	\$1, 223, 277. 25	\$1, 223, 277. 25
Executive.....	259, 394. 50	353, 521. 66
Judiciary.....	527, 906. 75	465, 683. 75
Ministry of Foreign Relations.....	1, 568, 357. 63	1, 527, 472. 78
Ministry of the interior:		
Ministry in general.....	1, 544, 001. 00	2, 244, 001. 00
Public health.....	533, 298. 90	509, 059. 50
Rural police.....	1, 471, 327. 75	1, 313, 109. 50
Charities, Federal District.....	1, 290, 685. 50	1, 199, 162. 25
Administration, Federal District.....	7, 630, 729. 45	7, 618, 823. 25
Administration, Federal Territories.....	367, 670. 75	348, 357. 25
Ministry of Justice.....	1, 340, 940. 50	1, 307, 222. 25
Public Instruction and Fine Arts.....	6, 288, 790. 00	5, 878, 564. 72
Ministry of Fomento.....	2, 033, 957. 75	2, 104, 095. 00
Communications and Public Works.....	14, 201, 271. 53	12, 537, 331. 53
Ministry of Finance:		
Administrative.....	8, 562, 349. 50	8, 662, 788. 50
Public debt.....	26, 489, 873. 39	26, 783, 673. 39
Ministry of War and Marine.....	17, 652, 762. 87	16, 924, 085. 90
Total .....	92, 966, 595. 02	91, 000, 229. 48

#### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS DURING 1905-6.

A review of economic conditions prevailing throughout the Republic of Mexico during the fiscal year 1905-6 was made by the Mexican Minister of Finance on the occasion of presenting the budget statement for the fiscal year 1907-8 to Congress on December 14, 1906.

Minister LIMANTOUR states that the foreign commerce of the Republic did not undergo any substantial change during the period in reference as compared with the preceding year, the total imports being valued at \$220,651,074.49 as compared with \$178,204,962.45, and the exports at \$271,138,809.32 as against \$208,520,451.43 in the year 1904-5.

The principal item of increase on the import list is "mineral substances," which advanced from \$52,758,614.20 in 1904-5 to \$90,937,430.56 in 1905-6. The exceptional importation of gold due to the operations of the exchange and currency commission readily explains the difference in question. The returns of customs-houses show that the importations of American gold coins and of Mexican coins struck at Philadelphia represent alone an amount in excess of \$38,000,000. Therefore, leaving out of consideration the gold introduced from abroad in 1905-6 in exchange for hard silver pesos, it is seen that the imports exceeded those of the preceding year by about \$4,000,000. If the value in silver pesos paid for said coins be deducted from the export figures—that is to say, the 49,000,000 hard silver pesos—it reduces the exports valuations for the year to \$232,000,000. A diminution in the imports of foreign explosives is due to the manufacture of dynamite on a large scale within the Republic, while an apparent

decline in receipts of machinery and apparatus is occasioned by a change in their classification from "Machinery and apparatus" to "Miscellaneous."

The total exportation of gold in 1905-6 was \$31,695,777.38 bullion, representing \$27,721,310.26, and the balance consisting of ore, gold dust, and other forms. Native gold presented to the Exchange and Currency Commission for coinage amounted to \$4,718,666.66, so that the total production for the year was \$36,414,444.04.

The total exportation of silver is placed at \$125,400,083.77, but from this amount must be deducted the \$49,671,025 hard pesos paid for the gold coins and \$123,453.50, representing foreign silver coin exported, leaving \$75,605,605.27 as the total silver output of the country during 1905-6.

Among mineral products other than gold and silver, there was a decline in copper which was not compensated by the increase in the exportation of other metals.

In exports of vegetable products, there was a marked gain in rubber, of which the exportation amounted to \$1,671,000, a figure greater than that of the preceding year, but this was largely due to the exploitation of the plant known as guayule, which has recently been started and which constitutes a new source of wealth to the country. Vanilla exports also increased, a gain of more than 75 per cent being noted. Owing to a crisis in the foreign sugar market, the shipments of that article from Mexico suffered a sharp decline, the valuation falling from about \$6,000,000 to less than \$1,000,000. The domestic demand, however, improved sufficiently to make the crop remunerative.

The exports of animal products make a very satisfactory showing, including cattle and untanned hides, for which there was a very active demand.

Referring to the railroad traffic, Minister LIMANTOUR states that in the space of three years the number of passengers carried increased by nearly one-third, and the number of tons of freight rose from 7,500,000 to 8,700,000. The gross earnings from passengers and cargo of the seven leading companies were \$50,500,000 in 1903 and nearly \$57,000,000 in 1905. The data for the first six months of 1906 are still more satisfactory.

The public debt of the nation was reduced to the extent of \$4,465,602.72, and Minister LIMANTOUR states that all forms of the national indebtedness, with the exception of the interior redeemable debt, are being gradually extinguished by means of sinking funds, the total on June 30, 1906, being \$446,760,455.51.

The fund for the regulation of the currency gained \$1,600,000, and the Government's funds abroad increased by more than \$4,000,000. Owing to the favorable financial status of the country, the Executive

greatly desires that from July 1, 1907, the Federal contribution—a tax which during difficult years rose as high as a 30 per cent basis—shall be collected on a basis of 20 per cent only.

Summing up the revenues and disbursements for the year 1905-6 it appears that the Federal exchequer, out of its normal resources, which totaled \$101,972,623.70, and with the extraordinary receipts, which aggregated \$977,190.67, met all the budget appropriations, and moreover devoted \$17,550,449.50 to extraordinary expenditures, mainly for works of public utility, and nevertheless had a substantial surplus to meet other important outlays during the year. Minister LIMANTOUR expresses the opinion that the economic and financial situation of the Republic throughout the coming fiscal year will continue upon the basis of prosperity inaugurated by the new monetary régime.

#### REVIEW OF THE MINING INDUSTRY, 1906.

In its issue for January, 1907, "Modern Mexico" publishes a comprehensive review of the mining conditions and output of the Mexican Republic during 1906, additional data being also furnished for purposes of comparison. While maintaining its position as the greatest producer of silver, Mexico, during the year 1906, advanced to sixth place in the production of gold, from fifth to fourth in the production of lead, and is second only to the United States as a producer of copper. Zinc, to whose exploitation attention has been given only recently, was exported during the year to the amount of nearly 60,000 tons, more than half of which went to the United States and the remainder to England, France, and Belgium. Estimates for the year 1907 indicate that an appreciable increase in this class of exports will be made.

The following tables show the relative output of the various countries producing gold, silver, and copper in 1905 and 1906:

Country.	Gold.		Change in value.
	1905.	1906.	
Australasia .....	\$85,470,779	\$82,851,561	\$3,119,218
British India .....	11,924,308	10,655,674	1,268,634
Canada .....	14,486,833	12,000,000	2,486,833
Mexico .....	14,526,855	15,430,000	903,145
Russia .....	22,197,155	21,500,000	697,155
Rhodesia .....	7,203,865	10,201,327	2,997,462
Transvaal .....	101,225,558	119,605,922	18,380,364
United States .....	88,180,700	97,155,201	8,974,501
All others .....	34,151,823	35,250,000	1,098,177
Total .....	379,867,373	404,649,685	31,782,372

The copper production of North America is rated as follows:

Country.	1905.	1906.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
United States .....	871, 634, 245	915, 000, 000
Mexico.....	144, 350, 962	135, 800, 000
Canada .....	47, 597, 502	46, 500, 000
Total.....	1, 063, 582, 709	1, 097, 300, 000

Mexican silver production shows the following valuation in the years 1900-1906, as estimated in American currency:

1900-1901 .....	\$62, 267, 123	1903-1904 .....	\$60, 193, 958
1901-1902 .....	59, 200, 752	1904-1905 .....	60, 890, 276
1902-1903 .....	60, 534, 545	1905-1906 (six months) ....	48, 178, 898

While the production of silver in Mexico for the calendar year 1906 shows an increase in value, the output showed a reduction of 6,156,000 ounces of metal. This condition is due to the rise in the value of silver, the average price during 1906 having been 66.791 cents per ounce, as compared with 60.352 cents in the preceding year.

The reduction in the output of copper in 1906 was more than compensated for by the advance in the price of that metal, which averaged 19.278 cents per pound, as compared with 15.590 cents in 1905.

#### POSTAL CONVENTION WITH CANADA.

Official promulgation has been made in the "*Diario Oficial*" of Mexico of the postal agreement entered into between the Mexican and Canadian Governments, which becomes effective on March 1, 1907. The main points are as follows:

The amounts of the postal orders issued either in Mexico or in Canada shall be expressed in the money of the country in which they are issued, but in view of the frequent fluctuations of exchange, the amount of each money order shall be converted into the proper equivalent by the Mexican postal administration.

The maximum amount for which a money order can be drawn in either country upon the other shall be \$100 gold or its equivalent in Mexican currency.

The post-offices of the two countries shall have the right to fix the fees to be charged on all money orders issued by them. The services of the postal money-order system shall be performed exclusively by the agency of offices of exchange. On the part of Mexico the office shall be Nuevo Laredo and on the part of Canada, Montreal.

Lists with the particulars of all money orders issued shall be exchanged daily (Sundays excepted) between the two countries.

When it is desired that an error shall be corrected or that the amount of a money order shall be repaid to the remitter, application

must be made to the post-office in which the order was issued. Duplicate orders shall only be issued by the post-office of the country of payment.

Repayments, whether of an original or of a duplicate order, shall not be made to the remitter until it has been ascertained that the order has not been paid.

Orders which shall not have been paid within twelve months from the month of issue shall become void, and the sum received shall accrue to the country of origin.

The Postmaster-General in either country shall be authorized to adopt any additional rules for greater security against fraud or for the better working of the system. All such additional rules shall, however, be communicated to the Postmaster-General of the other country.

Each administration is authorized, in extraordinary circumstances, to suspend temporarily the money-order service in whole or in part, but this must be communicated immediately to the other office, by wire if necessary.

#### POSTAL RECEIPTS, OCTOBER, 1906.

The revenues produced by the Mexican mail service during the month of October, 1906, are thus reported by the Postmaster-General of the Republic to the secretary of public communications and works, the figures for the same month of 1905 being also stated by way of comparison:

	August.	
	1906.	1905.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Sales of postage stamps.....	285,440.28	261,383.94
Rent of post-office boxes.....	23,514.00	21,112.00
Fines, etc.....	2,778.66	4,568.10
Premiums on money orders:		
International.....	1,034.12	745.35
Domestic.....	26,030.88	23,312.65
Editors'.....	3,291.20	3,011.74
Total.....	341,089.14	314,133.78

#### NEW STEAMSHIP CONTRACT.

On December 5, 1906, the Mexican Congress approved a contract between the Government and Mr. THOMAS HERBERT WORN SOP for the establishment of a steamship service between Victoria, British Columbia, and the Mexican ports of Mazatlan, Manzanillo, Acapulco, and Salina Cruz, with privilege of touching at other Mexican ports. The steamers must make one trip, at least, each month, and monthly con-

nections in Canada with steamship lines to Europe, Japan, China, and Australia, in accordance with the itinerary to be approved by the Government.

The operation of this service shall commence eight months from the approval of the contract, and the steamers of the concessionaire may touch at other foreign ports, subject to the approval of the Government.

The Government shall pay the concessionaire, or the company that he may organize, the amount of \$8,333.33 for each round trip from Victoria to Mazatlan, Manzanillo, Acapulco, and Salina Cruz on the Pacific Ocean, or a total subsidy of \$100,000, Mexican currency, per year, but no payment shall be made for more than twelve round trips per year.

The duration of the contract is two years, and the concessionaire has made a deposit of 2,000 *pesos*, in bonds of the consolidated public debt, to guarantee the fulfillment of the conditions thereof.

#### CUSTOMS REVENUES, FIRST HALF OF 1906-7.

Official statistics recently published show that the revenues collected by the various custom-houses of the Republic of Mexico during the first half of the fiscal year 1906-7 were as follows; the figures for the same period of 1905-6 being also given for purposes of comparison:

	First half of fiscal year—	
	1906-7.	1905-6.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Import duties .....	24,757,267.08	20,431,835.58
Export duties .....	524,240.70	468,015.42
Port dues .....	519,841.31	428,657.19
Total .....	{ 24,801,349.09 \$12,351,071.83	{ 21,328,508.19 \$10,621,607.00

#### BANK HOLDINGS AND CIRCULATION.

The reports of the six chartered banks of the City of Mexico show that at the close of business on November 30, 1906, the specie and notes held, were as shown below:

Bank.	Gold.	Silver pesos.	Fractional coin.	Notes.	Total.
National .....	\$14,582,513.00	\$8,407,329.00	\$1,085,708.00	\$969,440.00	\$25,044,985.00
London and Mexico .....	9,668,490.00	3,571,838.00	91,142.13	1,654,825.00	14,986,295.13
Central .....	1,083,660.00	151,264.00	16,265.33	1,446,144.00	2,697,333.33
Commerce and Industry .....	95,870.00	16,354.00	51,934.57	71,975.00	236,133.57
International and Mortgage .....	95,700.00	17,787.00	15,031.62	555,680.00	684,198.62
Agrícola é Hipotecario .....	107,340.00	566.00	535.81	5,630.00	114,071.81
Total .....	25,633,573.00	12,165,138.00	1,260,612.46	4,703,694.00	43,763,017.46

The following figures show the total paper circulation of the City of Mexico banks on the date given:

Notes:	
National.....	\$34,031,664
London and Mexico.....	17,049,628
Bonds:	
Central.....	2,383,400
International and Mortgage.....	12,888,200
Agrícola é Hipotecario.....	3,451,400
Total.....	69,804,292

#### MEAT CONSUMPTION IN THE FEDERAL DISTRICT IN 1905.

Official statistics recently published give the following figures relating to the meat consumption of the Federal District of the Mexican Republic during the year 1905. The number and value of the animals killed during the year in reference in the slaughterhouse of the city of Mexico and in the slaughterhouses of the eight municipalities of the Federal District was as follows:

	Heads.	Value, Mexican currency.
Cattle.....	130,018	\$6,500,900.00
Sheep.....	167,166	794,043.25
Goats.....	10,599	37,096.50
Hogs.....	76,852	2,305,560.00
Total.....	384,635	9,637,599.75

#### SANITATION WORKS AT MAZATLAN.

On December 20, 1906, the Mexican Executive approved a contract entered into between the Government of the Republic, the State of Sinaloa, and the municipality of Mazatlan, on one side, and Messrs. Pearson & Son (Limited), on the other, for the construction of the sanitation works at the city of Mazatlan. The total cost of these has been fixed in the contract at 600,000 *pesos*, and for the payment of said sum the State of Sinaloa has been authorized to issue bonds of indebtedness to the nominal value of 698,000 *pesos*, sufficient to cover at 86 per cent of its nominal value the price agreed upon for the works. The construction thereof must be commenced within three months after the approval of the plans and specifications and completed within two years. The concessionaires have made a deposit of 25,000 *pesos* to guarantee the fulfillment of the conditions stipulated in the contract.

#### FRONTIER TRAFFIC WITH THE UNITED STATES, 1905-6.

According to statistics published by the Treasury Department of the Mexican Republic, the number of freight cars and the amount of traffic tonnage which entered Mexico across the Rio Grandé from the



United States during the fiscal year 1905-6 aggregated 36,850 cars and 681,617 tons of merchandise. The aggregate number of cars and amount of freight tonnage which passed from Mexico to the United States during the same period was 18,368 cars with 233,598 tons of merchandise. Thus a surplus of tonnage amounting to 458,019 in favor of the United States is reported for the period under review.

#### NEW FIBER PLANT.

A fiber plant of Mexico known popularly as "*cadillo*" has recently been made the subject of investigation with the result that naturalists claim for it the same qualities as the best known jute producers. Its resistant powers are said to be as great as the Brazilian hemp plant and if it can be produced in commercial quantities a good market is assured. The plant grows in great abundance in the tropical regions of Mexico.

#### ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER CONCESSION.

The Congress of the Mexican Republic approved on November 26 a contract entered into between the Bureau of Public Works of the Federal District, the Mexican Light and Power Company (Limited), the Mexican Electric Light Company (Limited), on June 30, 1906, granting said companies the sole right, for a period of twenty years, of supplying electric power and light in the Federal District. The contract provides for the rescission of all contracts previously entered into, the above-mentioned companies having acquired the concessions previously held by the "*Compañía Mexicana de Electricidad*," the "*Compañía Explotadora de las Fuerzas Hidro-eléctricas de San Ildefonso*," and the "*Compañía de Gas y Luz Eléctrica*."

#### MOTIVE POWER CONCESSION.

On December 12, 1906, the Mexican Government entered into a contract with the firm of S. Pearson & Son authorizing this company to utilize for motive power 340,000 liters of water per second from the River Antigua, Canton of Jalapa, State of Veracruz.

The plant may be placed on the riverside anywhere between a point 20 kilometers above the Puente National, and another point 10 kilometers below the bridge. The company shall commence within six months from the date of the signing of the contract, and the construction within twenty-four months. All the works must be completed within seven years.

#### GAS CONCESSION.

In November, 1906, the Mexican Government granted Messrs. Doheny, Canfield & Bridge a concession to erect and operate in any city or town of the Republic gas plants for the manufacture and dis-

tribution of crude-oil gas. The concessionaires obligate themselves to commence the actual construction work within six months, to invest \$500,000 Mexican currency, and to furnish gas to the districts of Santa Maria, San Rafael, Juarez, and Roma within four years. The establishment of the gas factory in the city of Mexico and the pipe lines connected therewith must be completed within ten years, and upon such completion the company shall invest at least \$100,000 in any plant which it may establish in any other town or city in the Republic.

The company organized to operate under this gas concession will be known as the "Mexican National Gas Company."

### CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS.

The Consul-General of Mexico at New York reports that during the month of December, 1906, 12 vessels proceeding from Mexican ports entered the harbor of New York City, bringing 76,122 packages of merchandise. During the same month the vessels clearing from the port of New York numbered 12, carrying 207,274 packages of merchandise consigned to Mexican ports. The imports in detail from Mexico to New York in December, 1906, were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Henequen.....bales..	9,612	Metals.....boxes..	393
Coffee.....sacks..	2,304	Ores.....sacks..	156
Hides.....bales..	6,561	Sarsaparilla.....packages..	252
Hides.....loose..	5,314	Vanilla.....boxes..	46
Ixtle.....bales..	6,235	.....do.....	34
Goatskins.....do..	2,515	Bones.....packages..	52
Deerskins.....do..	544	Honey.....barrels..	110
Rubber.....do..	5,381	Cedar.....logs..	140
Leaf tobacco.....do..	133	Mahogany.....do..	730
Cigars.....boxes..	38	Jalap.....sacks..	4
Broom root.....bales..	903	Copper.....bars..	3,823
Chicle.....do..	3,088	Oranges.....boxes..	1,717
Fustete.....logs..	13,054	Chile.....sacks..	52
Hair.....bales..	20	Mexican dollars.....boxes..	348
Lead bullion.....bars..	10,758	Asphalt.....barrels..	1,355

The Mexican Consul at Nogales, Arizona, reports that the exportation of merchandise from the State of Sonora, Mexico, to the United States, in December, 1906, was as follows:

Fowls.....	\$6	Oranges.....	\$920
Stationery.....	4	Potatoes.....	65
Mescal.....	100	Lead ores.....	3,474
Cane sugar.....	1	Fresh fish.....	67
Rawhides.....	15,613	Cheese.....	1
Portland cement.....	24	Ready-made cotton clothing.....	21
Fresh meat.....	186	Wheat.....	68
Beans.....	42	Leaf tobacco.....	368
Preserved fruits.....	11	Gold and silver, and gold dust..	107,713
Lemons.....	70	Silver bullion.....	159,056
Canned vegetables.....	19		
Corn.....	206	Total.....	288,035

The imports of foreign merchandise through the custom-house of Nogales, Mexico, to the State of Sonora in December 1906, were as follows :

Animal products .....	\$46, 770. 93
Vegetable products .....	51, 553. 63
Mineral products .....	242, 266. 44
Textiles, and manufactures thereof .....	46, 537. 05
Chemical products .....	12, 199. 21
Spirituuous beverages .....	2, 488. 29
Paper and paper products .....	5, 303. 39
Machinery and apparatus .....	49, 916. 34
Vehicles .....	9, 179. 67
Arms and explosives .....	15, 066. 96
Miscellaneous .....	19, 186. 05
Total .....	500, 467. 96

The countries of origin of the foregoing merchandise are as follows:

United States of America .....	\$436, 569. 83
Germany .....	12 999. 88
France .....	11, 483. 16
England .....	35, 269. 47
Spain .....	128. 64
Austria .....	1, 062. 28
Japan .....	2, 954. 70
Total .....	500, 467. 96

The customs duties collected during the month amounted to \$123,296.45 silver.

## NICARAGUA.

### CENSUS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF GRANADA, 1906.

According to the last census, taken in November, 1906, the population of the Department of Granada, Republic of Nicaragua, numbers 28,093 inhabitants. The former census fixed the population at 18,938 inhabitants. There has been, therefore, an increase of 9,045 inhabitants, or 48 per cent.

In said department there are 60 Hondurians, 34 Salvadorians, and 27 Costa Ricans.

## PANAMA.

### REPORT OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The report of the workings of the Panama Railroad during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, was made public in December of that year, showing the following results:

For the railroad proper the total earnings for the year were \$2,570,828, an increase of \$311,990 over the previous year. The expenditures for the same period amounted to \$1,731,888, exceeding that for the previous year by \$552,943. The difference between earnings and expenses for the year is \$838,940, showing a decrease of \$240,953 from the net earnings of the preceding year.

The steamship line operated in connection with the railroad reports earnings to the amount of \$1,347,012, an increase of \$31,178 over the previous year. The expenses of the line, however, aggregated \$1,384,170, being \$225,582 more than the year before and \$37,158 in excess of the earnings for the year under review.

Combining the figures for the two branches of the service it is seen that the total earnings amount to \$3,917,840 and the total expenses to \$3,116,058, showing a balance on the credit side of the company of \$801,782, representing the total profit for the year's operations.

During the year progress was made in improving and enlarging the facilities of the railroad, and since the middle of December, 1905, no congestion of freight on the Isthmus has been reported. Old tracks were reconstructed and the line double tracked throughout nearly its whole extent. With the completion of new wharves and docks and the addition of larger equipment and heavier power which is constantly arriving, Isthmian traffic over this route is amply provided for.

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## PARAGUAY.

### CONCESSION FOR NEW RAILWAY.

The Paraguayan Congress has granted a concession for building a new railway from Los Medanos to the western boundary of Paraguay. The railway begins at the port of Los Medanos, on the property of the American Quebracho Company, and is to be 1-meter gauge. The concession is for ninety-nine years, at the end of which time the railway reverts to the State.

### MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS IN ASUNCIÓN.

The Paraguayan Government, in a decree dated October 5, 1906, granted the concessions for the construction and exploitation of sanitation works, electric light, power, and tramways in the city of Asunción,

to Mr. EDUARDO MOELER, in accordance with the terms prescribed in the law of August 30, 1906. The concessions granted are the following:

First. The right to establish the water and sewer systems in the capital.

Second. The right to construct and exploit a plant for the manufacture, distribution, and sale of electric current and power.

Third. The right to construct and exploit a street-railway system within the capital.

## PERU.

### CUSTOM REVENUES AT CALLAO, 1906.

The official statistics recently received show that during the calendar year 1906 there were collected at the custom-house of Callao, Republic of Peru, for customs duties, £735,941.483, as compared with £612,744.638 collected during 1905, an increase of £123,196.845. During the month of December, 1906, the customs revenues collected amounted to £69,781.637, as against £54,490.265 collected during the same month of 1905, an increase of £15,291.372.

### RAILROAD FROM LIMA TO HUACHO.

President PARDO, of Peru, has promulgated a law for the construction of a new line of railway from Lima to Huacho, with branch lines to the ports of Supe and Chaucay. The concessionaires are guaranteed 6 per cent a year on their investment, and thirty years' exclusive control of the railway.

## SALVADOR.

### REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES, 1905-6.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of Salvador for November 19, 1906, contains a table showing the fiscal revenues and expenditures of the Republic during the fiscal year from June 1, 1905, to May 31, 1906, as follows:

Revenues.	Pesos.	Expenditures.	Pesos.
Import duties.....	5,073,810.64	Legislative power.....	48,366.49
Export duties.....	788,997.14	Chief Executive.....	57,360.00
Liquor tax.....	1,943,494.56	Department of the Interior.....	1,446,889.56
Stamp tax.....	252,426.21	Department of Improvements.....	777,733.72
Miscellaneous.....	480,515.30	Department of Public Instruction.....	695,691.06
Posts, telegraphs, etc.....	377,173.97	Department of Beneficence.....	208,745.00
		Department of Foreign Relations.....	71,379.20
		Department of Justice.....	653,648.82
		Department of Finance.....	603,845.90
		Department of Public Credit.....	4,941,016.97
		Department of War.....	1,877,478.53
Total.....	8,916,417.82	Total.....	11,382,155.25

Deficit against revenues, 2,465,737.43 pesos.

## SHORTAGE OF CROPS IN THE REPUBLIC.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of Salvador for December 20, 1906, publishes statistics showing the losses entailed upon the Republic by reason of the great storm of October. The approximate losses are fixed at \$6,266,105, and the coffee crop, instead of aggregating 74,295,544 pounds, with a value of \$12,295,605 silver, as in 1905, is estimated at 49,530,363 pounds, whose value is \$4,098,535.

The maize crop is reduced almost one-half, or from 160,806.8 *medios* to 90,648.8, while rice figures for but 72,872.5 *tareas*, as compared with 117,287.5 in 1905.

## UNITED STATES.

## TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA, 1906.

## STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and the Latin-American countries. The report is for the month of December, 1906, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the twelve months ending December, 1906, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any one month, are not received at the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for December, for example, are not published until some time in February.

## IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
<i>Cocoa (Cacao; Coco ou cacao cru; Cacao):</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	919	5,074	23,534	27,300
Brazil.....	128,958	251,335	976,902	2,169,326
Other South America.....	95,360	186,223	1,726,315	2,160,279
<i>Coffee (Café; Café; Café):</i>				
Central America.....	169,563	198,885	6,010,066	6,087,872
Mexico.....	68,622	69,762	2,695,449	2,134,152
Brazil.....	6,292,253	9,041,313	56,567,788	51,569,010
Other South America.....	613,306	580,832	7,810,792	9,412,226
<i>Copper (Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre):</i>				
Cuba.....	2,575	4,947	55,689	73,330
Mexico.....	1,387,962	1,470,675	16,866,589	18,156,442
South America.....	77,760	41,973	210,144	785,664
<i>Fibers:</i>				
Cotton, unmanufactured ( <i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton, non manufacturé</i> ):				
South America.....	40,911	77,059	352,732	578,531
Sisal grass ( <i>Henequén; Henequen; Hennequen</i> ):				
Mexico.....	1,373,291	1,803,387	15,678,935	14,486,569

## IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
<b>Fruits:</b>				
Bananas ( <i>Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes</i> ):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	286,219	342,017	4,152,929	5,485,593
Cuba.....	71	5,734	1,200,225	1,208,713
South America.....	30,352	.....	520,186	309,429
Oranges ( <i>Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges</i> ):				
Mexico.....	2,622	5,712	48,213	37,148
Cuba.....	1,444	1,052	5,803	9,801
Fur skins ( <i>Pieles finas; Pelles; Fourrures</i> ):				
South America.....	59,877	9,365	542,427	300,180
Hides and skins ( <i>Cueros y pieles; Couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux</i> ):				
Central America.....	56,950	32,146	561,332	549,469
Mexico.....	361,873	533,267	3,804,087	4,612,322
South America.....	765,868	999,644	13,403,457	13,950,438
India rubber, crude ( <i>Goma elástica; Borracha cruda; Caoutchouc</i> ):				
Central America.....	100,994	60,949	836,731	773,101
Mexico.....	24,677	153,565	300,874	1,527,085
Brazil.....	2,297,295	3,869,999	27,404,626	28,317,263
Other South America.....	128,450	171,664	1,210,941	1,339,743
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. ( <i>Plomo en galápagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em linguaços, barras, etc.; Plomb en saumons, en barres, etc.</i> ):				
Mexico.....	316,213	377,488	3,414,508	3,223,566
South America.....	44,381	1,600	64,964	8,601
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard ( <i>Azúcar, no superior de la escala holandesa; Assucar, não superior ao No. 16 de padrão hollandez; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 16</i> ):				
Mexico.....	929	763	611,589	79,345
Cuba.....	3,075,919	279,261	72,649,818	56,624,164
Brazil.....	.....	458,331	1,335,769	965,933
Other South America.....	134,606	530,575	2,116,541	2,267,594
Tobacco, leaf ( <i>Tabaco en rama; Tabaco em folha; Tabac en feuilles</i> ):				
Mexico.....	113	7,745	11,121	54,604
Cuba.....	1,181,892	1,235,681	11,879,938	15,333,786
Wood, mahogany ( <i>Caoba; Mogno; Acajou</i> ):				
Central America.....	36,552	20,517	517,970	469,037
Mexico.....	42,004	54,970	363,433	509,836
Cuba.....	17,807	2,246	89,204	169,721
Wool ( <i>Lana; Lá; Laine</i> ):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing).....	379,035	91,481	8,848,628	6,621,288
Class 2 (combing).....	16,094	.....	631,091	301,195
Class 3 (carpet).....	4,121	134	999,886	759,322

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements ( <i>Instrumentos de agricultura; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles</i> ):				
Mexico.....	40,635	29,602	431,348	529,572
Cuba.....	18,430	3,750	253,950	114,113
Argentine Republic.....	580,188	50,985	5,733,615	4,703,622
Brazil.....	10,202	10,343	178,363	103,950
Chile.....	26,027	25,905	281,723	430,749
Other South America.....	25,302	18,746	263,709	287,429
<b>Animals:</b>				
Cattle ( <i>Ganado vacuno; Gado; Bétail</i> ):				
Mexico.....	79,585	65,146	507,289	840,365
Cuba.....	41,700	12,810	1,983,152	1,003,842
South America.....	19,817	8,374	94,340	78,358
Hogs ( <i>Cerdos; Porcos; Porcs</i> ):				
Mexico.....	30,813	21,844	117,045	226,063
Horses ( <i>Caballos; Cavalhos; Chevaux</i> ):				
Mexico.....	48,233	42,348	274,357	363,709
Sheep ( <i>Ovejas; Ovelhas; Brébis</i> ):				
Mexico.....	.....	1,120	37,055	101,965

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
<b>Breadstuffs:</b>				
Corn ( <i>Maiz; Milho; Maïs</i> ):				
Central America .....	4,903	2,785	472,411	55,203
Mexico .....	33,373	41,070	702,834	1,148,396
Cuba .....	115,726	114,253	1,119,841	1,305,073
South America .....	2,147	1,430	150,428	13,327
Wheat ( <i>Trigo; Trigo; Blé</i> ):				
Central America .....	4,145	7,868	29,355	33,393
Mexico .....	286,216	62,873	902,305	1,536,587
South America .....	176,298	36,970	383,692	361,543
Wheat flour ( <i>Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé</i> ):				
Central America .....	184,808	147,558	2,064,956	1,611,844
Mexico .....	9,683	6,726	263,177	118,443
Cuba .....	257,176	295,912	3,443,048	2,908,946
Brazil .....	157,316	127,923	1,141,500	1,292,637
Colombia .....	47,402	9,746	661,286	128,440
Other South America .....	236,578	125,406	2,595,089	2,424,855
<b>Carriages, etc.:</b>				
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts of ( <i>Carruajes, carros y sus accesorios; Carraagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons et leurs parties</i> ):				
Central America .....	113,654	15,900	508,976	2,075,393
Mexico .....	135,301	283,535	1,218,482	2,550,637
Cuba .....	186,057	61,208	774,142	1,184,077
Argentine Republic .....	96,163	531,650	1,579,552	2,395,741
Brazil .....	32,487	30,064	140,653	296,004
Chile .....	42,192	34,980	453,510	225,109
Colombia .....	7,103	872	46,104	34,002
Venezuela .....	997	924	8,252	10,889
Other South America .....	35,573	25,366	180,236	276,025
Automobiles and parts of ( <i>Automóviles; Automóviles; Automobiles</i> ):				
Mexico .....	29,672	39,243	192,452	717,523
South America .....	5,507	24,503	60,419	166,814
<b>Coal (<i>Carbón; Carvão; Charbon</i>):</b>				
Mexico .....	346,872	209,484	2,915,806	3,137,980
Cuba .....	131,130	263,335	1,608,892	2,021,972
<b>Copper (<i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i>):</b>				
Mexico .....	121,980	85,538	1,322,083	1,045,579
<b>Cotton:</b>				
Cotton, unmanufactured ( <i>Algodón non manufacturado; Algodão não manufacturado; Coton, non manufacturé</i> ):				
Mexico .....	349,387	.....	2,855,733	522,372
Cotton cloths ( <i>Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton manufacturé</i> ):				
Central America .....	138,472	129,956	1,560,525	1,663,680
Mexico .....	20,751	15,335	304,313	234,066
Cuba .....	72,318	44,103	1,212,319	936,663
Argentine Republic .....	23,880	32,643	440,823	271,484
Brazil .....	64,358	36,630	743,492	479,338
Chile .....	107,812	208,103	871,733	988,027
Colombia .....	63,093	82,504	616,928	838,604
Venezuela .....	30,676	35,481	397,891	470,962
Other South America .....	46,858	67,565	505,703	470,702
<b>Wearing apparel (<i>Ropa de algodón; Roupa de algodão; Vêtements en coton</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	90,207	81,195	690,587	749,892
Mexico .....	40,920	49,212	623,930	562,304
Cuba .....	49,118	56,416	433,032	540,546
Argentine Republic .....	14,156	14,796	321,745	227,193
Brazil .....	7,123	5,216	65,323	54,928
Chile .....	2,009	2,931	21,371	34,257
Colombia .....	3,361	2,473	47,045	32,717
Venezuela .....	6,821	1,829	28,941	27,057
Other South America .....	9,696	9,625	58,161	65,030
<b>Electric and scientific apparatus (<i>Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Aparelhos electricos e scientificos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques</i>):</b>				
Central America .....	18,751	27,096	168,496	249,579
Mexico .....	75,230	132,719	848,753	1,401,787
Argentine Republic .....	34,528	33,869	249,179	478,875
Brazil .....	101,021	67,769	511,854	836,304
Chile .....	19,450	19,692	141,242	204,152
Venezuela .....	11,898	13,361	102,273	110,569
Other South America .....	45,305	47,181	280,049	327,243



## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
<b>Iron and steel, manufactures of:</b>				
Steel rails ( <i>Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier</i> ):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	34,829	147,240	307,165	611,178
Mexico.....	125,049	142,286	1,486,261	864,141
South America.....	269,178	435,999	2,894,662	3,008,778
<b>Builders' hardware, and saws and tools (<i>Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et acier, scies et outils</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	32,034	29,083	310,345	343,784
Mexico.....	81,668	82,216	1,056,141	1,079,395
Cuba.....	61,735	36,109	628,809	567,097
Argentine Republic.....	59,669	65,927	642,685	828,540
Brazil.....	47,177	49,723	383,564	481,037
Chile.....	26,814	36,110	169,487	237,411
Colombia.....	4,651	7,385	57,861	76,344
Venezuela.....	4,209	3,904	34,830	58,368
Other South America.....	17,822	32,405	241,588	308,155
<b>Electrical machinery (<i>Máquinas eléctricas; Machinas eléctricas; Machines électriques</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	1,361	10,849	13,396	47,741
Mexico.....	109,796	95,856	1,057,023	1,048,559
Cuba.....	111,735	646	190,337	437,327
Argentine Republic.....	4,141	5,854	154,669	168,256
Brazil.....	24,829	33,282	215,303	530,494
Other South America.....	35,546	13,058	150,827	147,381
<b>Sewing machines, and parts of (<i>Máquinas de coser y accesorios; Machinas de coser e accesorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	7,507	9,280	98,586	138,200
Mexico.....	50,701	33,550	586,907	795,717
Cuba.....	35,791	7,876	370,356	318,063
Argentine Republic.....	78,957	68,125	657,705	603,433
Brazil.....	15,414	46,974	174,875	330,439
Colombia.....	4,864	6,965	59,093	76,929
Other South America.....	23,137	36,132	347,222	423,027
<b>Steam engines, and parts of (<i>Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotivas e accesorios; Locomotifs et leurs parties</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	59,180	104,663	211,248	1,301,872
Mexico.....	29,894	267,054	272,702	1,230,228
Cuba.....	189,722	178,990	628,831	647,498
Argentine Republic.....	8,646	265,835	224,934	482,316
Brazil.....			147,292	596,046
Other South America.....	3,100	89,705	127,561	602,080
<b>Typewriting machines, and parts of (<i>Máquinas de escribir y accesorios; Machinas de escribir e accesorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	4,945	3,215	54,533	46,467
Mexico.....	20,992	33,707	329,799	373,572
Cuba.....	7,854	4,689	69,881	72,261
Argentine Republic.....	9,549	13,581	94,306	116,225
Brazil.....	5,942	5,436	46,187	62,969
Colombia.....	1,557	954	12,079	11,804
Other South America.....	8,838	13,945	151,499	167,364
<b>Leather, other than sole (<i>Cuero distinto del de suelo; Couro, não para solas; Cuir, autres que pour semelles</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	18,016	25,043	158,455	213,454
Mexico.....	10,318	7,664	98,085	73,652
Cuba.....	29,016	27,787	267,530	276,132
Argentine Republic.....	44,852	17,091	306,061	280,473
Brazil.....	10,435	13,031	133,846	166,432
Chile.....	1,192	30,077	51,306	116,056
Colombia.....	6,277	4,629	40,906	64,501
Venezuela.....	4,975	4,911	46,262	75,243
Other South America.....	6,922	6,909	80,571	166,364
<b>Boots and shoes (<i>Calzado; Calgado; Chaussures</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	47,296	67,218	318,859	514,441
Mexico.....	84,583	105,791	1,434,902	1,464,698
Colombia.....	2,874	4,847	55,732	59,192
Other South America.....	28,293	54,512	268,072	371,672
<b>Naval stores:</b>				
Rosin, tar, etc. ( <i>Resina, y alquitrán; Resina e alcatraz; Résine et goudron</i> ):				
Central America.....	3,343	1,789	23,067	25,111
Mexico.....	2,960	1,240	18,760	18,141
Cuba.....	6,802	8,505	69,335	80,394

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
<b>Naval stores—Continued.</b>				
Rosin, tar, etc.—Continued.	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Argentina Republic.....	11,727	78,159	239,852	521,452
Brazil.....		51,062	425,788	652,313
Chile.....	11,053	9,541	44,601	67,950
Colombia.....	2,975	3,603	22,831	33,225
Venezuela.....	4,585	3,552	34,975	43,009
Other South America.....	8,062	22,286	155,442	152,665
<b>Turpentine (Aguarrás; Aguara; Tèrèbenthine):</b>				
Central America.....	2,731	2,814	36,495	46,668
Cuba.....	7,220	4,734	66,262	80,525
Argentina Republic.....	31,296	14,386	155,711	284,937
Brazil.....		8,980	102,392	152,130
Chile.....	4,226	6,908	68,294	91,096
Other South America.....	6,402	6,599	51,935	81,533
<b>Oils, mineral, crude (Aceites minerales, crudos; Oleos mineraes, crús; Huiles minérales, brutes):</b>				
Mexico.....	68,379	53,560	748,133	987,202
Cuba.....	24,519	29,816	412,867	575,334
<b>Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (Aceites minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos mineraes, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minérales, raffinées ou manufacturées):</b>				
Central America.....	32,975	36,461	328,404	411,773
Mexico.....	30,181	56,283	280,851	536,206
Cuba.....	52,984	66,966	351,120	338,864
Argentina Republic.....	162,440	108,088	2,235,371	2,509,365
Brazil.....	245,698	262,787	2,597,814	2,915,982
Chile.....	36,037	40,120	890,819	893,164
Colombia.....	6,835	3,491	109,310	122,079
Venezuela.....	12,771	17,926	138,847	148,481
Other South America.....	154,751	96,937	941,813	960,017
<b>Oils, vegetable (Aceites vegetales; Oleos vegetaes; Huiles végétales):</b>				
Central America.....	3,611	3,815	32,840	39,350
Mexico.....	102,390	67,407	866,293	787,918
Cuba.....	11,625	10,863	122,487	213,392
Argentina Republic.....	595		24,778	78,575
Brazil.....	30,167	28,246	193,696	249,917
Chile.....	1,261	955	29,316	49,357
Other South America.....	7,658	9,163	148,652	162,439
<b>Paper (Papel; Papeli; Papier):</b>				
Central America.....	28,005	15,953	202,442	174,768
Mexico.....	42,379	54,984	563,969	656,679
Cuba.....	42,501	35,706	406,400	479,225
Argentina Republic.....	27,753	51,141	285,531	402,510
Brazil.....	10,304	4,485	76,844	82,295
Chile.....	15,625	17,125	226,992	242,602
Colombia.....	2,018	1,832	33,417	24,756
Venezuela.....	4,410	2,746	43,562	47,115
Other South America.....	6,258	12,768	108,048	125,306
<b>Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:</b>				
<b>Beef, canned (Carne de vaca en latas; Carne de vacca em latas; Bœuf conservé):</b>				
Central America.....	4,045	3,175	29,880	65,733
Mexico.....	1,800	1,579	36,524	28,077
Cuba.....	4,608	934	20,803	20,687
Other South America.....	5,543	2,734	38,801	45,374
<b>Beef, salted or pickled (Carne de vaca, salada ó en salmuera; Carne de vacca, salgada ou em saumoura; Bœuf salté ou en saumuré):</b>				
Central America.....	9,741	10,105	86,066	117,660
South America.....	30,321	23,664	228,566	261,536
<b>Tallow (Sebo; Sebo; Suif):</b>				
Central America.....	20,201	7,191	137,392	130,617
Mexico.....	2,853	1,848	84,971	22,415
Cuba.....	1,075	105	8,290	10,885
Chile.....	10,313	796	43,224	92,986
Other South America.....	4,092	15,545	60,002	51,810
<b>Bacon (Tocino; Toucinho; Lard fumé):</b>				
Central America.....	1,970	2,585	13,879	32,170
Mexico.....	6,999	4,020	43,737	47,765
Cuba.....	43,793	36,071	412,672	515,008
Brazil.....	19,854	21,726	121,668	183,990
Other South America.....	966	830	13,674	10,958
<b>Hams (Jamones; Presunto; Jambons):</b>				
Central America.....	8,626	15,436	79,697	119,392
Mexico.....	13,178	9,563	133,646	99,792
Cuba.....	48,975	70,139	468,842	573,454
Venezuela.....	8,918	5,247	43,785	46,773
Other South America.....	10,786	6,466	59,215	70,530

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	December—		Twelve months ending December—	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
<b>Provisions, etc.—Continued.</b>				
Pork ( <i>Carne de puerco; Carne de porco; Pore</i> ):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	17, 474	17, 664	158, 506	228, 051
Cuba.....	60, 663	67, 697	480, 938	701, 723
Brazil.....	386	78	28, 881	296
Colombia.....	293	7, 533	688	688
Other South America.....	30, 118	27, 587	223, 019	257, 551
Lard ( <i>Manteca; Banha; Saindoux</i> ):				
Central America.....	19, 299	47, 675	434, 050	509, 651
Mexico.....	68, 825	67, 840	455, 748	547, 176
Cuba.....	162, 831	306, 805	2, 231, 650	2, 889, 259
Brazil.....	20, 371	131, 961	121, 633	734, 442
Chile.....	7, 518	17, 691	77, 311	175, 404
Colombia.....	37, 773	2, 913	392, 944	68, 566
Venezuela.....	32, 924	15, 077	375, 551	294, 702
Other South America.....	73, 397	45, 381	454, 565	602, 916
Butter ( <i>Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre</i> ):				
Central America.....	13, 120	14, 590	101, 744	152, 029
Mexico.....	13, 269	13, 753	133, 257	138, 570
Cuba.....	3, 636	8, 183	32, 918	62, 806
Brazil.....	12, 984	10, 179	135, 040	119, 343
Venezuela.....	14, 476	2, 403	84, 481	92, 539
Other South America.....	2, 355	9, 330	34, 691	51, 398
Cheese ( <i>Queso; Queijo; Fromage</i> ):				
Central America.....	6, 168	6, 306	61, 615	75, 599
Mexico.....	3, 529	4, 852	40, 323	43, 454
Cuba.....	1, 426	1, 446	16, 416	15, 651
Tobacco, unmanufactured ( <i>Tabaco no manufacturado; Tabaco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé</i> ):				
Central America.....	9, 988	4, 074	70, 115	68, 427
Mexico.....	4, 814	17, 939	108, 980	110, 086
Argentine Republic.....	9, 040	650	58, 596	31, 454
Colombia.....	1, 925	10, 617	15, 128	15, 128
Other South America.....	9, 086	10, 972	79, 981	88, 689
Tobacco, manufactures of ( <i>Manufacturas de tabaco; Manufacturas de tabaco; Tabac fabriqué</i> ):				
Central America.....	13, 469	18, 896	121, 776	177, 999
Mexico.....	1, 929	2, 472	23, 062	30, 898
Cuba.....	13, 038	8, 656	108, 808	111, 382
Argentine Republic.....	1, 792	43	14, 061	4, 506
Brazil.....	512	21	70	606
Colombia.....	512	60	7, 163	4, 310
Other South America.....	3, 897	6, 191	47, 055	60, 308
<b>Wood, and manufactures of:</b>				
Wood, unmanufactured ( <i>Madera no manufacturada; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut</i> ):				
Central America.....	102, 694	26, 072	446, 240	642, 673
Mexico.....	98, 249	91, 810	859, 555	1, 280, 261
Cuba.....	22, 493	7, 560	97, 192	173, 377
Argentine Republic.....	24, 170	120, 130	163, 927	163, 927
Other South America.....	36, 263	23, 340	187, 264	218, 708
Lumber ( <i>Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction</i> ):				
Central America.....	67, 195	173, 970	474, 892	1, 205, 849
Mexico.....	149, 532	169, 270	1, 619, 709	2, 140, 353
Cuba.....	203, 155	204, 388	1, 904, 022	2, 379, 544
Argentine Republic.....	381, 664	495, 899	2, 618, 684	5, 110, 885
Brazil.....	70, 116	97, 669	484, 463	870, 014
Chile.....	52, 603	182, 203	479, 550	831, 458
Other South America.....	47, 645	115, 690	713, 188	1, 189, 626
Furniture ( <i>Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles</i> ):				
Central America.....	24, 909	16, 614	257, 007	288, 592
Mexico.....	73, 100	89, 785	715, 446	917, 965
Cuba.....	79, 237	44, 218	696, 579	574, 850
Argentine Republic.....	30, 736	35, 029	317, 081	351, 047
Brazil.....	2, 491	4, 282	37, 951	63, 552
Chile.....	4, 728	10, 364	62, 240	79, 609
Colombia.....	2, 283	956	36, 113	18, 132
Venezuela.....	11, 663	1, 563	47, 301	19, 835
Other South America.....	5, 203	11, 355	90, 671	108, 619

## FOREIGN COMMERCE IN 1906.

Figures issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the United States for the foreign commerce of the country during the calendar year 1906 show that the volume of trade aggregated \$3,118,857,193 as compared with \$2,806,135,345 in 1905.

Total imports figured in 1906 for \$1,320,609,250 as against \$1,179,144,550 in 1905, an increase of \$141,464,700 for the year, while exports advanced from \$1,626,990,795 in 1905 to \$1,798,247,943 in 1906.

Of the total imports of \$1,320,609,250 cited for 1906, more than half, or \$700,053,785, were from Europe, \$240,722,414 from North American countries (most largely Canada), \$148,050,955 from South America (nearly three-fifths of which was from Brazil), and \$219,331,374 from Asia and Oceania, the small remnant of \$12,450,722 being from Africa. The relative increase was decidedly larger in the trade with Europe than in that with other countries. Of European imports, \$231,458,430 were from Great Britain, \$150,894,393 from Germany, and \$119,900,329 from France. The preponderance in the case of exports was still greater. Of a total of \$1,798,247,943 no less than \$1,246,590,946 went to Europe, compared with \$325,871,044 to North America, \$78,822,379 to South America, \$128,593,906 to Asia and Oceania, and \$18,369,668 to Africa. Of European countries the United Kingdom took by far the largest share, \$587,465,219, or nearly one-half, being one-third of all exports. Germany took \$242,922,487, France \$103,623,431, and Netherlands \$104,396,865. To Canada, the United States sent \$168,699,070, while imports from there were \$71,647,500. The increase in trade with Europe is out of all proportion to that with other countries; trade with China and Japan for the year shows a decrease. With China, imports increased from \$28,113,811 to \$30,775,557, but exports fell off from \$58,574,793 to \$29,934,015, and with Japan imports increased from \$50,703,377 to \$64,791,485, while exports fell from \$55,757,868 to \$34,405,978.

With the countries of Central America, trade for the twelve months ending December, 1906, was represented by the following figures, comparative statistics for the preceding year being also furnished:

Country.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Costa Rica .....	\$4, 111, 476	\$4, 715, 510	\$1, 973, 796	\$2, 473, 281
Guatemala .....	3, 243, 629	2, 822, 020	2, 875, 579	2, 980, 072
Honduras .....	1, 671, 773	2, 204, 692	1, 583, 084	1, 896, 204
Nicaragua .....	1, 433, 815	1, 331, 172	1, 833, 595	2, 041, 231
Panama .....	879, 145	1, 448, 686	7, 831, 564	14, 239, 471
Salvador .....	924, 857	1, 216, 262	1, 473, 822	1, 321, 765
Total Central American States.....	12, 264, 695	13, 738, 342	17, 571, 440	24, 952, 024

Figures for trade with Mexico during the same periods were as follows:

Country.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Mexico .....	\$50, 218, 018	\$51, 999, 267	\$51, 181, 674	\$62, 273, 845

Commerce with Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and Haiti, shows the following valuations for the two periods under comparison.

Country.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Cuba .....	\$95, 857, 856	\$85, 055, 184	\$44, 569, 711	\$46, 491, 844
Dominican Republic .....	4, 682, 842	3, 464, 425	1, 840, 600	2, 271, 292
Haiti .....	1, 171, 303	1, 086, 330	2, 916, 379	3, 266, 425

The various countries of South America figured as follows on the commercial calendar of the United States during the years 1905 and 1906:

Country.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Argentine Republic .....	\$17, 053, 166	\$18, 291, 368	\$28, 434, 360	\$83, 271, 569
Bolivia .....			144, 450	242, 616
Brazil .....	90, 548, 908	86, 476, 959	12, 351, 236	16, 517, 375
Chile .....	14, 020, 884	18, 146, 232	7, 006, 977	9, 392, 453
Colombia .....	6, 268, 939	6, 669, 461	3, 635, 417	2, 961, 671
Ecuador .....	2, 262, 775	3, 281, 684	1, 907, 639	1, 854, 756
Paraguay .....	2, 205	1, 200	6, 719	110, 496
Peru .....	2, 608, 665	2, 933, 508	4, 257, 228	5, 193, 455
Uruguay .....	3, 529, 495	2, 453, 013	2, 703, 761	3, 160, 606
Venezuela .....	7, 010, 357	7, 789, 893	3, 208, 864	3, 310, 518
Total South America .....	144, 990, 099	148, 050, 955	66, 405, 368	78, 822, 379

The character of imports and exports, with the respective valuations, was as follows:

	12 months ending December—	
	1905.	1906.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>		
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals .....	\$138, 581, 944	\$138, 118, 168
Foodstuffs partly or wholly prepared .....	154, 718, 814	140, 520, 131
Crude materials for use in manufacturing .....	404, 577, 756	447, 938, 822
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing .....	196, 290, 557	219, 555, 019
Manufactures ready for consumption .....	277, 187, 403	334, 810, 699
Miscellaneous .....	7, 788, 076	9, 686, 411
Total imports .....	1, 179, 144, 550	1, 320, 609, 250
<b>EXPORTS.</b>		
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals .....	155, 216, 866	177, 216, 253
Foodstuffs partly or wholly prepared .....	315, 664, 895	344, 096, 464
Crude materials for use in manufacturing .....	480, 129, 393	524, 902, 516
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing .....	213, 108, 894	248, 897, 752
Manufactures ready for consumption .....	429, 781, 924	470, 033, 393
Miscellaneous .....	5, 520, 650	7, 574, 147
Total domestic exports .....	1, 599, 422, 622	1, 772, 720, 530
Foreign merchandise exported .....	27, 568, 173	25, 527, 413
Total exports .....	1, 626, 990, 795	1, 798, 247, 943

Countries other than those of Latin America show the following returns of trade values during the periods under comparison:

Country.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
United Kingdom.....	\$191,076,577	\$231,458,430	\$542,552,317	\$587,465,219
Germany.....	124,127,448	150,894,393	212,624,359	242,922,487
France.....	98,621,662	119,900,329	90,060,345	103,623,431
Netherlands.....	23,256,017	31,177,624	79,911,425	104,396,865
Canada.....	63,927,323	71,647,500	144,079,628	168,699,070
Chinese Empire.....	28,113,811	30,775,557	58,574,793	29,934,015
Japan.....	50,703,377	64,791,485	55,757,868	34,405,978

### EFFECTS OF BRAZILIAN PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

Article 17 of the Brazilian budget law, promulgated on January 1, 1907, continues in force the provisions of article 18 of the budget law of December, 1905, and of article 6 of the law of December, 1903, providing for a differential tariff in compensation for concessions made to Brazilian products. Under the provisions in reference, the decree of June 30, 1906, was passed by the Brazilian Government, whereby a 20 per cent reduction was made on certain articles of United States origin imported into Brazil. The items affected by this reduction are as follows:

Wheat flour; condensed milk; manufactures of rubber under article 1033 of the tariff act, including rubber and celluloid; gutta-percha, basins, funnels, capsules, and bottles; walking sticks, canes, whips, etc.; pouches, dolls, toys of all kinds; buttons, saws, engine packing, combs, rulers, penholders, fans, belts, braces, garters, cords, tapes, dentists' rubber, sticks, tubes, and branches for flowers; rubber sheeting, tubes, threads, sheets, and mats, all of rubber; inks, under article 173 of the tariff act, except writing inks, but including marking inks, designers' inks, drawing inks, and other liquid inks, and printers' inks in tubes or cylinders; paints and varnishes; typewriters, ice boxes, pianos, scales, windmills, and watches and clocks.

These preferentials in favor of United States products over all others are continued, and by the terms of the law just passed the item of typewriters is defined to include linotypes and cash registers, thus bringing these two United States products within the scope of the 20 per cent preferentials.

The only feature of the law unfavorable to United States interests seems to be in the increase in the duty on grape juice, as a result of which the duty now charged exceeds considerably 100 per cent *ad valorem*. United States grape juice has had and may still be able to maintain the chief hold on the Brazilian market in such goods. The increase in the duty charged is made for the benefit of the small grape juice preserving factory in São Paulo.

The new law provides that motor cars and motor boats used for industrial purposes shall be admitted at 5 per cent *ad valorem*.

## MINERAL AND METAL PRODUCTION IN 1906.

The following table prepared by the "Engineering and Mining Journal" summarizes the production of minerals and metals in the United States during 1906. The figures for copper, lead, and spelter, it is said, are based on reports received directly from the producers. The other statistics are compiled from reports of producers, State mine inspectors, and special correspondents. The statistics for the year 1905 are given in comparison:

	Unit of measure.	1905.		
		Quantity.	Value.	
			Total.	Per unit.
NONMETALLIC.				
Coal, bituminous .....	Tons of 2,000 pounds..	310, 285, 015	\$353, 724, 917	\$1. 14
Coal, anthracite .....	do .....	78, 731, 523	178, 788, 244	2. 27
Garnet .....	do .....	3, 694	114, 625	31. 03
Graphite, crystalline .....	Pound .....	4, 260, 656	170, 426	. 04
Iron ore .....	Ton of 2,240 pounds..	44, 578, 456	94, 768, 112	2. 13
Limestone flux .....	do .....	14, 098, 000	6, 739, 200	. 56
Petroleum .....	Barrel .....	139, 728, 839	118, 769, 513	. 85
Phosphate rock .....	Ton of 2, 240 pounds ..	1, 933, 286	9, 713, 296	5. 02
Pyrites .....	do .....	200, 280	651, 796	3. 25
MANUFACTURED.				
Alundum .....	Pound .....	3, 612, 000	252, 840	. 07
Arsenic, white .....	Ton of 2,000 pounds..	773	50, 225	64. 97
Bromine .....	Pound .....	899, 434	139, 432	. 16
Coke .....	Ton of 2,000 pounds ..	28, 404, 112	72, 284, 336	2. 54
Copper sulphate .....	Pound .....	52, 278, 996	2, 352, 555	. 045
Copperas .....	Ton of 2,000 pounds ..	21, 102	147, 721	7. 00
Crushed steel .....	Pound .....	812, 000	56, 840	. 07
Graphite, artificial .....	do .....	4, 595, 500	313, 979	. 068
Lead, sublimated white .....	Ton of 2,000 pounds ..	6, 977	697, 700	100. 00
Zinc, oxide .....	do .....	65, 403	5, 232, 240	80. 00
Zinc-lead, white .....	do .....	7, 200	540, 000	75. 00
METALLIC.				
Aluminum .....	Pound .....	11, 350, 000	3, 632, 000	. 32
Copper .....	do .....	871, 634, 245	136, 837, 860	. 157
Gold .....	Ounces, fine .....	4, 265, 742	88, 180, 700	20. 67
Iron, pig .....	Ton of 2,240 pounds ..	22, 702, 397	377, 540, 862	16. 63
Lead .....	Ton of 2,000 pounds ..	319, 744	30, 133, 490	94. 18
Quicksilver .....	Flasks .....	30, 650	1, 189, 220	38. 80
Silver .....	Ounces, fine .....	56, 101, 600	35, 373, 181	. 63052
Zinc .....	Ton of 2,000 pounds ..	201, 748	23, 733, 635	112. 68

	Unit of measure.	1906.			Changes in quantity.	
		Quantity.	Value.		Increase.	Decrease.
			Total.	Per unit.		
NONMETALLIC.						
Coal, bituminous	Ton of 2,000 pounds...	335, 738, 059	\$409, 455, 752	\$1. 22	25, 453, 044	.....
Coal, anthracite	do .....	71, 018, 433	169, 580, 506	2. 39	.....	7, 713, 090
Garnet	do .....	5, 442	187, 095	34. 40	1, 748	.....
Graphite, crystalline.	Pound .....	4, 079, 333	131, 866	. 032	.....	181, 323
Iron ore	Ton of 2,240 pounds ..	49, 670, 000	103, 570, 000	2. 08	5, 091, 544	.....
Limestone flux	do .....	14, 228, 500	9, 390, 810	. 66	130, 500	.....
Petroleum	Barrel .....	131, 061, 505	96, 593, 274	. 74	.....	8, 667, 334
Phosphate rock	Ton of 2,240 pounds...	2, 102, 067	10, 552, 376	5 5 02	168, 781	.....
Pyrites	do .....	204, 896	77, 600	3 31	4, 616	.....

α Taken same as for 1905 in absence of reliable statistics.

	Unit of measure.	1906.			Changes in quantity.	
		Quantity.	Value.		Increase.	Decrease.
			Total.	Per unit.		
MANUFACTURED.						
Alundum .....	Pound .....	4,331,233	\$303,186	\$0.07	719,233	
Arsenic, white .....	Ton of 2,000 pounds .....	831	83,150	100.00	58	
Bromine .....	Pound .....	1,250,000	168,750	.035	350,566	
Coke .....	Ton of 2,000 pounds .....	32,568,926	99,960,968	3.06	4,164,814	
Coppersulphate .....	Pound .....	48,534,129	3,009,106	.062		3,744,867
Copperas .....	Ton of 2,000 pounds .....	18,546	129,822	7.00		2,557
Crushed steel .....	Pound .....	837,000	58,590	.07	25,000	
Graphite, artificial .....	do .....	4,868,000	312,784	.064	272,500	
Lead, sublimated white .....	Ton of 2,000 pounds .....	8,000	8,000,000	100.00	1,023	
Zinc, oxide .....	do .....	68,549	5,483,920	80.00	3,146	
Zinc-lead, white .....	do .....	5,749	488,665	85.00		1,451
METALLIC.						
Aluminum .....	Pound .....	14,350,000	5,166,000	.36	3,000,000	
Copper .....	do .....	915,000,000	178,699,500	.1953	43,365,755	
Gold .....	Ounces, fine .....	4,702,235	97,155,201	20.67	436,493	
Iron, pig .....	Ton of 2,240 pounds .....	25,521,911	490,275,910	19.21	2,819,514	
Lead .....	Ton of 2,000 pounds .....	364,336	38,962,092	106.94	44,592	
Quicksilver .....	Flasks .....	27,276	1,063,764	39.00		3,374
Silver .....	Ounces, fine .....	57,358,267	38,301,160	.66791	1,256,667	
Zinc .....	Ton of 2,000 pounds .....	225,395	27,939,964	123.96	23,647	

#### NATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The National Convention for the Extension of the Foreign Commerce of the United States, met at the new Willard Hotel in Washington on January 14, 1907, and was in session three days, concluding with a banquet on the evening of the 16th, at which President ROOSEVELT delivered the principal address, and speeches were delivered by the Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Governor WARFIELD, of Maryland, and Governor Swanson, of Virginia.

The call for the convention was issued by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. Delegates to the number of more than one thousand were appointed by the governors of the States, all the important chambers of commerce, commercial clubs, boards of trade, and national associations.

The convention was called to order by Mr. E. S. A. DE LIMA, chairman of the committee on organization, and Mr. WILLIAM MCCARROL was chosen president of the convention.

A number of prominent men were invited to address the convention; among these were Hon. ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of State, Dr. JACOB G. SCHURMAN, president of Cornell University; Hon. OSCAR S. STRAUS, Secretary of Commerce and Labor; and Hon. JOHN BARRETT, Director of the Bureau of the American Republics.



**SHEEP AND WOOL STATISTICS.**

The National Association of Wool Manufacturers estimates the number of sheep fit for shearing in the United States in 1906 as 38,540,798, as compared with 38,621,476 in 1905, and the amount of wool produced for the year as 129,410,942 pounds, as compared with 126,527,121 pounds for the preceding year.

**TRADE WITH PORTO RICO.**

The annexed table shows the trade of the United States with Porto Rico in the ten months ending with October, 1906, compared with corresponding periods of the preceding years stated:

Ten months ending with October—	Imports from Porto Rico.	Exports from United States.	Ten months ending with October—	Imports from Porto Rico.	Exports from United States.
1900.....	\$2,443,995	\$2,813,821	1904.....	\$12,020,532	\$9,350,865
1901.....	6,534,540	6,712,481	1905.....	16,576,118	13,334,431
1902.....	8,796,565	9,887,804	1906.....	19,320,137	16,509,946
1903.....	9,421,397	9,434,120			

**THE PATENT OFFICE IN 1905-6.**

The report of the United States Commissioner of Patents for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1906, shows the business transacted through the Patent Office during said year. There were received during the period under review 55,619 applications for mechanical patents, 172 applications for reissue, 1,938 caveats, 10,888 applications for trade-marks, 943 applications for labels, and 438 applications for prints. The number of patents granted, including reissues and designs, was 31,837, and there were registered during the year 10,408 trade-marks, 741 labels, and 354 prints. The number of patents which expired was 20,682, and 5,193 applications which had been allowed were forfeited by operation of law for nonpayment of the final fee.

The total receipts of the office from all sources amounted to \$1,811,-297.84 and the total expenditures were \$1,538,149.40, leaving a surplus of receipts over expenditures of \$273,148.44.

**URUGUAY.****CENSUS OF MONTEVIDEO FOR 1905.**

The municipal census of Montevideo, Republic of Uruguay, for 1905, shows the following results:

The population of the Department at the end of 1904 was estimated at 289,018 inhabitants, and at the end of 1905 it amounted to 298,533, an increase of 9,515, as against an increase in 1904 of 6,329. Persons arriving at the port of Montevideo numbered 94,220, as against 84,317

departures. Comparatively, the birth rate was low, it being only 25.82 per thousand, the number of births being 7,709. A comparison of the births in Montevideo with the remainder of the Republic shows that from the year 1900 to 1904 the births in the capital numbered 38,924, and in the other parts of the country 114,459, making a total for the whole Republic of 153,383. The illegitimate birth rate was slightly reduced, being 17.47 per thousand of the total, as against 18.21 per thousand in 1904. Of the total number of births, 3,996 were boys and 3,713 girls. There was shown a great increase in the number of marriages, which amounted to 1,803, as compared with 1,262 in 1904. The death rate confirms the reputation that the capital of the Republic has always had of being a healthy city. The deaths in 1905 were 4,402, which, compared with those of 1904, show a reduction of 236; the rate is 14.74 per thousand. Of this total, 2,582 were males and 1,820 females. The deaths from infectious diseases numbered 831, being 383 less than in 1904. Of these 831, 621 died from consumption.

The superficial area upon which the capital is built represents 990 hectares, and that of streets and roads 541 hectares.

Montevideo has 8 theaters, and during 1905 1,070 performances were given, the number of spectators having been 784,975.

The race track held 33 meetings, and 25,757 persons attended thereto. The number of spectators at other entertainments was 325,898.

There were 774 new buildings erected during 1905, with a frontage of 8,695 lineal meters.

The tramway lines of Montevideo in 1904 carried 23,162,879 passengers, and in 1905 carried 27,438,719, an increase of 4,275,840. For the month of October, 1906, they carried 2,425,236.

#### FISH CULTURE IN THE REPUBLIC.

With the purpose of developing the possibilities of fish culture in the waters of the Republic, the President of Uruguay has directed Señor VIRGILIO SAMPAGNARO, Uruguayan Consul at Cherbourg, France, to make a thorough investigation of the various systems employed for the exploitation of this industry in Northern, Central and Southern Europe. An Executive decree bearing date of December 15, 1906, has been issued to this effect through the Ministry of Fomento.

The industry is to be studied from its technical and economic standpoint, and a report made as to the maritime fauna and flora of the waters visited and their comparative bearings upon the culture in Uruguay. It is the purpose not only to develop the species native to the Republic, but also to introduce other varieties of fish.

## VENEZUELA.

## FOREIGN TRADE OF CARUPANO, FIRST HALF OF 1906.

The foreign trade of the port of Carupano, Venezuela, during the first half of the year 1906, amounted to 1,508,084 *bolivares*, of which 1,073,546 *bolivares* were for imports and 434,538 *bolivares* for exports. During the same period of 1905 the imports amounted to 605,461 *bolivares*, and the exports to 384,972 *bolivares*, a total trade of 990,433 *bolivares*. A comparison of the trade of 1905 with that of 1906 shows an increase over the former of 517,651 *bolivares*.

## REVENUES FROM DUTIES ON PARCELS POST, 1905-6.

During the fiscal year 1905-6 there were collected in the various custom-houses of the Republic of Venezuela, for duties on the importation of parcels post, 216,896.14 *bolivares*, distributed as follows, by custom-houses: La Guaira, 162,375.21 *bolivares*; Puerto Cabello, 21,322.47 *bolivares*; Maracaibo, 18,197.03 *bolivares*; Ciudad Bolivar, 10,689.96 *bolivares*; Carupano, 4,284.47 *bolivares*; total, 216,869.14 *bolivares*.

## TARIFF MODIFICATIONS.

I.—*Resolution of September 20, 1906, relating to the importation of wire gauze.*

[“*Gaceta Oficial*” No. 9878, of September 21, 1906.]

This resolution provides that in future, whenever wire gauze is to be imported, the goods or a drawing must be produced to the Federal Executive, so that the Government may determine whether the goods are to pay duty or not.

II.—*Resolution dated September 21, 1906, determining the classification of empty sacks of duck and similar cloth.*

[“*Gaceta Oficial*” No. 9878, of September 21, 1906.]

By virtue of this resolution empty sacks of duck (“*loneta*,” “*lien-cillo*”) and similar cloth shall be dutiable under the fifth class of the tariff when imported into the Republic.

III.—*Resolution dated September 26, 1906, determining the customs treatment of component parts of carts.*

[“*Gaceta Oficial*” No. 9883, of September 27, 1906.]

Under this resolution cast-iron wheels with their rubber tires, not exceeding 30 centimeters in diameter, axles and irons for carts intended to be used in plantations of coffee, cocoa, or other agricultural purposes are to be included in the second class of the tariff, provided such carts are built in the country.

**EXPORT OF PEARLS.**

The latest published statistics of the export of pearls from Venezuela are for the year ending July 1, 1904. The total amount in weight was 301,147 grams, valued at the ports of export at \$286,409. The export by countries and by custom-houses was as follows:

**BY COUNTRIES.**

	Grams.	Value.
Great Britain and colonies.....	139,182	\$136,514
France.....	152,625	135,951
Italy.....	5,900	8,440
United States.....	3,440	5,504
Total.....	301,147	286,409

**BY CUSTOM-HOUSES.**

	Grams.	Value.
Porlamar.....	139,182	\$135,514
La Guaira.....	142,765	123,755
Carupano.....	13,450	16,140
Puerto Cabello.....	5,750	10,000
Total.....	301,147	286,409

**RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE MINING LAW.**

[From the "Gaceta Oficial" of March 6, 1906.]

Gen. CIPRIANO CASTRO, President of the United States of Venezuela and Restorer of Venezuela, decrees:

In compliance with article 10 of the mining law decreed by the National Congress on August 3, 1905, said law is subject to the following rules and regulations:

**"SECTION I.—Classification.**

"ARTICLE 1. In conformity with article 1 of the mining law, the mineral beds or deposits are classified as follows:

"Mines of gold, silver, copper, platinum, lead, tin, zinc, mercury, antimony, chrome, cobalt, nickel, arsenic, iron, manganese, barium, strontium, cadmium, molybdenum, sulphur, graphite, uranium, vanadium, tungsten, asbestos, kaolin, alum, alkaline sulphates, columbine, potassium salts, phosphates, apatite, phosphorite, nitrates, coprolite, guano and other fertilizers; mines of coal, anthracite, lignite, succinum or yellow amber, mineral resin, oxokerite or mineral wax, naphtha, petroleum, bitumin, asphalt, tar, and other fossil fuels, and mines of precious stones used in jewelry.

"SECTION 1. In order that such beds or deposits may be considered mines, whether they be veins, lodes, alluvions, pockets, etc., it is necessary that they be susceptible of being industrially and commercially worked.

“SEC. 2. Slates, puzzolanas, marbles, granite, chalk, limestone, turfs, ochers, marls, sands, clays, and generally earthy and stony substances of whatever kind not comprised in those specified above, belonging to the owner of the land, and may be freely exploited or worked; but they are subject to the provisions of these rules and regulations concerning the working and inspection of mines whenever the exploitation thereof requires works that may endanger the lives of the miners, the safety of the works themselves, and the stability of the ground.

“SECTION II.—*Concerning mining property.*

“ART. 2. Mines shall not be exploited, not even by the owner of the land, without a previous concession made therefor by the Federal Executive.

“ART. 3. There is a surface and subsurface in every zone or district, the former commencing at the surface and extending in a vertical line to a depth of 3 meters, and the latter starting at a depth of 3 meters and extending to an indefinite depth.

“ART. 4. The right of every owner of a mining claim terminates with the limits of his mining claim. Nevertheless, he who, while working his vein or deposit, whether they be lodes or alluvion placers, should invade lands not granted or comprised in a mining claim, the concession of which has already been forfeited, has the preferred right to apply for another mining claim in the adjacent ground.

“*Sole paragraph.*—If, in the course of exploitation, an individual or company should invade the mining claim of another, he shall discontinue his operations immediately on becoming aware of it, or as soon as he is warned or notified by the owner, and shall divide by halves the net value of the ore extracted in good faith; but should he maliciously invade the mining claim of another, he shall have no right whatever to the ore extracted, and shall pay to the owner of the mining claim an amount double the value of said ore, and the owner of the claim shall be bound to prove bad faith in an opposing judicial action.

“ART. 5. All ores found within the limits of vein or lode mining claims, except those substances referred to in Sections XIV and XV of these rules and regulations, belong to the owner of the mining claim, who may freely work the same without a new concession. In mining claims covering alluvion gold the owners shall have the preference for thirty days, to make the denouncement and acquisition of all the lodes and veins found therein, in accordance with the provisions of these rules and regulations.

“ART. 6. Whenever there exists between two or more mining claims small unoccupied pieces of ground, they shall be granted to that owner of the bordering concession who first applies for the same; and if the owners of the bordering concessions renounce them, they shall be granted to anyone applying for them.

“ART. 7. The title of each mining claim shall be issued by the President of the Republic, sealed with the seal of the Federal Executive, and countersigned by the Minister of Fomento in the following manner: ‘The President of the Republic, inasmuch as it appears that the ——— citizens (persons or firm) has applied to the Government for the adjudication of a mining claim of ——— class, called ———, of ——— extent, located at ———, State (Territory or district) of ———, the boundary lines of which, in accordance with the respective plans drawn by the engineer or surveyor ——— ———, are as follows: ———; and, inasmuch as all the requisites prescribed by the mining law and its rules and regulations have been complied with, has seen fit to declare in favor of ——— ———, his heirs or assigns, the mining claim of ——— extent, located in the municipality of ——— district, of ——— State or Territory or of the federal district, to which reference is made in docket No. ———. In case that both the grantee or grantors of the mining claims are foreigners, as well as some or all the members of the companies that may be organized for the exploitation thereof, they shall always be considered as Venezuelans and shall be subject to the laws of the Republic and to the jurisdiction of its courts in all business relating to the mining claim and its exploitation, and in no case and for no cause whatever shall there be room for diplomatic action or international claim, and such members shall necessarily have their domicile in the Republic, without prejudicing their domicile out of the Republic, and, so far as the exploiting company is especially concerned, they shall always continue in the territory of the nation and in accordance with its laws. The present title shall be recorded at the proper register office corresponding to the place in which the mining claim is located, and entitles the grantee and his successors for ——— years to the use and enjoyment of said mining claim as long as they comply with the provisions specified in the mining law and rules and its regulations now in force.’

“ART. 8. The new mining claim granted on public or common lands includes both the surface and mining property, and the owner may freely use in its exploitation the forests, waters, and other materials contained therein in the working of the mines, being bound only to strictly comply with the legal provisions relating to the matter.

“ART. 9. Whenever the owner needs the surface belonging to a private party in the exploitation of his mine, he shall have a friendly understanding with the owner of said surface, but if they can not agree, and the necessity for the use of the land being sufficiently proved, he shall proceed to expropriate said surface, submitting the question to experts, in conformity with the provisions of the laws, in order to appraise such portion of the land as may be necessary to take, as well as the losses and damages caused to the owner.

“When there are on the surface important crops or precious woods, the owner of the mine shall only be entitled to such portion as he may absolutely need for the installation of the houses, buildings, machinery, working of mines, roads, and other essential works.

“ART. 10. In the purely mining districts the owners of mines and the mine inspectors or guards are bound to take care of the forests and to avoid their destruction to the detriment of the mines.

“SECTION III.—*Concerning the necessary requisites for acquiring and working mining claims.*

“ART. 11. Coal, asphalt, naphtha, petroleum, bitumen, oxokerite or mineral wax mines shall not be acquired nor worked except as prescribed in Sections XIV and XV of these rules and regulations.

“ART. 12. The following are prohibited from acquiring or having any part or interest in mining claims:

“Mining engineers employed in the department of mines, and mining inspectors or guards within the zone in which they render services as such.

“The presidents of states, governors of territories and of the Federal District, and treasurers of the respective mining zone.

“Judges charged with the administration of justice in mining matters.

“These prohibitions do not apply to mines acquired before the appointment to the aforesaid offices, nor to those which, during their term of service, said officials may acquire by inheritance or will.

“ART. 13. Any persons desiring to make explorations for discovering and acquiring mines, shall act in conformity with the provisions of the mining law and of these rules and regulations, at the risk of rendering their acts void in addition to such indemnity for losses and damages as may be caused thereby.

“ART. 14. Any person competent to acquire mines may freely make mining explorations on Government, common, and on uncultivated lands belonging to private parties and which are unfenced.

“*Sole paragraph.*—No explorations shall be made in the yards, gardens, vegetable gardens, fenced lots of houses located in towns or fields, except by their respective owners or other persons authorized by them.

“ART. 15. When explorations are to be made on cultivated or fenced lands belonging to private parties, the interested party shall apply for the proper permit of the owner or of his representative, who, in case they grant it, shall issue in writing to the explorer the proper permit, stating therein the boundaries of the land wherein the exploration shall be made. If the owner or his representative should refuse to give

said permit, the interested party shall request the same from the president of the state, governor of the territory or federal district, through the first civil authority of the locality, stating in his petition the kind of bond he is willing to give for such losses and damages as may be caused by making such explorations. The applicant shall likewise state his name, nationality, and domicile, as well as the location and conditions of the land for which he requests the permit.

“ART. 16. The president of the state, governor of the territory or of the federal district, shall report to the owner of the land or his representative concerning the application, and either of them shall, within the fifteen days following said notification, set forth the reasons they may have for denying the permit. In view of the statement of the interested parties and after the report of the three experts has been made, if the case should warrant it, the aforesaid authorities shall grant or refuse the exploration permit. The three experts referred to shall be appointed as follows: One by each of the interested parties and the other by the president of the state, governor of the territory or of the federal district. If after the expiration of the aforesaid fifteen days, the owner of the land or his representative should fail to appear before the proper authority, the latter shall grant the explorer the permit applied for for the term of three months, stating therein the limits of the land wherein the exploration is to be made. Said permit shall entitle the holder thereof to the exclusive right to make explorations during the three months referred to, which term may be extended an additional three months at the discretion of the proper authority.

“ART. 17. On mining claims, whether they are being exploited or not, no prospecting for mines can be carried on except with the special permit of the grantee.

“*Sole paragraph.* The inhibition prescribed in this article does not include the right to roads or rights of way that another mine or mining prospect, whether it is being exploited or not, may be entitled to establish or which already exist in the mining claims in order to facilitate the exploitation thereof.

“ART. 18. A prospect pit or other mining works shall not be made within a shorter distance than 20 meters from a building, railroad, a walled inclosure, wagon road, canal, bridge, watering place or any other public or private easement, nor less than 2,000 meters from fortified places, without the previous permission of the proper authorities or of the owner.

“ART. 19. With reference to towns built near mines in exploitation the first civil authority of the locality shall issue the necessary permit to execute the works referred to in the foregoing article, provided no damages result therefrom to the town.



“ART. 20. Any person who, excluding all others, desires to make explorations in Government or uncultivated lands, shall apply to the Secretary of Fomento for a permit, who is able to grant it for the term and extent of land that he may deem proper. Said permit shall entitle the person to whom it is issued, for the term stated therein, the right of preference to denounce and acquire such mines as may be found on the land granted.

“ART. 21. After the exploration is completed, if the party in interest has discovered any deposit that may be considered a mine in accordance with the mining law, he shall take four samples of the vein, layer, or ore deposit, each of said samples to weigh not less than 500 grams (1 pound). In the case of alluvion gold in any kind of a placer or deposit, the parties in interest shall furnish from the mine the four samples referred to of the soil containing nuggets or grains. These samples shall be delivered, in the presence of two witnesses, to the first civil authority of the municipality or parish of the jurisdiction in which the mine is located, together with a written statement prepared by the party in interest or his legal representative, drawn on stamped paper of the kind on which said statement and application should be made, in accordance with the respective state, territory, or federal district law, and with the proper stamps duly canceled. The statement referred to shall specify the kind of mine or ore deposit believed to have been discovered; that the samples were taken from a given place, comprised in the jurisdiction of the municipality or parish, and that in said place a mining claim can be surveyed which shall be comprised, more or less, in a square of so many meters on each side, or a rectangle so many meters long by so many meters in width, or equal to so many hectares, with the following boundaries. He shall also mention the best known places in said mining claim, as well as the name of the contiguous mines, should there be any, and the number of years he desires the ownership of the mine.

“*Sole paragraph.*—Should the persons or companies making said denouncements be foreigners, they shall state in said application that they are willing to submit themselves entirely to the provisions of the mining law and its regulations. Should they fail to comply with this requisite, the denouncement shall be void and of no value, and the proper civil authority shall so declare in writing at the bottom of the application, retaining said application in order to copy it, together with the statement of nullity, in a book kept for that purpose, and to forward afterwards the original to the Department of Fomento where there shall be established a special file of mine denouncements which have been declared null and of no value.

“ART. 22. The chief of the municipality or parish shall at once, without any excuse or pretext, under the penalty of dismissal from office,

the imposition of a fine of from 1,000 to 4,000 *bolivares*, and the payment of any damages caused to the interested party, except in case of superior force or unavoidable circumstances duly justified, and, in the latter case, the chief civil officer of the place (who, should it be necessary, shall appoint a delegate for this purpose), shall cause to be entered in the respective book, in the presence of the interested party and two witnesses, a minute, in accordance with Form No. 1.

“Thereupon notices shall be posted in the most public places of the municipality or parish, by order of the civil chief, reading: (See Form No. 2.)

“ART. 23. The local authority shall record in a book kept for that purpose the minutes referred to in the foregoing article, and shall deliver to the interested party an original copy of the same, signed by the aforesaid authority and his secretary, the witnesses, and the interested party, and shall forward a certified copy of the minutes to the chief authority of the respective district of the municipality or parish, and, through the president or governor of the state, territory, or federal district, to the Department of Fomento, together with a sample taken from those he delivered to the interested party or discoverer. The sending of the sample shall be by mail, in a registered envelope, or by express, if the interested party is willing to pay the expenses incurred thereby. The express company shall return the receipts of delivery to the proper person.

“ART. 24. As soon as the civil chief of the district in the jurisdiction of which the municipality or parish in which the discovery and denouncement of the mine belongs, receives the copy of the respective minutes, he shall post in his office, and in the most conspicuous places of the town for forty days, notices similar to those provided for in article 22, and shall publish said minutes in the official papers of the district, should there be any, or in those of the nearest place, or in the newspaper having the largest circulation in the locality, or of the nearest locality, four times at least within a period of thirty days from the date of the denouncement, and a copy of each publication should be added to the docket.

“The chief of the district shall, without delay, forward in turn, to the Department of Fomento, through the president of the state, governor of the territory, or of the federal district, by registered mail, an exact copy of the whole docket of the denouncement.

“ART. 25. The chief of the district and the Department of Fomento shall cause said minutes to be copied in the book for the registration of mines, and they shall acknowledge receipt, at the place of destination, by registered mail to the authorities who sent the document, and shall advise the interested party accordingly.

“ART. 26. On the expiration of the forty days prescribed in article 24, and within the following sixty days, the denouncer shall address

to the Department of Fomento a communication requesting that he be given possession of the mine.

*“Sole paragraph.*—The above application must contain: The Christian name, the surname, residence, and nationality of the applicant; the capacity in which he makes his representation; the date of the denouncement before the civil chief of the municipality or parish; the kind of mine he applies for, and the name of the latter; the boundaries of the land wherein the mine is located; the number of hectares, or the length of the sides of the square applied for, and all other features and characteristics which may be necessary to clearly define the mining claims applied for. He shall, likewise, state the number of years he wishes to possess the mining claim.

“ART. 27. On the receipt of the application referred to in the foregoing article, the Secretary of Fomento shall acknowledge receipt of the same to the interested party, and if the former is satisfied that the requirements established by the mining law and its regulations have been complied with, and that the term of forty days to which article 24 refers has elapsed, and that there has been no justifiable opposition, he shall communicate with the respective president of the state, or governor, in order that the latter may direct the civil chief of the district in which the mine is located to proceed, within the term of eight days, to make the survey of the mining claim applied for and to give possession of the same to the interested party.

“ART. 28. The chief of the district, upon the receipt of the order from the president of the state, governor of the territory or federal district, shall fix, three days in advance, the day and hour on which the civil chief of the municipality or parish and other persons who should be present at the act of the taking possession, shall go to the place where the mine is located; and, on arriving there, shall communicate with the chief of the municipality or parish and, through its proper channel, to the watchman or guard of the mine, if there be any; to the interested party, to two experts appointed by the same chief of the district, and to the contiguous owners of mines, and shall decree in this same act and at the same time shall direct the delivery of possession of said mining concession to the interested party or his legal representative. (Circular form No. 3.)

“The adjacent mine owners shall be summoned by tickets expressing thereon the number of hectares, the boundaries, the name of the denouncer, and the date and hour fixed. The neighboring mine owners shall sign at the bottom of the ticket, or, if unable to sign, shall have some one else sign for them, and these tickets shall be added to the docket made. If the adjacent mine owners refuse to sign the tickets, and should fail to attend, or should they be absent and fail to be represented, in spite of the publications made in the official or other newspapers, as soon as these circumstances are verified by creditable

witnesses, they shall not be able to claim any right with regard to the act of taking possession in which they shall be considered present.

*"Sole paragraph.*—The chiefs of the district are authorized to appoint a temporary mine watchman or guard, in case the Federal Executive should not have made said appointments, within the respective boundaries.

*"ART. 29.* It is the duty of the chief of the municipality or parish to serve the summons referred to in the foregoing article, so that the parties summoned may meet at the place of the discovery of the mine on the day fixed. If, because of carelessness or malice, the chief of the municipality or parish should fail to comply with the provisions of this article, the chief of the civil district shall impose upon him a fine of 1,000 *bolivares* and suspend him from office."

*"ART. 30.* If the chief of the municipality or parish or the mine watchman or guard should have any justifiable legal impediment which would prevent them from complying with the order of the chief of the district to give possession of the denounced mine on the day and hour prescribed by the said authority they shall duly advise the chief of the district, so that the latter may appoint substitutes to take their places in said act.

*"Sole paragraph.*—Said functionaries are responsible for the damages that the interested party may sustain on account of the delay in the due compliance of the provisions of these Rules and Regulations concerning the acquisition of the right of possession of a mine.

*"Art. 31.* In case of excuses based on physical disabilities and other legal causes, the chiefs of the district are authorized to appoint, in the capacity of acting substitutes, the persons who must be present at the act of taking possession of a mine, in cases where the legal formalities have been complied with. The chief of the district shall also appoint an acting Secretary in case the Secretary can not be present at said act.

*"ART. 32.* The chief of the municipality, or parish, respectively, his secretary, the mine watchman or guard, the party in interest, the two experts appointed, and the adjoining mine owners, should there be any, assembled and installed in the place in which the mine was discovered, shall go through the ceremony of entering into possession in the following manner: The chief of the municipality or parish, accompanied by the experts, shall fix the boundary lines and determine the number of hectares or the length of each side of the square or rectangle that the interested party has applied for, in order to establish his mining claim; in each angle a landmark shall be placed, in conformity with the provisions of article 53 of these rules and regulations, and the land of the claim in a single body shall be designated in the place preferred by the party in interest. Before this is done the experts and the mine watchman or guard must accompany the

party in interest and have samples taken from the vein, deposit or quarry, outcrop or orechamber, at the place where the party in interest obtained the samples submitted by him, in order that it may appear in the minutes hereinafter referred to if the examination and verification that both have made clearly show that there exist in that place minerals analogous or similar to those of the samples which the party in interest submitted, of which samples the chief civil authority shall take the one remaining in his possession; and they shall also state in said minutes whether the approximate number of hectares, or the length of each side of the square, or the base and height of the rectangle that was requested is well calculated, and whether the landmarks or monuments prescribed in the rules and regulations have been placed. This being done, the chief of the municipality or parish shall at once proceed to complete the act of possession and to comply with the provisions of the mining law and of these rules and regulations, forming a docket from the proceedings made and using the sealed paper of the State of the proper class. (Form for the act of possession, No. 4.)

“ART. 33. The chief of the municipality or parish, after the act of possession is terminated, shall immediately forward by registered mail or express, at the expense of the interested party if sending by express is agreed upon, a certified copy of the act of entering into possession to the chief of the district, and, through the President of the State, Governor of the Territory or of the Federal District, to the Minister of Fomento. The chief of the district, as well as the Minister of Fomento, shall immediately acknowledge receipt, and each shall have entered in a book kept for that purpose the act of entering into possession, in the following terms:

“I certify that to-day ——— I have received from the chief of the municipality or parish of ——— a certified copy of the entry by which possession was given to Mr. (or company) ——— of a mine called ———, which is ——— (such and such) ——— ore and is situated in the municipality or parish of ———, located in ——— place, having the following boundaries: ———; that the denouncer chose ——— hectares, which were surveyed in a square of ——— per side (or a rectangle of ——— base by ——— height), and signed by the Minister of Fomento or the chief of the district.

“ART. 34. Possession gives the right to the denouncer to explore the mine as he may deem convenient and to have made a topographic plan of the claim in accordance with the provisions of these rules and regulations.

“ART. 35. Within ninety days, counting from the date of the act of entering into possession, the party in interest shall have made a topographic plan of the claim and shall send it, certified to by the mine watchman or guard and by an engineer or surveyor, to the

Department of Fomento, with a copy of the docket relating to the denouncement, in order to obtain from the President of the Republic the deed or title to the mining claim, with all the rights and privileges granted him by the mining law and these rules and regulations. He shall also send to the said Department the certificate and reports given him by the National Laboratory regarding the analysis made of the ore taken from the shaft prescribed in these rules and regulations. Said deed or title shall be issued within the term of thirty-days, provided the docket and the plan have been made in conformity with the provisions of the mining law and of these rules and regulations. If any discrepancies are found they shall be duly noted, and the docket and plan shall be returned to the party in interest, so that they can be corrected within the term of sixty days. If the interested party corrects said discrepancies, the deed or title shall be issued to him within the thirty days following the filing of the new proceedings.

“ART. 36. The map or plan of the mining claim, the perimeter of which shall be ascertained in conformity with article 4 of the mining law, shall be made on drawing paper of good quality and on a scale that will show the necessary details of the land. Said plan shall specify the location of the mine, its extent and boundaries, the length and direction of the sides, the topographic position of the monuments, at least with respect to the most salient points of the land; shall state whether it is on government or private land and give data regarding the shaft, in accordance with the provisions of article 37 of these rules and regulations, and all other data and information that may be necessary to fix with all exactness, on the general plan that these rules and regulations prescribe, shall be furnished to the technical inspector of mines, the place that the mining claim occupies on the land.

“ART. 37. During the ninety days allowed, after entering into possession, in which to request the deed or title to the property, the denouncer shall, if a vein or lode mine, sink a shaft one and one-half meters square at the surface and of the necessary depth to cut the vein. This work shall precede the drawing of the plan, in order that the engineer or surveyor who makes the same can show on it all the data concerning the vein. As soon as the shaft is finished, the party in interest shall advise the respective mine watchman or guard, who shall examine it, take a sample of it, and send the same to the Minister of Fomento. Said functionary shall send the sample to the National Laboratory to be duly examined, in order to be sure that it is the same ore that the interested party had analyzed, at his own expense, at the time of requesting the deed or title to the property.

“ART. 38. The proceeding of entering into possession of mines shall be for account of the interested person, who shall furnish to the chief of the municipality or parish, to his Secretary, to the mine watchman or guard, and to two experts, who must participate therein,

the provisions and horses necessary to convey them to the location of the mine.

"Each of the four following functionaries, namely, the civil chief, the Secretary, and the two experts, shall also receive, as compensation, 20 *bolivares* for part taken by them in the proceedings made for the possession of each claim.

"The approximate survey that may be made of each claim is understood to be included in the aforesaid proceedings, but if said proceedings should be annulled for any omission imputable to the functionaries or experts who take part in them, the proceedings must be repeated gratis, and if this should not be possible, they shall return to the party in interest the compensation received, except in case of superior force legally proved.

"All the proceedings and steps taken in the acquisition of mines shall be made on sealed paper of the last class, according to the respective law of the State, Territory, or of the Federal District, and the stamps required on the same shall be duly canceled.

"*Sole paragraph.*—One person may obtain several claims.

"ART. 39. The Federal Executive may lease, in accordance with the stipulations that he may deem proper, the mines that, through forfeiture, abandonment or any other cause, may have reverted to the ownership of the Nation.

"FORM NUMBER 1.

"The municipality or parish of ———, of the state or territory of ——— (or of the federal district).

"I, ———, first civil authority of this place, certify that on this ——— day of ———, at ——— hours, appeared before me Mr. (or company) ———, a Venezuelan citizen (or of such and such a nationality) ———, of legal age, residing at ———, and of ——— profession or occupation, accompanied by ——— witness, and ——— witness, residing in this municipality or parish, who declare and certify that Mr. (the solicitor or his legal representative) ——— with (or without) permission of exploration, discovered a mine, in accordance with the mining law and the rules and regulations concerning the subject, from which mine he presents and deposits in this office, under ——— numbers, the respective samples of the vein or deposit (or of washed alluvion gold) that said mine seems to contain; that these samples were taken from (such and such) a place, within the jurisdiction of the municipality or parish; and that the denouncer selects for a term of ——— years, a mining claim of ——— hectares, contained within a square of ——— meters per side (or a rectangle of ——— meters in length or base by ——— meters in width or height) having the following boundaries: ———

"In witness whereof, the legal denouncement of the land on which to select the mine referred to having been made, to which mine the dis-

coverer gives the name of ———, complying thereby with the provisions of the mining law and its rules and regulations, we, the undersigned, sign as follows:

“The local authority: ———.

“The party in interest: ———.

“Witness: ———.

“Witness: ———.

“*Note.*—In case the denouncer is a foreigner, there shall be added to the above form, before the space left for signatures, the following: Mr. (or Messrs. or company) ——— declares that in his capacity as a foreigner he submits to all the provisions contained in articles 6 and 7 of the mining law and to the sole paragraph of article 21 and articles 48, 49, 50, and 51 of these rules and regulations.

“*Note.*—Should the denouncer be unable to sign his name, he shall appoint some one to sign for him.

“FORM NO. 2.

“On this ——— day of ——— at ——— hours, appeared before me Mr. ———, a Venezuelan citizen (or foreigner), in the presence of the witness ——— and the witness ———, denouncing the discovery of a free mine of ——— ore in ——— place, and bounded as follows: ———.

“In compliance with the law, this notice shall be displayed on the bulletin board for a period of forty days.

“The chief civil authority: ———.

“The secretary: ———.

“MODEL NO. 3.

“Circular.

“I ———, chief of the district, in compliance with a superior order, and all the provisions of the mining law and its rules and regulations, having been complied with concerning the denouncement and delivery of possession of ——— mine, denounced by Mr. ——— (or whoever legally represents him), order that you, in conjunction with your Secretary, and Mr. ———, mine watchman, and of Messrs. ———, whom I have appointed experts, proceed to the place where said mine is situated, the respective owners of the adjoining property having been previously summoned, if there are such owners, within the peremptory term of eight days, counting from the date on which this communication is received; and, for the necessary legal effect, I command you to do all that is necessary in order that the persons appointed may attend, so that all the provisions of the mining law, and its rules and regulations, may be complied with relating to this act of entry, making you responsible for failure to comply with all of these provisions.

“(Date)

“The chief civil authority ———.



“MODEL No. 4.—*Concerning the act of entry.*

“I, ———, chief of the municipality or parish of ———, accompanied by my Secretary, by ———, mine watchman or guard, and by Messrs. ———, experts appointed for this act, and by Mr. ———, who has requested, in accordance with the formalities prescribed by the mining law and its rules and regulations, the possession of this mine called ———, and with the concurrence of the adjoining owners (if they are present, and if they should not be present it shall be so stated), solemnly declare in the name of the law and by order of the Minister of Fomento of the United States of Venezuela, that, all the legal requisites having been complied with, I put in possession Mr. (or company) ——— of the mine that he has discovered and which is embraced within the following boundaries: ———; and that in each angle of the survey of the mining concession a corner-stone has been placed, in conformity with article 53 of the rules and regulations of the mining law; that the party in interest has chosen ——— hectares of land that are surveyed in a square of ——— meters on each side (or in a rectangle having a base of ——— meters by ——— meters in height), more or less; that the samples which the interested party submitted on making the respective denouncement of the said mine have been verified, and that said samples are of the same class and grade as those encountered in said location; and, finally, there being no legal opposition, Mr. (or company) ——— is hereby declared to be in peaceful possession of said mine, in accordance with the requirements of the law.

“We sign three of the same tenor.

“(Date).

“The chief civil authority of the municipality or parish. \_\_\_\_\_.

“The Secretary. \_\_\_\_\_.

“The party in interest. \_\_\_\_\_.

“The mine watchman or guard. \_\_\_\_\_.

“The experts and the adjoining property owners, should there be any of the latter. \_\_\_\_\_.

“SECTION IV.—*Concerning opposition.*

“ART. 40. By first denouncer, and with unquestioned right to obtain the ownership of a mine, is understood to be the first person who may have made the denouncement and presented the samples referred to in these rules and regulations, in accordance with the formalities prescribed therein and in the mining law, unless there has been a legal

decision to the contrary. In the case of discussion or question at the time of the denouncement the samples shall be compared and their identity verified, examining them in comparison with those of the place from which they have been extracted, taken from the same vein, lode, outcrop, or deposit of washed gold, respecting their quality and conditions and making the assays or tests of the same.

*"Sole paragraph.*—Whoever denounces a mine in the name of another person should show the power authorizing him to do so. Said document shall be used by the empowered in case of opposition.

"ART. 41. The opposition may be made orally at the time the discoverer files the denouncement, or in writing at any time before the day fixed for entry into possession.

"In the first instance the authority before whom the denouncement is made shall enter the proceedings in a register which shall be kept for that purpose, which shall be signed by the public functionary together with the parties thereto.

"ART. 42. After the filing of the document, or the recording of the proceedings of opposition, a term of fifteen days shall elapse in which the parties in interest shall prove to the mine watchman, or guard, or to the officer who substitutes him, who has the best right to the mine; the decision being rendered on the last day of the term referred to.

"The party not satisfied with this decision may appeal, within the term of five days, to the technical inspector, who shall decide within the term of fifteen days after having received the proceedings relating thereto; and should one of the parties still be dissatisfied, he may take the case, as a last resort, to the Minister of Fomento; but in no case shall the proceedings which these rules and regulations establish for the acquisition of mines be stopped, and whoever obtains the last favorable decision, in case of an appeal from the first, shall be the owner of the mine.

"If the opposition should not treat of priority in the discovery, but should be founded on rights of another kind already acquired, the person believing himself to be wronged with the decision of said administrative proceedings, may maintain his rights in an ordinary suit before the courts.

"ART. 43. The owners of adjoining mines may make opposition, at the time of entering into possession, when the survey embraces all or part of their mines; but in this case the suit concerns the survey and shall be tried and decided in accordance with the provisions of the civil procedure, the act of entry, or the effects thereof, remaining in suspense during the pendency of the suit.

*"Sole article.*—In the case referred to in the foregoing article the parties shall be summoned before the judge having jurisdiction, and the opposing party shall, within eight days and the term of the distance, formulate the petition of survey.

“SECTION V.—*Concerning the title of the property.*

“ART. 44. The Minister of Fomento, in accordance with the docket, plan of the claim, and the analysis of the ore, provided he finds that the provisions of the mining law and its rules and regulations have been complied with, shall issue, on national sealed paper of the value of 100 bolivars, the title of ownership, and shall cancel stamps to the value of 40 bolivars.

“This deed or title shall be legalized with the signature of the President of the Republic, sealed with the seal of the Federal Executive, and countersigned by the Minister of Fomento, and a record of it shall be made in the proper register.

“*Sole paragraph.*—The docket referred to in this article shall contain certified copies of all the documents relating to the denouncement and acquisition of the mine.

“ART. 45. After the issuance of the title to the property, the Minister of Fomento shall order that two certified copies be made of the same and two of the respective plan of the claim. One of the copies of the title, as well as one of the copies of the plan, shall be filed in the archives of the Department, and the other shall be sent to the technical inspector of mines of the Republic. The title and original plan shall be delivered to the party in interest. The plan shall bear a certification of the proper Bureau, stating that it was the one filed with the application for the title of the property.

“ART. 46. All the expenses incurred for sealed paper and stamps in obtaining the title to the property, and for the copies made in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing article, shall be for account of the interested party.

“ART. 47. The title to the property shall be protocolized in the registration office of the jurisdiction in which the mining claim is located.

“SECTION VI.—*Duties of the grantee.*

“ART. 48. Companies formed for the exploitation of mines are civil entities and are subject to the civil jurisdiction of the Republic.

“ART. 49. Corporations issuing shares, and limited stock companies or partnerships formed for the purpose of exploiting a mining claim, shall be organized in conformity with the provisions of the commercial code, without losing for that reason their character as civil entities.

“ART. 50. Natural persons domiciled abroad who desire to exploit the claims referred to in the mining law and its regulations shall, before commencing their operations, legally appoint an agent or attorney with all the powers necessary, who shall represent them and be responsible for the obligations that they may contract in the country. The

power of attorney of the agent must always be registered in the office of the Public Registry, in the respective Division of the Tribunal of Commerce, and shall be published in full in the official newspaper, or in another newspaper in the jurisdiction of the Tribunal of Commerce to whom the registry appertains.

"ART. 51. The property, rights, and shares that natural or juridical persons domiciled abroad may have in the Republic, shall be directly liable for the operations and transactions, concerning their respective branches, that their agents in Venezuela may make.

"ART. 52. Whoever furnishes funds for the exploration or discovery of mines, as well as for the workings, machinery, and construction of buildings, has a mortgage on the mining claim. In order that this mortgage be valid it must be registered in the Office of the Registry where the mine is situated, stating therein the amount advanced and the object or purpose for which it was made.

"ART. 53. The denouncers must, at their own expense, fix the boundaries of the mines denounced, previous to the issue of the title to the property.

"The boundaries of the mines must be determined at the angles, with corner stones of masonry or posts of wood from the heart of the tree, these landmarks being at least 65 centimeters in circumference, and each post or corner stone shall be marked with the initials of the denouncer.

"ART. 54. The denouncers, after having erected the corner stones or posts referred to in the foregoing article, shall advise the mine guard or watchman, in order that he may see whether the provisions of said article have been complied with, and to enable him to inform the Minister of Fomento of the result of his inspection.

"ART. 55. The owner of any claim, on becoming aware that any corner stone or post is lacking, shall immediately replace it, and each year shall clear the dividing lines or those that form the perimeter of the claim.

"ART. 56. The denouncers who should fail to comply with the provisions of the foregoing articles shall pay a fine of 500 *bolivares*, which shall be collected in the form indicated in Section IX of these rules and regulations as soon as the mine watchman or guard reports the infraction to the Minister of Fomento.

ART. 57. Within the period of four years, which shall be counted from the day of the issue of the title to the property, the owner shall begin the exploitation of the mine and shall verify this fact before the Minister of Fomento, by means of a certificate that shall be issued by the mine watchman or guard.

"SECTION VII.—*Penalties imposed on infringers.*

ART. 58. Should the four years referred to in article 57 of these rules and regulations elapsed without the owner of the mine having exploited it he shall pay the National Government as a fine the sum of 2,500 *bolivares*, which shall give him the right to an extension of four years more, counted from the date of the expiration of the first four years. If this fine is not paid within the sixty days following the expiration of the first four years the Federal Executive shall declare the forfeiture of the claim, through the organ of the Department of Fomento, who shall publish in the Official Gazette the resolution taken in this respect.

"If during the extension of the four years that the party in interest acquires by the payment of the fine he should fail to exploit the mine the Federal Executive shall declare it forfeited.

"In order that a mine may be considered in exploitation it is required that at least ten workmen be daily employed in the workings.

"ART. 59. The forfeiture of the mining claim having been declared, in conformity with the provisions of the foregoing article, the Minister of Fomento shall have inserted in the book in which the titles to mines are inscribed a marginal note to this effect, and for the same purpose notice shall be given to the register in whose office the title was protocolized. Like notice shall be sent the president of the state, the governor of the territory, or the federal district in whose jurisdiction the mine belongs.

"ART. 60. In addition to the cases of forfeiture established in this section, the persons who solicit a mining claim will lose *ipso jure* their right to obtain title to the property:

"1. If the sixty days referred to in article 26 should expire without the discoverer of the mine or his concessionary having requested of the Minister of Fomento the possession of the claim;

"2. If the ninety days referred to in article 35 should expire without the interested party having requested of the Minister of Fomento the title to the property; and

"3. If the party in interest should not correct, within the term prescribed by article 35, the errors that the Department finds in the docket and plan of the claim, and does not obtain in said case the title to the property within the term indicated in the latter part of the same article.

"The loss of the rights to which this article refers shall occur without the necessity of a special resolution of the Department of Fomento.

"ART. 61. The mining taxes referred to in Section IX of these rules and regulations shall be paid quarterly.

"The owners of mining claims who do not pay said taxes in the manner indicated, shall pay as a fine to the National Government double the amount due therefor from the first quarter; that they fail to pay.

*"Sole paragraph.*—Should two years elapse without the owner of the claim paying the taxes the Government shall decree the forfeiture of the mine or request that it be sold at auction with all its machinery, apparatus, and tools for the purpose of paying the amount of the taxes and fines.

"ART. 62. The mining claims that revert to the Government by virtue of these rules and regulations may be leased or acquired by their first owner, provided he pay a fine of 5,000 bolivars and acts in conformity with the provisions of the mining law and of these rules and regulations. The new owners of forfeited mining claims can not sell them to the first owners or to their heirs without said first owners or their heirs paying to the National Government the fine of 5,000 bolivars referred to in this article.

*"SECTION VIII.—Concerning the manner of establishing the registry of mines in public offices.*

"ART. 63. The chief of the municipality or parish shall keep a book in which shall be recorded the denouncements made before him in conformity with the provisions of article 21.

"This book shall be bound and arranged in such manner that it will neither be easy to add to or take from it one or more leaves, and it shall be paged, and each page shall be rubricated by the president of the state, governor of the territory or federal district, who shall place, furthermore, on the first page of each book, a statement or writing signed by them, specifying the number of folios that it contains and stating that each one has been rubricated by them.

"ART. 64. The annotation referred to in the foregoing article shall be made in the following manner:

"First, there shall be written therein the number of the entry, commencing with one and following upward in strict numerical order.

"Immediately following this the date shall be inserted, expressing the hour in writing.

"Following this the corresponding entry shall be made, stating the circumstances referred to in article 21 in accordance with the manifestations made by the denouncer.

"No erasure, correction, nor interlineations shall be made. If any mistake should have occurred, it shall be corrected at the bottom of the page by means of a note in which shall be expressed the word or mistaken phrase and the form in which it should remain.

"Lastly, the statement or writing shall be signed by the chief of the municipality or parish, by the denouncer, the two witnesses, and the secretary. If the denouncer should not know how to sign his name, this shall be noted, stating in the note that the statement or writing was read to him by the person he requested to sign for him.

"Witnesses will not be accepted who do not know how to sign.

"ART. 65. The chief political authority of the municipality or parish shall keep another book, in which he shall enter the denouncements that are void and of no value, in accordance with the provisions of article 21 (sole paragraph).

"This book shall be rubricated and shall be kept in conformity with the provisions of the foregoing articles.

"ART. 66. Immediately after the making of the denouncement referred to in article 21, the Secretary shall spread upon the record the proceedings referred to in article 64, and shortly after the legal authorization of said proceedings the original copy shall be issued, as well as the certified copies referred to in article 23, delivering the original to the denouncer, and remitting the certified copies to the chief of the district, and, through the president of the state, governor of the territory or of the federal district, to the Minister of Fomento, in compliance with article 25 of these rules and regulations.

"ART. 67. The date of the respective entry of the book mentioned shall be considered as the date of the discovery of the mine, and shall serve as a starting point for the collection of the taxes caused by reason of such discovery, unless there is a legal decision to the contrary.

"ART. 68. The proceedings recorded in the book referred to in article 23 are assumed to be authentic, unless they appear with corrections, interlineations, or erasures that alter the sense of the entry, such as appear in the copy issued to the party in interest, but in all cases evidence will be admitted against such a presumption as well as to justify the total or partial falsity of the proceedings. This without delaying or disturbing the course of the procedure, inasmuch as the person who is guilty of the error or the impediment which caused it, shall, in the end, be responsible for costs, damages, and injuries.

"ART. 69. In the Bureau of Territorial Wealth, Agriculture, and Stock-raising the Department of Fomento shall keep the following books:

- "1. Book of mining denouncements;
- "2. Book of void denouncements;
- "3. Book of entries into possession;
- "4. Book of titles to the property, showing where these documents are recorded;
- "5. Book of transfers;
- "6. Book of mines declared forfeited or auctioned, and
- "7. Book of mining taxes.

"These books shall be kept in the form ordered in this section, and shall be rubricated by the Minister of Fomento.

“SECTION IX.—*Concerning taxes and franchises.*

“ART. 70. Alluvion gold, in whatever class of deposits or beds that may be found in the beds of rivers and on public lands, is free to be worked when not adjudicated by concessions of the Federal Executive; this is the case as long as the exploitation is made with pans, and this system of exploitation is especially declared to be free from all taxes.

“ART. 71. Each mining claim, of vein or lode, of whatever character it may be, shall pay a tax of 2 bolivars annually per hectare, whether the land belongs to the nation or to private persons, and if in exploitation it shall pay an additional tax of 3 per cent on the gross output of the mine.

“Mining claims of alluvion gold, in whatever class of deposit or bed they may be found, shall pay 10 per cent on the gross product of exploitation, and, in addition, an area tax of 2 bolivars annually per hectare, whether the land belongs to the nation or to private persons.

“ART. 72. All the taxes and fines provided for in these rules and regulations shall be paid at the nearest custom-house to the mining district in which the mine is situated, or in any collection office when so ordered by the Federal Executive. If the mining claim should be situated in the Federal district, the taxes and fines shall be paid into the National Treasury.

“ART. 73. The Federal Executive, through the medium of the Minister of Fomento, shall order the creation of a stamp which shall be called the ‘National Stamp of Mines.’

“The issue of said stamps shall be in the form that the Federal Executive may deem proper, and of the following denominations: Five centimes of a bolivar, twenty-five centimes of a bolivar, one bolivar, ten bolivars and one-hundred bolivars.

“ART. 74. All taxes and fines referred to in these rules and regulations shall be paid in said stamps.

“The Minister of Fomento shall send to the respective collection offices some policies sealed and numbered by the Department of Fomento, in order that in every case stamps may be canceled in said offices to the value of the amount of the taxes and fines.

“Each stamp shall be canceled with the date on which the taxes are paid.

“The policy shall be in the following form:

“*Policy of mining taxes.*

“On this date Mr. (or company) ———— has paid the respective mining taxes (or fine) (from such and such a date) on mining claim of ———— mining district, called ———— (insert name of mine), consisting of ———— hectares, situated in the municipality of ———— district of ———— state, territory, or federal district. (At the bottom,



on the original of this policy or form the corresponding stamps shall be canceled.)

“Made in triplicate.

“The administrator of the custom-house (or the General Treasurer).

“(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_.

“*Sole paragraph.*—The foregoing policy or form shall be issued in triplicate. The original, on which the stamps are canceled, shall be sent by first mail to the collection office of the Minister of Fomento, and the other two copies shall be delivered to the party in interest so that he may keep one in his possession and send the other to the Minister of Fomento as a proof that he has paid the taxes or fines.

“In case the owner or the representative of the mining claim does not comply with this requisite, the Department of Fomento will not consider the payment valid.

“ART. 75. The mine watchmen or guards, or their representatives, and in their absence the first civil authority of the locality, shall see that said taxes are collected.

“ART. 76. The Federal Executive, taking into consideration the protection that ought to be given mining enterprises in the development of the mining industry of the country, may relieve from the payment of customs duties, whenever he may deem it proper, the importation of machinery, tools, and utensils that are needed for the development of said enterprises, and all kinds of explosive materials and accessories. These latter shall be subject to the regulations and existing laws on the subject, the owners of mines being obligated to construct powder houses of at least ten meters in depth, the roofs of which shall be one meter below the surface, and shall establish them at a minimum distance of one or two kilometers, according to the quantity of explosive materials, from the towns or mining centers, for the purpose of avoiding all danger. He shall also free from duties steel for tamping.

“ART. 77. The Federal Executive, in the contracts which he makes, reserves the power to modify the mining taxes fixed by these rules and regulations, due consideration being given to the nature of the mines which are the subject of the concession, to their location and importance, and to the reports that, in such cases, he shall always require of the mine watchmen or guards.

“ART. 78. The mining claim, its area, buildings, machinery, and other dependencies and annexes shall be primarily liable for the taxes provided for in these rules and regulations and for the payment of the duties that would have been caused, except for the importations in conformity with the foregoing article, provided the goods of said importations are not destined to the exploitation of the mines, or, when the mining claims have not been put into exploitation, within the term prescribed by these rules and regulations.

“SECTION X.—*Barrancos, or placers.*

“ART. 79. In the exploitation of auriferous clays or alluvions in any kind of a deposit or bed, a “barranco,” or placer, is understood to be a solid 10 meters long by 10 meters wide and of indefinite depth.

“ART. 80. In investigating mines by the system of ‘barrancos’ or shafts for the exploitation of alluvion gold, works shall not be undertaken in the direction of an uncovered vein, whether the same is or is not in industrial exploitation, nor within the space of 100 meters on either side of it—that is to say, the owner of the vein has the right to retain and guard within his claim a zone of 200 meters wide, through the center of which the vein runs.

“ART. 81. The exploitation referred to in the foregoing article is preferably restricted to the washing of alluvion gold in pans, and as in these works there are frequently found loose stones, pebbles, or fragments of veins, and other exploitable minerals that may be broken or crushed by means of a mortar or by hand, the owner of the ‘barranco’ or shaft has the right to the use of all these classes of minerals, with the exception of defined veins or lodes that can only be acquired through the procedure prescribed in these rules and regulations.

“ART. 82. Any person capable of contracting, and who works for the purpose of discovering mines in the subsoil, may employ the ‘barranco’ or shaft system in said exploration or exploitation without being subject to any other restrictions than those prescribed in these rules and regulations.

“ART. 83. The ‘barranco’ or shaft system shall not be begun within the confines of towns and public highways, nor within buildings, aqueducts, reservoirs, plantations, and gardens, either public or private, it being understood that this prohibition is limited to a distance of 100 meters from the things herein specified.

“ART. 84. When a deposit of alluvion gold is discovered the mine watchman or guard, accompanied by the first civil authority of the place, shall visit the locality of the discovery, and, after making an ocular inspection in conformity with the provisions of the foregoing article, shall establish the order of the workings for the purpose of preventing the miners from injuring each others’ interests; to this end he shall make the corresponding demarkations by means of posts inclosing a surface area of 100 square meters for each ‘barranco’ or deposit that is to be worked.

“One person may have several ‘barrancos’ or deposits.

“Crushers or ‘alfarjetas’ are also applicable to the ‘barrancos’ or shaft system of exploitation.

“ART. 85. In mining works carried on for the purpose of making explorations of any kind, with the exception of ‘barrancos,’ in mines having veins situated on government or uncultivated land, and on

lands of private persons or mining claims, the exploiters must properly close the excavations that they make before abandoning the mines, and may be compelled to do so by the proper authority of the jurisdiction by means of fines or arrests, according to circumstances.

“SECTION XI. *Concerning water for mines.*

“ART. 86. Whoever makes the denouncement referred to in Section III of these rules and regulations acquires the right to take the water necessary for the working of a mine, provided the discovery is on government or vacant lands, in accordance with the provisions of this section.

“The use of water, without prejudice to the rights of third parties legitimately acquired, is always included in mining claims of alluvion gold.

“ART. 87. The first denouncer of a mine found in any place whatever has the preferred right, over all later discoverers, to take the necessary water for the use of his establishment and for the persons connected therewith, subject to the decision of experts, and he may make good this right at any time, even though he has not worked the mine, provided always, in the latter case, that the mining claim has not been declared forfeited, even though, in order to secure said right, it may be necessary to suspend the working of an establishment erected at a mine discovered subsequently.

“ART. 88. The other discoverers acquire equal rights, subordinated to the rights of the prior discoverers and with preference over those of subsequent discoverers, in the strict order of priority. This right is acquired by the act of making the denouncement.

“ART. 89. Every denouncer of a mine has, furthermore, the right to use the water that he desires, provided it does not prejudice rights granted in the foregoing articles to those who may have denounced mines before the water referred to was used, and provided he needs the water for the exploitation of his mines. In this case those who denounce mines after the use of said water have no right to use it unless there is an excess in the deposits or existing water courses.

“ART. 90. On making use of the rights referred to in the preceding articles, the owners of mines can never deprive the owners of the surface lands, who were there when the denouncement or denouncements were made, of the water necessary for their families, for their stock, for whatever kinds of machinery they may have established or commenced to establish, and for the irrigation of their crops. Those who afterwards become owners of the surface lands shall only be entitled to the surplus water for the uses indicated; neither can the owners of mines prevent the free enjoyment of the easements of aqueducts that are established on the land where the mine is located

in favor of a town, settlement, farm, or installation of machinery of a third person.

“ART. 91. If differences should arise between the owners of mines because of the fact that some persons claim that there is excess water in a deposit or current, and others affirm to the contrary, the doubt shall be settled by three experts appointed for that purpose, one by each of the parties in interest and one by the chief civil authority of the district.

“ART. 92. Whenever it is necessary to decide whether there is a surplus in a current or deposit, to the end that an individual may use it, said surplus shall be the water remaining after separating the water which belongs to the owners of the mines first denounced.

“ART. 93. The right to surplus water granted by articles 89 and 90 shall not be denied in any way whatever by miners and persons engaged in the aforesaid industrial pursuits, unless it be for the purpose of enlarging their original establishments within the boundary of their mining claim.

“ART. 94. The differences that occur between miners and owners of land concerning water, or between persons enjoying any easement of aqueduct, shall be adjusted in the manner provided for in these rules and regulations.

“ART. 95. If a mine should be denounced which can not possibly be worked without the water with which another mine formerly denounced is exploited, the new denouncer shall have the right to take said water, provided he comply with the two following requisites:

“1. That he convey, at his own expense, to the aforesaid mine other water sufficient for the exploitation thereof.

“2. That he pay the owner of the aforesaid mine the damages said owner may have sustained because of the change of water, either on account of the larger trench or ditch said owner has to maintain, or because of the quality of the land that said water traverses, or, lastly, for any other cause whatever.

“ART. 96. If the owner of a large establishment should suspend the working of the mines, retaining the ownership of the same, the miners of smaller establishments may use the water that said owner may have conveyed to the aforesaid establishment, previously paying him therefor the value thereof, according to the appraisalment of the experts, for said use, and shall, at their own expense, keep the trench or ditch in good order, without acquiring, for this reason, in any case, any right whatever to the ownership of the same.

“In such case the owner of the larger mine also has the right to compensation by the owner of the smaller mine for any damages the former may suffer by the use of the trench or ditch, and that the latter previously guarantee said indemnity or compensation in accordance

with the appraisement of the chief civil authority of the place wherein the mine is located.

“ART. 97. The right to water passes with the right to the mines, and is lost when the right to the mines is lost, and becomes, like the mines, common property, even though this fact should not be set forth in the contracts, unless the seller of a mine should need the water for another mine belonging to him and at the time of making the sale expressly excepts the water right.

“ART. 98. In case the owner of a mine changes the water which he has brought into his establishment for other water taken from a different deposit, the first water reverts by virtue of this fact to its primitive condition of common ownership, and thereafter becomes subjected to the provisions of this section.

“ART. 99. Should a mining claim be forfeited in conformity with these rules and regulations, any owner of a mine may take for another mining enterprise the water used by the forfeited mine, provided he needs it, without the subsequent acquisition of said mine being able to revive the water right which formerly obtained, unless said water right is not in use at the time of said acquisition.

“ART. 100. Whoever acquires mines farther up the stream upon which other establishments have already been installed may freely use the water which supplies said establishments, provided he return it to the common channel at a point above that which the owners of establishments situated farther down the stream take their water supply, provided always that the use of the water by the first establishments does not impair its use for the lower establishments.

“ART. 101. The manager of mines that are situated farther up the stream, who has acquired ownership prior to that of the owner of the mines situated farther down the stream, and who has taken for the operation of his mines water that, after having passed by his establishment, runs by the lower mines, causing thereby damages to the owner of said lower mines, may be compelled by the latter to convey said water in a special trench or ditch to a point below that where it can cause damages.

“ART. 102. If it should not be possible to comply with the provisions of the foregoing article, the manager of the upper mines shall indemnify the owner of the lower mines for the damages sustained, the indemnity to be estimated, should it be necessary, by three experts appointed, one by each of the parties in interest, and the other by the chief civil authority.

ART. 103. The provisions of these rules and regulations shall be observed with respect to the easement and indemnities occasioned by the water employed in the mines.

“SECTION XII.—*Concerning the working and policing of mines.*

“ART. 104. Each State of those composing the Union, and each territory, as well as the federal district, constitutes a mining zone or circumscription, subdivided into as many mining districts as there are districts in the respective state, territory, or federal district.

“ART. 105. In the mining districts the police, who are under the control of the authorities of the state, territory, or federal district, are obliged to give immediate aid to the technical inspector and to the mine guards, provided they so request it, in the fulfillment and execution of their functions.

“ART. 106. The owners or administrators of mines are obliged to exploit same in conformity with the rules of the art, in such manner that the lives of the workmen shall not be endangered, and for the purpose of complying with the orders which, in each special case, the proper authorities may issue in addition to the following:

“1. To maintain well ventilated the places where the work of exploitation is carried on, so that the miners will neither drown nor suffocate from the accumulation or retention of gases or miasmas, or from the infiltrations or accumulations of water. Consequently, the necessary communication for ventilation, drainage, and extraction of materials shall be established with the surface.

“2. To insure the ceilings and walls or sides of the transit workings and of the workings from which ore is taken by means of timbering, masonry, or timber walls, as the nature of the ground may require. These works shall be inspected from time to time for the purpose of making the repairs that solidity requires them to have. The natural pillars which serve to support the mine shall not be removed except on the condition of replacing them with artificial pillars of equal resistance.

“3. To facilitate the entrance and exit and the general transit of the workmen. For this purpose, if the transit works or openings have a greater incline than  $35^{\circ}$ , they shall be provided with a railing, and if the incline is as much as  $40^{\circ}$ , in addition to the railings they shall have a stairway—that is to say, steps in the rock, or formed artificially. The ladders placed in the openings, drafts, or shafts for transit shall have the proper conditions of safety, and every 5 meters shall be provided with a rest or platform, to prevent the passage of a person or object that may roll down them. If the workmen should have to descend into the mines in cars, cages, or buckets, cables of first-class quality shall be employed, and the necessary safety apparatus shall be used to prevent accidents.

“4. The placing of blasts or charges in rock or gangue, crevices or holes that have already been charged or fused shall not be permitted.

Neither shall the use of tamping rods, the ends of which are of iron, brass, or other material capable of producing sparks when used, be permitted.

“5. Miners employed in galleries or levels, tunnels, drifts, cross-cuts, adits, and stopes shall not be permitted to pitch the ore to a lower level without having previously advised the workmen who may be in said level.

“6. On organizing the exploitation of the mine, the twenty-four hours shall be divided into three shifts, namely, from 7 a. m. to 3 p. m.; from 3 p. m. to 11 p. m., and from 11 p. m to 7 a. m., employing in each one of these shifts a sufficient number of workmen, overseers, and directors, all of whom shall be men, and in no case shall persons under 12 years of age, or women, be employed.

“7. A bell or alarm, having a wire passing through the several platforms situated in the transit workings, shall be placed in the upper part of the winze or shaft. The prescribed signals of the mine shall be made by means of the following stroke: 1 stroke of the bell indicates that the bucket or car should stop; 2 strokes is the signal to descend; 3 strokes is the signal to ascend; 4 strokes means to ascend or descend slowly and with care, and 5 strokes or a continued ringing means that an accident or other grave occurrence has taken place in the mine.

“8. The entrance or descent to the galleries or excavations and other mine workings, as well as admission to the mills and machinery for treating the ore, is strictly prohibited to all persons except the owner, director of the works, or miners, except with the permission of the company. The technical inspector of mines and the mine watchman of the district or circumscription, who may enter at any time they deem proper, are excepted from the foregoing prohibition.

“ART. 107. Damages occasioned to a mine by the exploitation of another mine shall be reimbursed by the owner of the latter, according to the appraisal of three experts appointed, one by each of the parties in interest, and the other by the civil authority of the locality.

“ART. 108. If an accident occurs in a mine, which causes the death, the wounding or rendering of a miner unfit to work, damages shall be paid to the parties in interest. Should the parties be unable to agree as to the amount of the damages, said amount shall be fixed by three experts appointed for that purpose, one each by the parties in interest and the other by the chief-civil authority of the place.

“ART. 109. The police of the mines is in charge of the director of the mine, but his authority shall not extend beyond the limits of his mining claim, and in order to take action he must request aid from the territorial authorities, who will cooperate with him in the furtherance of the good service of the mine, and he may appeal to the authorities

of the locality in all cases in which the procedure is not comprised within the sphere of his powers.

"ART. 110. It is the duty of mining companies to keep their books in Spanish and in accordance with the formalities prescribed by the commercial code.

"SECTION XIII.—*Concerning functionaries.*

"ART. 111. In the capital of the Republic there shall be a technical inspector of mines, who shall establish, for account of the Government, an office in due form. This functionary, who must be a graduate engineer, shall have an official archivist who shall act as secretary whenever necessary.

"ART. 112. In every mining district or circumscription, there shall be a mine guard who shall have practical knowledge in mining matters, shall know how to interpret a plan, and shall be of legal age. These same conditions are required in order to be eligible for appointment as official archivist of the inspection office.

"ART. 113. In the technical inspection office of mines the following books shall be kept: A title register of mining property; an index of mines in which shall be recorded the name of the mine, its class, number of hectares of which it consists, the name of the owner, the date of the adjudication, number of the docket, place in which the mine is situated, transfer and other observations regarding the mine; a register of transfers; a register of executive orders of forfeiture, and a register of the decisions made by the technical inspector of mines in opposition suits.

"ART. 114. The mine guards shall keep a book with an index of the mining claims in the territory of their jurisdiction, recording in same all the data relating to said mines in accordance with the book kept by the technical inspector.

"ART. 115. The plan filed by the party in interest, together with the respective docket of the Department of Fomento, shall be subjected to the examination of the technical inspector of mines, who, on finding said plan in accordance with the law, shall approve it. Should it not be found in conformity with the law, or should there be lacking the information and details required, in order that the position of the mining claim on the land be well defined, the technical inspector of mines shall so report to the Department of Fomento to the end that the proper steps may be taken in the matter.

"ART. 116. When the Federal Executive shall deem it necessary, the technical inspector of mines shall visit the mining districts or circumscriptions of the Republic, shall record in detail the methods employed in the working of the mines and the treatment of the different ores, and shall make a report on each district or circumscription, setting



forth therein the general condition of the mines, the improvements of which they are susceptible, and the faults or errors that should be corrected for the better advancement of the mining industry.

“ART. 117. If the inspection or visit of the technical inspector should, for any reason, show that the lives of the employees or the safety of the exploitation are endangered, said officer shall take the necessary steps to remove the cause of the danger. Should a claim be made three or more engineers, appointed by the first civil authority of the place at the expense of the parties in interest, shall be heard, and said technical inspector, in conformity with the opinion of the majority of the engineers, shall render a decision in the least possible time.

“ART. 118. The director, or the representative of one or more mining claims, shall place at the disposal of the technical inspector of mines, when he so requests, the means and methods necessary to inspect the works of the mine, showing him the plans, the pay roll of the workmen, and giving him such other information as may be of use to him for a full understanding of the exploitation. The director, or the representative referred to, shall also show the inspector the title to the property and any other documents which may substantiate the rights acquired to the mining claim, when the inspector desires them to explain or make clear any circumstances that may affect the rights of the nation or of third parties.

“The director, or the representative of one or more mines, shall also place at the disposal of the mine guard, or of the employee that the Federal Executive designates, his books of account for the purpose of verifying the correctness of the liquidations and quarterly payments. If it should be proved from an examination of the books that any mining enterprise is defrauding the public treasury, the persons guilty of the offense shall pay a fine ten times greater than the fraud committed, and shall, in addition, be subject to the orders of the tribunals having jurisdiction thereof in bringing the proper suit.

“ART. 119. The director, or legal representative of the mining works, shall send quarterly to the mine guard, and the latter shall see that this is done, a detailed report setting forth the quantity of ore extracted, the percentage of useful substances produced, the number of workmen employed and their nationality, and all other expenses incurred in the exploitation of the mine. This report, after having been verified by the books of the company, shall be sent by the mine guards to the Department of Fomento to be preserved in the archives of the Department, and a copy thereof shall be sent to the office of the technical inspector of mines, and shall serve as a basis for compiling statistics in this branch of territorial wealth. This report shall also serve as a voucher in the verification of the accounts presented for the payment of taxes.

“*Sole article.*—In case there are no mine guards, the duties imposed upon them by virtue of this article shall be for account of the first civil authority of the locality.

“ART. 120. The technical inspector of mines and the mine guards shall likewise intervene in the demarcation of the mining claims when there is reason to doubt the correctness of the surveys, and in all such acts and claims of the miners that may affect the property of the Nation concerning the mines or their direct interest in the exploitation thereof.

“ART. 121. In cases of disputes with workmen the mine guard shall inquire into the causes of the same, and if he can not settle them amicably he shall proceed to protect the interests of both parties, and when necessary, for the preservation of public order in the mine and its vicinity, shall solicit the aid of the civil authority having immediate jurisdiction, which authority shall lend him its aid.

“ART. 122. The certified copies of the plans of mining claims requested of the Minister of Fomento shall be issued by the office of the technical inspector of mines, and shall afterwards be legalized by the signature of the director of territorial wealth, agriculture, and stock-raising of said office.

“ART. 123. The technical inspector of mines shall be under the immediate orders of the Minister of Fomento.

“ART. 124. The mine guards shall be paid the monthly salary assigned them in the budget of rents and public expenses, and shall have the right to collect the following emoluments:

“For assisting at the act of entering into possession and survey of each mining claim, 100 *bolivars*.

“For investigating and rendering a decision in administrative opposition suits, 150 *bolivars*.

“For verifying on the ground the plan of the mining claim and viséing or indorsing the same, 20 *bolivars*.

“For certifying that a mining claim is in exploitation, 100 *bolivars*.

“*Sole paragraph.*—Furthermore, for each act or investigation in which the mine guard takes part, the party in interest shall supply him with the food and horses necessary.

“ART. 125. If a mine guard should unduly prolong the certification of the exploitation of mines, he shall be deprived of his office, and there shall be imposed upon him a fine of from 200 to 500 *bolivars* according to the gravity of the offense.

#### SECTION XIV.—*Concerning asphalt mines.*

“ART. 126. Asphalt, naphtha, petroleum, bitumin, oxokerite, or mineral wax mining claims in force on the date of the promulgation of these rules and regulations continue in all their legal strength and effect and subject to all the provisions that these rules and regulations

and the mining law prescribe, with the exception of those provisions that refer to the reacquisition of mines where forfeiture has been declared; in such cases the mines shall be acquired in conformity with the provisions of this section.

“ART. 127. Mining claims of asphalt and other substances referred to in the foregoing article shall pay an annual surface tax of 2 *bolivars* per hectare; furthermore, the exportation of said substances is subject to a tax of 4 *bolivars* per ton.

“Both taxes shall be liquidated in the stamps provided for by these rules and regulations for the payment of mining taxes.

“ART. 128. Mines of asphalt and other substances referred to in this section shall only be granted by special contracts made with the Federal Executive, and said contracts shall stipulate the amounts the contractors shall pay into the Federal Treasury.

“The contracts referred to in this article shall be considered as special titles to the mines, and, consequently, in future shall not be subject to the consideration of the National Congress.

#### SECTION XV.—*Concerning coal mines.*

“ART. 129. All deposits or mines of stone, coal, coke, anthracite and lignite, in the territory of the Republic, shall be exploited only by the Federal Executive, consequently no new titles shall be issued covering said mines.

“ART. 130. The rights already acquired under titles of ownership to claims of said minerals, which titles are in full force and effect on the date these rules and regulations become operative, remain in full legal force and effect.

“ART. 131. The manner in which the Federal Executive shall exploit the deposits of the minerals referred to in this section shall be set forth in special resolutions.

#### “SECTION XVI.—*General provisions.*

“ART. 132. No transfer of a mining claim shall be made without the grantor, as well as the grantee, having previously and separately given notice thereof to the Minister of Fomento. Should those who desire to acquire the mining claim be foreigners, either private persons or companies, they shall state in the said notice that they subject themselves in every respect to the provisions, concerning the acquisition and exploitation of mines, contained in the mining law and its rules and regulations; and that, consequently, transactions relating to the mining claim and its exploitation, shall in no case nor for any cause whatever, give rise to diplomatic intervention nor to any international claim. In the deed of transfer ceding the mining claim, foreigners and foreign companies shall make a like manifestation to that

of the notice referred to. If they should not comply with this requisite, the respective register shall not protocolize said document of transfer, and shall immediately advise the Department of Fomento of the occurrence.

*"Paragraph 1.*—Under no condition shall transfers of mining claims be made to foreign Governments or States, nor shall the latter be admitted as partners.

*"Paragraph 2.* Any infraction of the provisions of this article will make the transfer of the mining claim absolutely and completely null and of no effect.

*"Paragraph 3.* The Minister of Fomento shall order that the notices which the parties in interest and the respective register give to the Department of Fomento, in accordance with the present article, be filed in the proper archive separately from other documents. He shall also have filed with the said documents the certified copies of the deeds of transfer of the mines, which, in accordance with the following article, the registers or recorders shall send him as soon as the deeds referred to are protocolized.

*"ART. 133.* The registers of the district in which the mining claims are situated, immediately upon recording the definite titles and transfers of the mining claims, shall, in their official capacity, send certified copies of the same to the Minister of Fomento and the technical inspector of mines.

*"ART. 134.* The Minister of Fomento, the technical inspector of mines, the president of the state, the governor of the territory and of the Federal District, the registers and chiefs of districts, the municipalities, and parishes, shall carefully comply with the obligations imposed upon them by the mining law and its rules and regulations, and shall guard the books of record that must be kept in accordance with the requirements of the law.

*"ART. 135.* The superintendents or directors of mines shall formulate rules and regulations for the internal government of the mines, specifying therein the working hours of the miners and other employees, the wages or salaries, the pay days, and the prices of articles of first necessity should the owner of the mine furnish such articles personally or through the intervention of a third party.

Three copies of the rules and regulations referred to in the foregoing paragraph shall be posted in the most public places of the office, and a copy shall be sent to the mine guard of the circumscription or district, another copy to the technical inspector of mines, and another to the Department of Fomento.

*"Sole paragraph.* Every contract that the Federal Executive makes with a private person or company, shall be in conformity with the provisions of articles 6 and 7 of the mining law and with the provisions of article 132 of these rules and regulations.

“ART. 136. The general achive of mines shall be in charge of the director of territorial wealth, agriculture, and stock raising in the Department of Fomento.

“SECTION XVII.—*Transitory provisions.*

“ART. 137. All titles to vein or lode mining claims, and the contracts made with the Federal Executive for the exploitation of alluvion gold, which are in full force and effect, made in conformity with the provisions of the laws in force at the time of their issue, are hereby ratified, adopted, and subjected to the provisions of the mining law and to the present rules and regulations on and after the date of the promulgation of the latter.

“ART. 138. Mining claims forfeited in conformity with the laws under which they were granted, and which by reason of said forfeiture have been denounced by a third party and the ownership granted to him without the opposition of the former owner, belong to the new grantee, who is their legitimate owner.

“Concerning persons who already have a provisional title, and who, in consequence thereof, are in a position to obtain the title to the property, said title shall be issued to them in conformity with the provisions of the mining law and its rules and regulations.

“*Sole paragraph.*—The procedure concerning mines that are now in process of substantiation is hereby declared valid, but the parties in interest must make their dockets conform to the procedure prescribed in these rules and regulations.

“SECTION XVIII.—*Final provisions.*

“ART. 139. These rules and regulations shall become effective from the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

“ART. 140. In accordance with article 11 of the mining law decreed by the National Congress on August 3, 1905, the mining code of January 23, 1904, the law of March 24 of the same year sanctioning said code, and all other laws relating to the matter are hereby repealed.

“ART. 141. The Minister of Fomento is charged with the execution of this decree.

“Given at the Federal Palace in Caracas, February 23, 1906, ninety-fifth year of the Independence and forty-eighth of the Federation.

[L. S.]

CIPRIANO CASTRO.

Countersigned:

[L. S.]

DIEGO BTA. FERRER,

*The Minister of Fomento.*

UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA,  
DEPARTMENT OF FOMENTO,  
BUREAU OF TERRITORIAL WEALTH,  
AGRICULTURE, AND STOCK RAISING,  
*Caracas, March 5, 1906.*

(Ninety-fifth year of Independence and forty-eighth of Federation.)

*Resolved:* ARTICLE 1. That, in conformity with the provisions of article 73 of the regulative decree of the mining law issued on the 23d of the past month, a national mining stamp is hereby created. This stamp shall bear the coat of arms of the Republic within a circle 17 millimeters in diameter. The following inscriptions shall be placed in the annular space formed by this circle and another concentric circle 22 millimeters in diameter: In the upper part, "United States of Venezuela," and in the lower part "National Mining Stamp;" this space shall be within a rectangle having a base of 25 millimeters and a height of 28 millimeters, suitably adorned, in the lower part of which there shall be indicated in figures the respective value of the stamp, and in letters on both sides.

ART. 2. The first issue of the national mining stamp shall be to the amount of 1,000,000 *bolivares*, and shall be lithographed in the lithographing establishments of this city, the proper requirements as to size being observed, and shall be of the following colors:

Number of stamps.	Denomination in bolivars.	Color.	Amount in bolivars.
1,750 .....	100	Yellow .....	175,000
15,000 .....	10	Blue .....	150,000
400,000 .....	1	Red .....	400,000
1,000,000 .....	.25	Green .....	250,000
500,000 .....	.05	Purple .....	25,000
			1,000,000

Let it be communicated and published.

DIEGO. BTA. FERRER,  
*For the Federal Executive.*

## TRADE OF AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN, 1906.

The "Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom," published in December, 1906, contain a detailed statement of the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the various countries of America during the year 1906, as compared with the two preceding years.

The classification of imports is as follows:

Articles and countries.	1904.	1905.	1906.
<i>Animals, living (for food).</i>			
Cattle:			
United States.....	£7,160,062	£7,149,139	£6,937,410
Sheep and lambs:			
United States.....	456,630	226,628	127,401
<i>Articles of food and drink.</i>			
Wheat:			
Argentine Republic.....	7,522,331	8,282,388	6,678,413
Chile.....	327,303	57,672	285
United States.....	2,517,425	2,453,575	8,040,290
Wheat flour:			
United States.....	4,095,749	2,896,317	4,744,970
Barley:			
United States.....	1,220,287	754,090	826,333
Oats:			
United States.....	46,971	689,975	985,551
Maize:			
Argentine Republic.....	5,518,683	5,090,862	5,943,585
United States.....	1,956,137	4,636,676	4,603,767
Beef, fresh:			
Argentine Republic.....	2,482,704	3,751,780	4,136,819
United States.....	5,130,286	4,814,611	5,235,663
Mutton, fresh:			
Argentine Republic.....	2,491,210	2,458,915	2,440,996
Pork, fresh:			
United States.....	262,450	292,390	268,804
Bacon:			
United States.....	6,209,009	5,828,392	6,859,061
Beef, salted:			
United States.....	173,098	190,839	197,238
Hams:			
United States.....	2,606,129	2,409,993	2,808,823
Coffee:			
Brazil.....	241,693	282,975	251,498
Central America.....	831,405	716,921	351,674
Sugar, unrefined:			
Brazil.....	32,294	80,634	391,296
Cuba.....			41,943
Peru.....	508,422	720,608	243,129
<i>Tobacco.</i>			
Tobacco, unmanufactured:			
United States.....	2,416,494	1,740,300	2,558,776
Tobacco, manufactured:			
United States.....	1,188,342	1,145,123	1,284,313
<i>Metals.</i>			
Copper:			
Chile.....	236,245	356,085	354,158
United States.....	2,648	5,659	5,813
Regulus and precipitate:			
Chile.....	144,857	241,525	158,014
Peru.....	155,996	87,135	102,419
United States.....	178,123	149,388	223,358
Wrought and unwrought:			
Chile.....	950,459	1,187,260	1,026,476
United States.....	2,831,437	1,908,635	2,311,769
Iron, pig:			
United States.....	51,516		
Lead, pig and sheet:			
United States.....	437,066	325,664	307,782
<i>Raw materials for textile manufactures.</i>			
Cotton, raw:			
Brazil.....	629,988	805,597	1,488,896
United States.....	40,197,242	38,314,379	38,546,295
Wool, sheep or lamb's:			
Argentine Republic.....	410,230	962,328	1,205,836
South America.....	567,065	553,349	689,678
Uruguay.....	152,095	119,497	126,833
Alpaca, vicuña, and llama:			
Chile.....	82,628	112,367	158,664
Peru.....	194,625	119,321	154,378
<i>Raw materials for sundry industries.</i>			
Hides, wet:			
Argentine Republic and Uruguay.....	52,268	253,755	374,693
Brazil.....	49,222	49,361	37,800
Tallow and stearin:			
Argentine Republic.....	472,175	474,527	351,859
United States.....	• 411,516	426,667	631,262

Articles and countries.	1904.	1905.	1906.
<i>Manufactured articles.</i>			
Paper:			
United States: .....	£319, 015	£287, 223	£374, 031
<i>Miscellaneous articles.</i>			
Horses:			
United States: .....	98, 692	48, 266	36, 795
Flax or linseed:			
Argentine Republic: .....	2, 292, 690	1, 741, 773	1, 132, 993
United States: .....	1, 320	18, 011	179, 334

The classification of exports is as follows:

Articles and countries.	1904.	1905.	1906.
<i>Articles of food and drink.</i>			
Beer and ale:			
United States: .....	£221, 159	£240, 842	£265, 664
Salt, rock and white:			
United States: .....	58, 128	57, 304	64, 827
Spirits:			
United States: .....	395, 790	413, 682	466, 138
<i>Raw materials.</i>			
Coal, coke, etc.:			
Argentine Republic: .....	1, 019, 510	1, 194, 911	1, 630, 414
Brazil: .....	707, 364	730, 966	834, 224
Chile: .....	261, 620	340, 662	335, 999
United States: .....	68, 326	87, 164	35, 682
Uruguay: .....	281, 663	236, 588	439, 773
Wool, sheep and lambs':			
United States: .....	1, 044, 545	1, 136, 579	875, 102
<i>Articles manufactured wholly or in part.</i>			
Cotton manufactures, all classes:			
Argentine Republic: .....	2, 354, 040	2, 149, 145	2, 840, 614
Brazil: .....	1, 621, 987	1, 611, 580	1, 675, 596
Central America: .....	487, 917	472, 624	458, 068
Chile: .....	864, 302	1, 059, 418	1, 238, 906
Colombia and Panama: .....	473, 295	318, 824	609, 786
Haiti and Dominican Republic: .....	208, 301	181, 884	197, 842
Mexico: .....	308, 875	290, 145	374, 685
Peru: .....	385, 549	451, 368	452, 325
United States: .....	1, 567, 811	2, 021, 540	2, 216, 150
Uruguay: .....	423, 064	696, 980	586, 653
Venezuela: .....	457, 595	287, 504	453, 035
Jute yarn:			
Brazil: .....	235, 254	333, 090	520, 426
United States: .....	34, 932	31, 924	46, 295
Jute manufactures:			
Argentine Republic: .....	206, 616	140, 620	186, 130
Brazil: .....	5, 135	5, 166	5, 979
United States: .....	978, 097	1, 101, 604	1, 436, 089
Linen yarn:			
United States: .....	54, 816	58, 533	77, 527
Linen piece goods:			
Argentine Republic: .....	102, 952	111, 425	167, 333
Brazil: .....	82, 294	90, 537	107, 115
Colombia and Panama: .....	21, 170	27, 499	37, 235
Mexico: .....	30, 085	27, 621	35, 651
United States: .....	2, 166, 672	2, 534, 851	2, 873, 779
Woolen tissues:			
Argentine Republic: .....	430, 833	465, 458	582, 903
Brazil: .....	124, 163	141, 454	154, 282
Chile: .....	206, 492	218, 086	285, 978
Mexico: .....	48, 165	54, 333	78, 669
Peru: .....	83, 433	82, 314	84, 979
United States: .....	298, 387	362, 354	372, 827
Uruguay: .....	77, 718	94, 538	108, 540
Worsted tissues:			
Argentine Republic: .....	404, 604	379, 545	417, 205
Brazil: .....	81, 026	83, 137	71, 625
Chile: .....	107, 681	104, 498	160, 697
Mexico: .....	51, 700	37, 611	44, 157
Peru: .....	34, 151	23, 217	28, 422
United States: .....	985, 357	1, 341, 447	1, 015, 554
Uruguay: .....	48, 543	81, 154	75, 911



Articles and countries.	1904.	1905.	1906.
<i>Articles manufactured wholly or in part—Continued.</i>			
<b>Carpets:</b>			
Argentine Republic .....	£38,688	£61,047	£75,920
Chile .....	31,245	32,648	64,327
United States .....	39,165	53,426	88,441
<i>Metals and articles manufactured therefrom.</i>			
<b>Cutlery:</b>			
Argentine Republic .....	31,035	29,460	32,598
Brazil .....	38,130	33,728	41,373
Chile .....	18,466	15,464	15,748
Cuba .....	27,021	27,135	22,924
United States .....	81,203	79,695	91,066
<b>Hardware, unenumerated:</b>			
Argentine Republic .....	71,972	90,842	134,625
Brazil .....	96,402	119,384	121,104
Chile .....	34,152	37,330	47,338
United States .....	30,641	31,840	33,352
<b>Iron, pig:</b>			
United States .....	269,496	763,395	1,668,538
<b>Iron, bar, angle, bolt, and rod:</b>			
Argentine Republic .....	31,552	60,936	85,756
Brazil .....	27,644	29,620	41,941
Chile .....	27,471	28,896	40,471
United States .....	53,526	66,120	64,957
<b>Galvanized sheets:</b>			
Argentine Republic .....	581,796	747,497	1,036,862
Central America .....	23,113	34,976	35,850
Chile .....	92,605	167,163	327,326
Mexico .....	71,210	93,354	78,470
Uruguay .....	26,519	72,221	79,698
<b>Tin plates and sheets:</b>			
United States .....	890,406	796,626	797,064
<i>Machinery and millwork.</i>			
<b>Locomotives:</b>			
South America .....	377,030	824,805	1,547,093
United States .....	25	696	1,130
<b>Agricultural machinery (engines):</b>			
South America .....	93,923	323,742	289,739
United States .....	2,112		2,847
<b>Machinery, various:</b>			
South America .....	254,917	330,072	511,923
United States .....	30,508	19,829	9,429
<b>Agricultural implements:</b>			
South America .....	252,857	250,597	282,181
United States .....	1,245	3,240	1,954
<b>Sewing machines:</b>			
South America .....	66,740	72,004	57,570
<b>Mining machinery:</b>			
South America .....	38,300	40,592	72,006
United States .....	1,493	1,470	850
<b>Textile machinery:</b>			
South America .....	233,365	165,019	210,860
United States .....	360,084	411,312	596,983
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
<b>Cement:</b>			
Argentine Republic .....	24,877	28,326	55,150
Brazil .....	12,321	23,457	50,932
United States .....	12,210	22,680	166,692
<b>Earthen and china ware:</b>			
Argentine Republic .....	101,258	133,356	184,883
Brazil .....	82,906	104,422	119,698
United States .....	555,549	508,053	572,465
<b>Seed oil:</b>			
Brazil .....	47,050	48,601	64,529

## THE WORLD'S RUBBER OUTPUT, 1906.

The world's supply of rubber in 1906, according to British estimates, was nearly 65,000 tons, and consumption almost as much. New plants greatly increased and will produce much more in the near future. Planted and planting (but some mixed with tea and cocoa and coffee) is estimated at: Ceylon, 100,000 acres; Malaya, Malacca, Sumatra, etc.,

90,000 acres; Borneo, 12,000 acres; Java, 20,000 acres. Mexico has some large plantations, also Nicaragua and Honduras, and some in Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Peru. India has 10,000 to 20,000 acres in planting, Burma and Mergui are beginning; the Philippines, Samoa, Hawaii, and other Pacific isles, and Seychelles and West Coast Africa will add to the supply, also the West Indies. In the Kongo and German West Africa plantations are in progress. The supply from the Amazonas (Brazil) shows no sign of reduction; Brazil exported 38,000 tons. Stimulus is given to the production of other rubbers in Brazil, such as maniocoba, etc., by various companies working with large capital, and supplies in 1906 considerably increased. Large quantities of guayule from Mexico have been disposed of in America and Europe. English manufacturers have as yet scarcely used it, not being attracted by it, but are making further experiments. There has been a sustained demand throughout the year and manufacturers have been busy. Motor vehicles of all descriptions have largely increased tire makers' demands.

As summarized by the chairman of the Brazilian rubber trust, the world's rubber production for 1906 is estimated to amount to 70,000 tons, of which quantity 60 per cent, or 42,000 tons, is the anticipated output of South America. Of these 42,000 tons, Brazil will provide 35,000 tons or more, or 50 per cent of the whole world's production, the value of the Brazilian output being, roughly, £17,000,000 (\$82,730,000). Nearly the whole of the 42,000 tons from South America is natural-grown rubber, and nearly the whole of the 35,000 tons is the product of the Amazon and its tributaries. This production is absolutely essential to the manufacturing industry, for, notwithstanding occasional temporarily lower prices, there is no question that the demand is increasing at a ratio in excess of that of the supply. All the plantation rubber will be required, and more than can be grown. At present the output of plantation rubber is about 1,000 tons per annum, or about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the whole, while Brazil provides 50 per cent of the whole.

A London firm's review of the rubber market of India in 1906 states that the rapid increase of supply has been beyond expectation, amounting probably to 160 tons Ceylon and 350 tons Malay against, in 1905, 70 tons Ceylon and 75 tons Malay.

#### **RUBBER CULTIVATION IN THE MALAY PENINSULA.**

A correspondent from Penang, in the "British Trade Journal" of December 1, 1906, says:

"The rubber industry here is in a most flourishing condition. It is, I am pleased to say, encouraged by the present Government, which seems wisely bent upon making agriculture the mainstay of the country. During the past three years extensive tracts of land have been

taken up by planters for rubber cultivation, and as capital has flowed, freely into Malay for this purpose, all that human ingenuity can devise is being done to establish the industry on a firm and lasting basis. Already Malayan rubber (parcels of Para sheet, from Perak) have fetched top prices in the London market, and at the Rubber Exposition recently held in Ceylon it was exhibits from the Malay Peninsula which won the most coveted of all the prizes—the gold medal for the best commercial sample in the show. In addition to this triumph, Malayan planters can boast that this land of their adoption is the best rubber-growing country in existence, experts from various parts of the world having come to this conclusion after carefully examining many of the Malayan plantations and comparing what they had seen with knowledge and experience gained elsewhere—in Ceylon, Java, etc.”

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## BOOK NOTES.

**Books and pamphlets sent to the International Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.**

The new era of manufacturing in South America is the problem considered by MESSRS. G. M. L. BROWN and FRANKLIN ADAMS in their contribution to the “Review of Reviews” for February, 1907. While commenting enthusiastically upon the effect of recent developments in the popular interest in commercial dealings with South America, the writers foresee in this awakening a possibility of rivalry between the northern and southern sections of the Western Hemisphere so far as manufacturing industries are concerned. In support of this contention the change in the character of imports by South American countries is quoted coincident with the marked development of natural resources and the improvement in transport facilities. In the Argentine Republic the importation of such commodities as flour, sugar, beer, butter, and all meat products has practically ceased, and of the 20,000,000 liters of alcohol consumed in the country in 1905 the native output is credited with 15,000,000 liters. An annual home production of 186,000,000 packages of cigarettes naturally limits this class of imports, while the local match demand is met by the 256,000,000 boxes turned out by the River Plata factories. Cotton and cloth mills have been established; wine and cheese are increasingly produced, and local furniture factories and car works increase the demand for native lumber. The most important industry in Brazil is the manufacture of cotton goods, chiefly from native raw products, more than 100 mills employing

nearly 40,000 operatives being reported. Sugar refineries are second only to cotton mills, while cigarette factories, shoe and leather establishments, iron works, silk mills, breweries, furniture factories, and flour mills are distributed throughout the leading cities. Other articles manufactured in increasing quantities are glass and porcelain ware, stoves, implements, nails, coffee, machinery, chemicals, gloves, perfumery, watches, and war ships. Chile maintains a large free list for manufactures from other countries, as her enormous nitrate industry provides her with ample outlet for energetic effort. Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela are also encouraging home industries, and Ecuador, in September, 1906, passed a law granting so many privileges to native manufacturers that foreign goods are in danger of practical exclusion. Colombia, in the effort to force a native production of flour has doubled the import duty on the foreign article, and other countries are showing the same determination to meet the requirements of their industrial life. The discovery of new coal areas, the application of petroleum and alcohol as fuel, and their availability as demonstrated by recent discoveries and experiments; the undoubted water power, as yet unapplied, of the great rivers and falls of the southern continent—all these are cited as evidences of the existent possibilities. In reviewing the statistics of exports of manufactured products, it is shown that Uruguay has increased her shipments of meat extracts more than 100 per cent in five years; that the Argentine Republic shows an advance in the same industry of more than 400 per cent in ten years; that in ten years the latter's exports of butter have grown from \$119,000 to \$2,081,000, and of flour, from \$1,816,000 in 1895 to \$5,186,000 in 1905; also that quebracho tanning extract exported, rose from 402 metric tons in 1895, valued at \$38,000, to 29,408 tons in 1905, valued at \$2,343,000. Leaving the established facts, the authors see no reason to doubt that the Argentine and Chilean wine trade may be a factor of the future; that Ecuador and Venezuela, through the medium of their raw cacao and sugar, may compete with the chocolate manufacturers of Europe; that Brazil's bamboo forests may contribute to the growing demand for paper, even as her new fiber plant promises a cheap substitute for linen; that her manganese deposits combined with her iron may form the nucleus of a vast steel industry, and that the dockyards of Rio de Janeiro may vie with those of Europe in the construction of steel ships.

The first quarterly number of "The American Journal of International Law" has just made its appearance from the Waverly Press, of Baltimore. This stately periodical is published by the American Society of International Law, and is edited by a distinguished company of teachers, jurists, and diplomats. Its object is to record and to discuss current topics of moment in the domain of international

relationships and thus to diffuse among the general public a more correct comprehension of international rights and duties and to promote a popular habit of thinking about international affairs. In seeking to perform the work thus outlined, the journal does not confine itself to academic essays on abstract topics of international law, but pays most attention to the issues which are at the present time of special interest. Thus the CALVO and DRAGO doctrines are explained and discussed by AMOS S. HERSHEY, professor of international law in the University of Indiana; "International Responsibility to Corporate Bodies for Lives Lost by Outlawry" is considered by JOHN W. FOSTER, formerly Secretary of State; "Insurgency and International Maritime Law" are treated of by GEORGE GRAFTON WILSON, professor of international law in Brown University, and the "Doctrine of Continuous Voyages" is discussed by CHARLES BURKE ELLIOTT, a justice of the supreme court of Minnesota. In the section devoted to editorial comment a biographical sketch of CARLOS CALVO is published, while the peace of the *Marblehead*, Mr. Root's South American trip, and the nature of government in Cuba are among the subjects treated. The first issue of the "Quarterly" aims to cover the year 1906 *in toto*, but succeeding numbers will deal wholly or principally with the quarter. In a prefatory note on the need of a popular understanding of international law, Secretary Root says: "The more clearly the people of a country understand their own international rights, the less likely they are to take extreme and extravagant views of their rights and the less likely they are to be ready to fight for something to which they are not really entitled. The more clearly and universally the people of a country realize the international obligations and duties of their country, the less likely they will be to resent the just demands of other countries that those obligations and duties be observed. The more familiar the people of a country are with the rules and customs of self-restraint and courtesy between nations which long experience has shown to be indispensable for preserving the peace of the world, the greater will be the tendency to refrain from publicly discussing controversies with other countries in such a way as to hinder peaceful settlement by wounding sensibilities or arousing anger and prejudice on the other side." A supplement, uniform with the journal itself, but separately pagged and sewed, contains the full texts of numerous official documents, including treaties, agreements, declarations, instructions, national laws affecting international relations, and the diplomatic list of the United States. The initial document of the supplement reproduces, under the head of the Argentine Republic, "Instructions of the Minister of Foreign Relations to the Minister to the United States," December 29, 1902, being what is known as the DRAGO Doctrine.

"The Engineering Magazine" for February, 1907, publishes an instructive résumé of the Panama Canal work and the workers, being a personal study of actual conditions made by Mr. FULLERTON WALDO in December, 1906. The writer regrets that he can not furnish the reader with a sensation as to the ineffectiveness of the work on the Isthmus. On the other hand, he reports the paving of streets, abundant potable water, a bakery capable of turning out 24,000 loaves of bread daily, a cold-storage plant, and a laundry as among the modern conveniences recently installed in Colon. The city of Panama he reports as having been completely transformed since the United States has interested itself in the work there. Extensive paving contracts have been carried out, a fine modern hotel has been erected and thoroughly equipped, and the comforts of the inhabitants fully provided for. When over 30,000 workmen are to be housed and fed it is evident that suitable preparations must be made in order that the physical conditions of the people should be equal to their tasks. Such preparations, Mr. WALDO claims, have been looked after as one of the most important preliminaries to the building of the canal. In regard to the latter, he states that during the year ending December, 1906, excavations to the extent of 1,500,000 cubic yards were made, or about twice the record of the preceding year. The installation of an adequate storage depot has also been accomplished at Mount Hope and forms the center of distribution of supplies. Tribute is paid to the work of Chief Engineer STEVENS and the chief sanitary officer, Col. WILLIAM C. GORGAS, U. S. Army, and pleasant reference made to a meeting with President AMADOR.

The "Twenty-third Annual Report of the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders," issued in January, 1907 (London), contains not only exhaustive statements of the external indebtedness of the various countries of Latin America whose bonds are held by the Corporation, but also, in the appendix, covers the economic bases on which the credit of the respective nations rests. The approximate amount of loans in default to the Corporation (exclusive of arrears of interest) is stated to have been £300,000,000 in 1876, in which sum Latin America was represented by £84,000,000. In 1906 the total had been reduced to £16,000,000, of which the share of Latin-American countries was £9,000,000. An interesting statement is made as to the settlement of the Cedula question in regard to the Argentine debt, which is regarded as the principal feature of the Corporation's transactions in 1906. A résumé setting forth the British view of the influence of the MONROE Doctrine as applied to the settlement of financial questions is published as pertinent to the matter. Although the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders extends its influence to every country where national securities have gone into default, it has exercised an especially strong influence in Latin America.

In the "*Revista de Derecho, Historia y Letras*" for January, 1907 (Buenos Ayres), the initial article deals with the words and actions of President ROOSEVELT in relation to the following subjects: The Navy in war; the power of money; and the habit of insurrection. The writer has collected from various publications of the United States the presidential utterances on the topics treated, and reproduces them in Spanish, with appropriate comments thereon. This review of the North American press by an Argentine writer is apt and profitable, as it tends to a better understanding of subjects of mutual interest. The same periodical also publishes an interesting paper concerning the claims of the United States against Venezuela, as well as a translation from the French, of a careful consideration of imperialism in the United States in relation to the Monroe Doctrine.

A large portion of "The Mining World" (Chicago) for January, 1907, is devoted to a consideration of Mexican mines and their development. The Cananea copper workings are described; the mining industry of the State of Chihuahua is reported in detail, and northern Mexico, the States of Jalisco, Sinaloa, Tepic, and Durango are covered from the mineral standpoint. In South America, Peru and Colombia and the respective values of their mining output are treated, in each case the information furnished affording an adequate review of the statistics and data for the year 1906.

The petroleum deposits of Peru are extensively reported in the "*Boletín del Ministerio de Fomento*" for September, 1906, and received by the Columbus Memorial Library on January 21, 1907. Their situation and geological character is said to be similar to those of Pennsylvania and Russia, while their exploitation is conducted in the same manner as those of the United States. Though some of the wells are credited with an output of 100 barrels of 160 liters daily, the average yield is placed at 5 to 7 barrels. Piura and Zorritos are named as the chief producing oil sections, though other portions of the Republic and the respective output are exhaustively described.

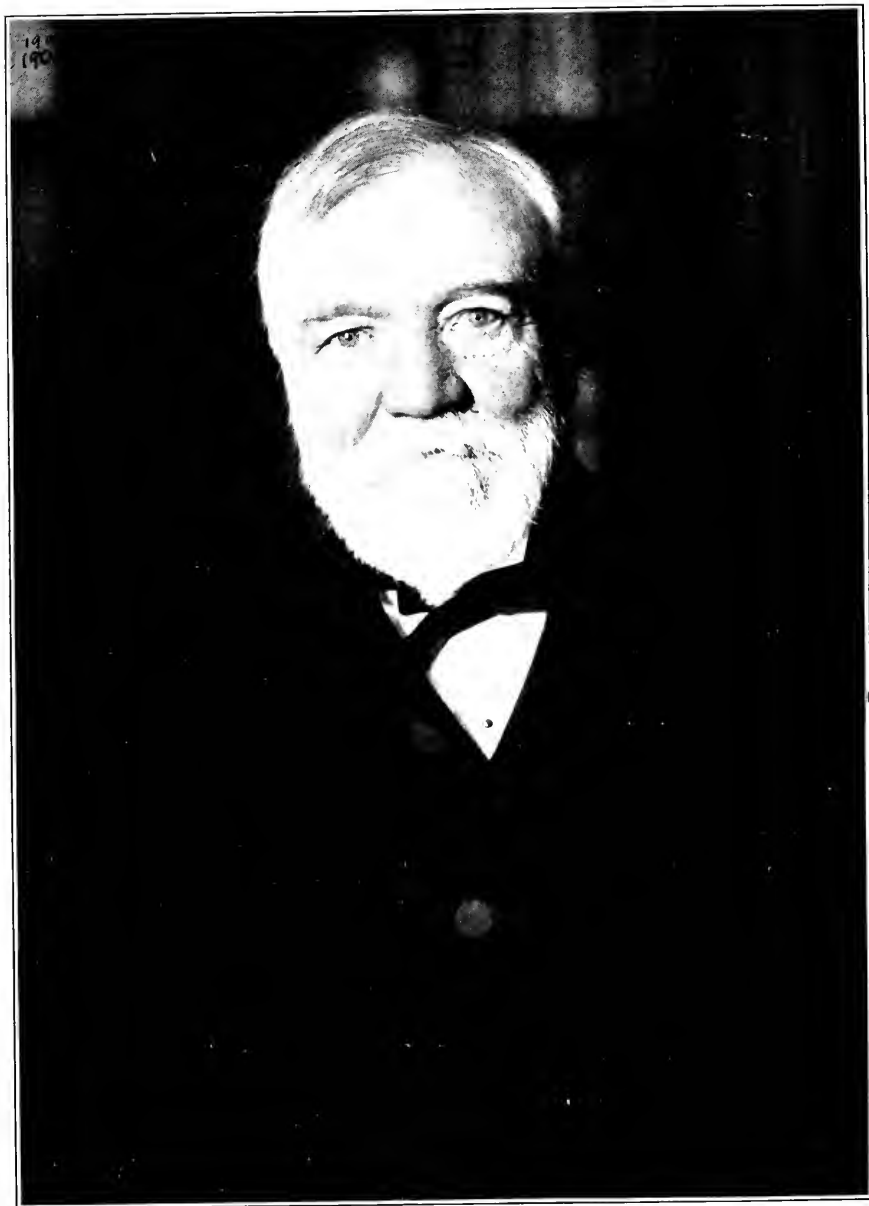
The "*Boletín del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores*" of the Argentine Republic, covering the year 1905 and received by the Columbus Memorial Library on February 20, 1907, is a public document of more than ordinary interest, dealing with the foreign trade relations of the country as reported by its various consular representatives abroad. From Odessa Señor GARCÍA MANSILLA reports upon the standing of Argentine quebracho and its competitors in the hide-curing industry of that district. The maritime movements between Manchester, England, and the ports of the Republic are covered, while from Bremen not only is the year completely reviewed in its relation to Argentine

trade, but the growing interest and sympathy between the two sections of the world is commented on. A large portion of the "*Boletín*" is devoted to a consideration of commercial relations with Spain, from which country 737 steam vessels and 9 sailing vessels, carrying a total of 2,060,964 tons, departed for Argentine ports during the year. An increased tonnage of 297,652 over 1904 is reported. Emigration from the ports of Norway and Sweden during 1905 is shown to have followed an ascending scale, 17,341 departures being reported for Argentine destinations. The consular documents from Uruguay and various Brazilian districts make a valuable résumé of conditions existing in the two Republics.

The consul of Guatemala, at Paris, Mr. CHARLES H. STEPHAN, has prepared a valuable book of trade reference, a copy of which has been received by the Columbus Memorial Library. This "*Manuel Consulaire*" (Consular Handbook) comprises a list of the consular corps resident in Paris, a list of the various merchants and the articles in which they deal, a directory of commission merchants of the city, and also the various shipping formalities to be observed in the transport of goods. As a practicable guide of the trade it is invaluable.







MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE, THE DONOR OF A \$750,000 BUILDING FOR A NEW HOME OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

# BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

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## RECEPCIÓN DEL EMBAJADOR DE MÉXICO EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

El día 2 de febrero de 1907 fué recibido con las formalidades de estilo por el Señor Presidente de la República, el Señor Don ENRIQUE C. CREEL, Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos cerca del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América.

Al hacer entrega de sus credenciales, el Señor CREEL se expresó en los términos siguientes:

“SEÑOR PRESIDENTE: Tengo la honra de poner en manos de Vuestra Excelencia la carta autógrafa que me acredita como Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario del Gobierno de la República Mexicana cerca de Vuestra Excelencia, y la carta de retiro de mi antecesor, el Señor Licenciado Don JOAQUÍN CASASÚS, quien se vió obligado á dimitir el cargo que ejercía por motivos de salud.

“Ninguna comisión podía haberme encargado mi Gobierno que fuera para mí tan satisfactoria y tan agradable como la que me confirió de representarlo cerca de Vuestra Excelencia y de procurar estrechar los ya apretados lazos que existen entre estos países que, además de ser limítrofes, poseen identidad de instituciones políticas, cuantiosos intereses comunes y numerosas afinidades de carácter y de educación.

“Nativo del Estado fronterizo de Chihuahua, avelcinado en él desde mi niñez y últimamente encargado de su Gobierno, puedo apreciar las múltiples cualidades del pueblo de los Estados Unidos, con el cual, por causas muy explicable, tiene el mío contacto y simpatías que cada vez son mayores y más vivas. Me son de antiguo conocidos vuestro pasmoso desenvolvimiento, vuestra gran vitalidad como nación, vuestra probidad política, vuestra noble y fecunda iniciativa y todas las dotes que os avaloran y enaltecen.

“Mi patria, que bajo el amparo de la paz y al influjo del crédito, ha entrado hace cosa de treinta años en una vía de amplio y radical desarrollo, apetece muy sinceramente la amistad del importante país vecino suyo, amistad que sabe ha de traerle grandes bienes.

“Para conseguir ese resultado no he de perdonar medio ninguno de los que están á mi alcance, pues al obrar así, no sólo satisfaré el impulso de mi vieja simpatía hacia el pueblo que gobernais tan sabiamente, sino que interpretaré, estoy seguro de ello, el sentir de mi patria y muy en especial el de su Presidente, que desean con ahinco avivar y aumentar las cordiales relaciones que cultivan con vuestro país y sus representantes.

“En nombre de mi Gobierno, en el mío propio, y en el del pueblo mexicano, hago votos por vuestra felicidad personal y por el crecimiento y prosperidad del pueblo de los Estados Unidos.”

El Presidente ROOSEVELT contestó en los términos siguientes:

“SEÑOR ENBAJADOR: Tengo verdadera satisfacción en daros la bienvenida como digno representante de un país al cual estamos ligados por muchos y fuertes lazos de amistad y vecindad, y en recibir de vuestras manos las cartas que os acreditan como Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario del Gobierno de la República Mexicana.

“Al escogeros como su agente íntimo en esta capital, creo que vuestro Gobierno ha tenido en consideración, con solicitud no menos constante que la nuestra, los intereses singularmente unidos que deben naturalmente existir entre países que se tocan á través de todo un continente y de mar á mar, y que se desarrollan y robustecen año con año por medio de instituciones semejantes, fines idénticos y cambios recíprocamente benéficos. Vuestra larga experiencia de estas condiciones y la parte administrativa que os tocó representar contribuyendo á ensancharlos, no sólo os han hecho capaz de conocer nuestro pueblo, sino que han dado ocasión para que él os conozca y aprecie vuestra aptitud para desempeñar la grata tarea de estrechar más aún los lazos de buena amistad en el alto puesto á que habeis sido llamado. En todo lo que pueda tender á realizar ese deseadísimos fin, podeis estar seguro de la cordial cooperación de este Gobierno, así como el pueblo mexicano puede confiadamente contar con la amistad y estimación del pueblo americano, que cordialmente desea el constante progreso de México en las sendas de la paz, prosperidad material y sólido bienestar.

“Al aceptar las cartas de retiro de vuestro predecesor, el Señor CASASÚS, aprovecho la ocasión para expresar mi alta consideración por él y mi estimación de sus eminentes cualidades como hombre de estado. Sintiendo su retiro y que su mala salud le haya obligado á dar ese paso, os prometo, Señor Embajador, que tendréis un lugar cordial como él en nuestra consideración, é igual buen éxito en obtener la confianza y captaros la buena voluntad de todos aquellos con quienes vuestra misión os ponga en contacto.

“Para concluir, Señor Embajador, os ruego que transmitais al Presidente de la República Mexicana los votos que me es grato expresar, en mi nombre, y en el de este Gobierno y de este pueblo, por su bienestar personal y la felicidad y buena fortuna de su país y de sus conciudadanos.”

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## EL NUEVO EDIFICIO PARA LA OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS.

El Consejo Directivo de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, en sesión extraordinaria celebrada el 30 de enero de 1907, con el fin de contestar á la carta de Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, de fecha 1 de enero de 1907, en la que manifiesta que hace una donación de \$750,000 para la construcción de un edificio para el uso de la Oficina, adoptó por aclamación las siguientes resoluciones:

“*Se resuelve*, Que se reciba, se archive y se inserte en el acta del Consejo, la carta del Señor ANDREW CARNEGIE, fechada á 1 de enero de 1907.

“*Se resuelve*, Que el Consejo Directivo de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas, exprese al Señor ANDREW CARNEGIE el aprecio y la gratitud con que acepta su oferta generosa y patriótica de proveer fondos para el edificio futuro de la Unión de las Repúblicas Americanas. El Consejo comparte con el Señor CARNEGIE la esperanza de que la institución cuya labor se estimula así, pueda fomentar la causa de la paz y la justicia entre las naciones, y la amistad sincera, provechosa y mútua de todos las Repúblicas de América.

“*Se resuelve*, Que el Presidente del Consejo transmita al Señor CARNEGIE copia de las resoluciones que anteceden.”

También se aprobó unánimemente la resolución siguiente, propuesta por Don LUIS FELIPE CARBO, Ministro del Ecuador:

“I. Que la carta del Honorable Secretario de Estado, Señor ELIHU ROOT, dirigida al Señor ANDREW CARNEGIE, la contestación de este distinguido filántropo, y la resolución del Consejo aceptando el espléndido donativo se conserven en el archivo de documentos importantes de la Oficina; y

“II. Que el texto de dichas cartas y resoluciones, artísticamente caligrafiado, bajo el título de ‘Donativo de Carnegie á la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas’ y puesto en un marco adecuado forme parte de la instalación de la Oficina en la Exposición de Jamestown.”

## EL FOMENTO DE LAS RELACIONES INTELECTUALES Y DOCENTES ENTRE LOS PAÍSES DE LA AMÉRICA.

En sesión extraordinaria del Consejo Directivo de la Oficina de las Repúblicas Americanas, celebrada el 30 de enero de 1907, Mr. JOHN BARRET, Director de la Oficina, en la creencia de que las diversas Repúblicas de la Unión, no sólo deben estrechar los lazos de mútuo comercio material, sino también los del comercio intelectual y docente, y autorizado para ello por el Señor NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, Presidente de la Universidad de Columbia, manifestó que el Doctor WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, Profesor de Historia en la misma, que ha hecho un estudio especial de la Historia de España y de Hispano-América, hará un viaje en representación de la Universidad de Columbia, durante el verano de 1907, á las principales capitales políticas y comerciales de la América Española. El objeto del viaje del Dr. SHEPHERD es establecer relaciones personales con los personajes más notables de Sud América, como estadistas, literatos, y hombres de negocios, con el fin de demostrarles cuáles son los recursos y las oportunidades con que cuentan los colegios y universidades de este país, tratando así de estrechar las relaciones de las Repúblicas Latino-Americanas con los Estados Unidos. El Dr. SHEPHERD aprovechará también el viaje recogiendo datos para la serie de conferencias sobre Sud-América que hacia la primavera de 1908 dará en el instituto llamado "Cooper Unión" de Nueva York, en su carácter de Conferenciante de la Universidad de Columbia.

El Director sostiene correspondencia con funcionarios y universidades de la América Latina, para completar los preparativos de la visita del Dr. SHEPHERD. Es de esperarse que en otro año ésta será devuelta por los representantes del saber en la América Latina.

El Doctor SHEPHERD nació en Charleston, Estado de la Carolina del Sur, el 12 de enero de 1871, y se graduó en la Universidad de Columbia en 1893; desde entonces hasta 1895 fué individuo pensionado de la facultad de Historia Americana en el mencionado centro docente. Desde 1896 desempeñó la cátedra de Historia, año en que recibió el grado de Doctor en Filosofía. En la actualidad dirige los cursos sobre historia de la América Latina y las partes de los Estados Unidos que estuvieron bajo la dominación española. También ha dado una serie de conferencias públicas sobre la historia é instituciones de la América Española.

En 1902 y 1903, el Dr. SHEPHERD estuvo en España registrando los archivos en busca de documentos relativos á la América Española y los Estados Unidos; en 1904 publicó en la Memoria Anual de la Asociación Histórica Americana un artículo titulado: "Los Archivos Españoles y su Importancia para la Historia de los Estados Unidos." En el verano

de 1905 fué comisionado por la "Carnegie Institution of Washington" para recoger datos para la preparación de una guía de los documentos que existen en los archivos españoles y que tienen referencia á los Estados Unidos.

El Dr. SHEPHERD ha publicado un gran número de artículos que versan sobre la historia de España en América, y ha editado un atlas histórico, que pronto verá la luz, y que dará á los estudiantes ingleses y americanos una idea más adecuada de la geografía histórica de los Estados Unidos; será la mejor obra de este género que se haya publicado hasta la fecha.

Es individuo de la Sociedad Hispánica de America y corresponsal de la sección de historia de "Cultura Española." Desde que se fundaron, ha sido jurado de los concursos creados por Mr. JOHN BARRET para premiar las mejores obras sobre las relaciones entre la América Latina y los Estados Unidos.

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## FALLECIMIENTO DEL DR. JOSÉ IGNACIO RODRIGUEZ.

El día 1 de febrero de 1907 falleció en esta ciudad el Dr. Don José IGNACIO RODRIGUEZ, Jefe de Traductores de esta Oficina y Bibliotecario de la Biblioteca de Colón. Con la muerte del Dr. RODRIGUEZ, la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas pierde uno de sus colaboradores más asiduos, y la América Latina uno de sus hombres de letras más conspicuos, cuya modestia corría parejas con sus grandes méritos. Nació en la Habana en 1831 y allí hizo sus estudios hasta graduarse de Doctor en Filosofía y Letras, Derecho Canónico y Derecho Civil, y después de haber desempeñado puestos de responsabilidad en el foro y en la judicatura, se vió obligado á salir de su país natal á causa de sus ideas y convicciones en favor de la libertad de los esclavos. En 1869 se estableció en los Estados Unidos en donde estudió leyes en el bufete del célebre jurisconsulto americano CALEB CUSHING, que fué Fiscal General de la Nación, hasta obtener la licencia necesaria para ejercer la profesión de abogado en el Distrito de Columbia, y ante la Corte Suprema de los Estados Unidos. Como abogado internacional, el cuerpo diplomático latino americano, residente en Wáshington, reconoció más de una vez los indisputables méritos del Dr. RODRIGUEZ.

El Dr. RODRIGUEZ fué Secretario de la Primera Conferencia Internacional Americana que creó esta Oficina, puesto que desempeñó desde febrero 1890 hasta terminar la Conferencia; Jefe de Traductores y de la Sección Española de la Oficina hasta 1897; Secretario de la Comisión Monetaria Internacional Americana, y en septiembre de 1898 fué á Paris con la Comisión de Paz con el carácter de Consejero Confidencial en asuntos de legislación española y á su vuelta continuó prestando sus

servicios á la Oficina hasta el día de su muerte. El Dr. RODRIGUEZ fué autor de varios trabajos importantísimos sobre Cuba y colaborador de la prensa cubana y norte-americana.

En la sesión del 6 de febrero actual el Consejo Directivo de la Oficina aprobó por unanimidad la siguiente resolución:

“Por cuanto, la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, por muerte del Dr. JOSÉ IGNACIO RODRIGUEZ, ha sido privada de sus servicios como Bibliotecario y Jefe de Traductores; y

“Por cuanto, el Dr. RODRIGUEZ, desde la época de la fundación de la Oficina ha venido desempeñando en ella trabajos importantísimos,

“*Se resuelve.* Que el Consejo Directivo de la Oficina se ha impuesto con el más profundo pesar del fallecimiento del Dr. RODRIGUEZ, y presenta á su viuda y á su familia la expresión del más sincero pésame por la irreparable pérdida que han sufrido, y por lo tanto se dispone que se inserte en el acta de la sesión de hoy del Consejo Directivo la presente resolución, enviando copia á la familia del finado.”

## TERCER CÉNTENARIO DEL ESTABLECIMIENTO DE LA PRIMERA COLONIA INGLESA EN LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

A continuación se publica un extracto del discurso pronunciado por el Señor Don NICOLÁS VELOZ-GOITICOA, Comisionado Especial de la Exposición de Jamestown para la América latina, el 15 de enero de 1907 ante la Convención Nacional para Ensanchar el Comercio Exterior de los Estados Unidos celebrada en el New Willard Hotel, de Washington:

“Con el fin de celebrar el Tercer Centenario del Establecimiento de la Primera Colonia Inglesa Permanente en la parte septentrional del Hemisferio Occidental, se celebrará la Exposición Internacional de Jamestown del 26 de abril al 30 de noviembre del presente año.

“Todos los Gobiernos del mundo han sido invitados por el Presidente ROOSEVELT, por conducto del Departamento de Estado, á conmemorar este gran acontecimiento histórico, enviando oficiales y buques de sus escuadras y representantes de sus ejércitos á tomar parte en la congregación pacífica más grande que jamás se ha verificado en la historia del universo.

“Esta invitación ha sido aceptada, prácticamente, por todas las naciones de ambos hemisferios y al propio tiempo y en concordancia con esta reunión amistosa se verificará una gran exhibición internacional histórica comercial é industrial en Jamestown.

“La Gerencia de la Exposición dirigió una invitación especial á los Gobiernos y pueblos de la América latina excitándolos á que exhibieran sus grandes riquezas naturales y productos manufacturados.



“De las veinte Repúblicas latino-americanas, quince estarán representadas, ya por delegaciones de sus ejércitos y escuadras, ya por lucidas exhibiciones de sus recursos naturales, debidamente instalados ó en edificios especiales que construirán al efecto en determinada parte de los terrenos de la Exposición, ó en recintos edificados en una sección apropiada que ha sido destinada á este fin en uno de los edificios de la Exposición.

“Del mismo modo que las exposiciones anteriores han estimulado las relaciones comerciales de los Estados Unidos con los países extranjeros, así la Exposición de Jamestown—en la cual estarán exhibidos adecuadamente todos los productos agrícolas, comerciales é industriales de los Estados Unidos por casi todos los Estados Federales de la Unión—servirá de lección objetiva, no sólo á los delegados extranjeros de las clases más cultas que concurrirán á la celebración naval y militar, sino para todos los visitantes extranjeros, los cuales describirán seguramente á sus conciudadanos, cuando regresen á sus hogares, el admirable progreso que han visto exhibido en Jamestown de los productos agrícolas y comerciales de los Estados Unidos y de las oportunidades que presentan al intercambio comercial.

“La Exposición de Jamestown tiene la ventaja adicional, sobre todas las anteriores exposiciones verificadas hasta ahora en los Estados Unidos, en el hecho de ser más accesible, dentro de cierto radio, á mucho mayor número de millones de personas, tanto de los Estados Unidos como del exterior.

“Todas estas diversas circunstancias no podrán menos de producir considerable expansión en el comercio interior y exterior de los Estados Unidos, en cuyo último causarán un efecto sumamente provechoso.

“Por otra parte, la América latina estará representada en Jamestown por un número de países mucho mayor del que jamás ha concurrido hasta ahora á ninguna de las anteriores exposiciones americanas, y la circunstancia especial de que dichos países han correspondido tan prontamente á los esfuerzos que ha hecho la Exposición de Jamestown para conseguir que concurren, ha sido muy satisfactoria para la Gerencia, puesto que dicho esfuerzo se comenzó hace tres meses sólamente, y ya es un hecho consumado que concurren casi todos ellos.”

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## REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

### EL COMERCIO EXTERIOR DURANTE LOS PRIMEROS NUEVE MESES DE 1906.

La dirección general de estadística de la República Argentina publicó en el mes de diciembre de 1906 los datos relativos al comercio exterior del país durante los meses de enero á septiembre de 1906, comparados con los del mismo período de 1905. Las cifras que se dan á continuación han sido tomadas de dichas estadísticas.

En los nueve meses comprendidos entre enero y septiembre de 1906, figura una importación sujeta á derechos de \$138,585,756 oro, é importación libre de derechos de \$58,729,758, ó sea una importación total de \$197,315,514 oro. Las importaciones de oro y plata ascendieron á \$17,985,128 oro. Comparadas estas cifras con las de los primeros nueve meses 1905, resulta que la importación sujeta á derechos ha tenido en 1906 un aumento de \$24,474,297 y la libre de derechos ha aumentado también en \$17,189,757. En cambio la importación de metálico ha disminuído en \$8,419,625.

La exportación durante el período de referencia fué como sigue: Sujeta á derechos, \$80,975 oro; libred de derechos, \$22,550,286; total, \$224,631,261 oro; exportaciones de metálico, \$83,653 oro. Las precedentes cifras, comparadas con la de 1905, acusan una disminucíon total de \$22,478,872; las exportaciones de metálico disminuyeron \$662,261.

De las cifras anteriormente anotadas, resulta que la diferencia entre la exportación é importación de mercancías arroja un total de \$27,315,747 oro en favor de la primera en los nueve primeros meses de 1906. En el movimiento de metálico el saldo en favor de la importación alcanza á \$17,901,475.

En la procedencia de los artículos importados figura en primera línea el Reino Unido con una cifra de \$69,160,935 oro, siguiendo Alemania con \$28,513,581, Estados Unidos con \$27,196,249, Francia con \$20,664,625, Italia con \$18,586,772, Bélgica con \$9,209,785, España con \$5,549,405, Brasil con \$4,875,872, Países Bajos con \$1,189,677, Uruguay con \$1,353,770, Paraguay con \$898,825, Cuba con \$520,129, Chile con \$446,365, y Bolivia con \$94,595. Comparadas estas cifras con las de 1905 revelan un aumento de \$17,421,263 en las importaciones del Reino Unido, de \$6,359,459 en las de Alemania, de \$5,401,664 en las de los Estados Unidos, de \$4,368,370 en las de Francia, de \$2,222,210 en las de Italia, de \$2,217,496 en las de Bélgica, de \$1,170,426 en las de España, de \$656,225 en las del Uruguay, de \$643,262 en las del Brasil, de \$435,780 en las de los Países Bajos, de \$111,689 en las de Cuba, y una disminucíon de \$19,368 en las de Chile, de \$7,615 en las de Bolivia, de \$6,589 en la de África, y de \$6,882 en las del Paraguay.

Respecto al destino de las exportaciones figura en primer lugar el Reino Unido con \$31,260,840 oro, siguiendo luego Alemania con \$29,183,935, Francia con \$24,639,892, Bélgica con \$19,610,516, Estados Unidos con \$10,329,253, Brasil con \$8,790,003, Italia con \$4,810,475, Uruguay con \$3,816,882, África con \$3,283,821, Países Bajos con \$2,037,114, España con \$1,861,187, Chile con \$1,115,693, Bolivia con \$297,777, Cuba con \$199,310, y Paraguay con \$134,848. Poniendo estas cifras en comparacíon con las del año anterior se observan los siguientes aumentos: Bélgica, \$3,337,469; Alemania, \$2,608,081; Italia, \$455,670; España, \$185,202, y Chile, \$71,764. En el mismo período

de tiempo, comparada con la de 1905, la exportación disminuyó en esta forma: Reino Unido, \$2,696,207; Uruguay, \$2,088,691; Francia, \$1,156,812; África, \$969,605; Países Bajos, \$689,550; Brasil, \$414,778; Bolivia, \$184,651; Cuba, \$125,235; Estados Unidos, \$114,254, y Paraguay, \$114,211.

### EL INTERCAMBIO COMERCIAL CON EL BRASIL.

Las estadísticas referentes á las relaciones comerciales entre la República Argentina y el Brasil demuestran una preponderancia enorme á favor de las exportaciones de la primera. Durante los primeros nueve meses de 1906, el Brasil recibió de la Argentina mercancías por valor de \$8,790,003 oro, en comparación con \$4,875,872 oro, en que se avaluaron las importaciones procedentes del Brasil.

Durante los cinco años de 1901 á 1905, aún cuando el intercambio comercial entre ambos países se mantuvo en escala ascendente, la diferencia está siempre á favor de la República Argentina, como lo demuestran las cifras que se dan á continuación:

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
Exportaciones de la Argentina al Brasil..	\$6, 185, 507	\$9, 702, 488	\$8, 368, 742	\$8, 545, 127	\$10, 427, 012
Exportaciones del Brasil á la Argentina..	3, 741, 877	4, 886, 047	4, 583, 645	5, 350, 976	6, 032, 973

Las estadísticas nacionales no demuestran qué cantidad de café importa la Argentina del Brasil, pero las importaciones totales de dicho producto durante los nueve primeros meses de 1906 ascendieron á 6,683,240 kilogramos, siendo probable que la mayor parte haya procedido del Brasil. Los otros artículos principales que se importan del Brasil, son el tabaco y la yerba mate; las estadísticas demuestran que desde enero hasta septiembre de 1906, las importaciones de tabaco fueron de 2,998,000 kilogramos, de los cuales 471,322 vinieron de la Habana, 562,614 del Paraguay, y 1,964,123 de otros países, la mayor parte de origen brasileño, sin duda alguna. Con respecto á la yerba mate, la cantidad importada del Brasil, durante los meses que se revisan, fué de 29,424,786 kilogramos, la cual indica un aumento, en comparación con los correspondientes á 1905, de 6,158,272 kilogramos. Las cantidades importadas del Paraguay fueron: 2,388,272 de canchada, ó sea una disminución de 329,886 kilogramos en comparación con el período anterior, y 292,470 kilogramos del artículo elaborado, ó sea un aumento de 202,130 kilogramos.

Las exportaciones de la Argentina al Brasil consisten principalmente en trigo, harina y tasajo.

**LA RENTA DE LOS FERROCARRILES DEL ESTADO EN 1906.**

El Ministro de Obras Públicas de la República Argentina, en un informe sobre las rentas de los ferrocarriles del Estado, culcula las de 1906 en la forma siguiente, en comparación con las obtenidas en 1905: Ferrocarril Andino, 1905, 1,848,062 pesos; 1906, 2,460,000 pesos, que equivale á un aumento de 33.1 por ciento. Argentino del Norte, 1905, 684,801 pesos; 1906, 970,000 pesos, que equivale á un aumento de 49.6 por ciento. Central Norte, 1905, 4,388,416 pesos; 1906, 6,070,000 pesos, equivalente á un aumento de 38.3 por ciento.

Estas cifras representan una renta total de 6,844,820 pesos en 1905, y de 9,500,000 pesos en 1906, ó sea un aumento total de 38 por ciento.

El aumento calculado en las rentas de 1907 es de un 15 por ciento sobre las de 1906.

**FUSIÓN DE LOS FERROCARRILES ARGENTINO DEL ESTE Y NORD-ESTE ARGENTINO.**

El Congreso de la República Argentina ha autorizado al Poder Ejecutivo para reconocer la incorporación del Ferrocarril Argentino del Este y del Ferrocarril Nordeste Argentino, conservándose para la nueva compañía que así se constituirá el nombre de "Ferrocarril Nord-este Argentino."

Actualmente dichas líneas, con sus ramales, tienen su recorrido desde la ciudad de Concordia hasta la de Santo Tomé y Corrientes, con su bifurcación unos nueve kilómetros al noroeste de la de Monte Caseros en la Provincia de Corrientes.

El capital actual de los ferrocarriles unidos, está constituido por el kilometraje de cada línea, avaluado según el precio kilométrico fijado en sus respectivos contratos, del modo siguiente: Para el Argentino del Este, 160,318 kilómetros y 50 centímetros, á \$31,317.69, oro, por cada kilómetro, igual á \$5,020,805.08, oro; y para el Nordeste Argentino, 662,731 kilómetros y 85 centímetros, á \$30,500, oro, cada kilómetro, igual á \$20,213,321.42, oro.

**RENTA DE BUENOS AIRES EN DIEZ MESES DE 1906.**

Según un cuadro demostrativo presentado por el Jefe de la Oficina de Rentas de la ciudad de Buenos Aires hacia principios del mes de diciembre de 1906, los ingresos obtenidos por diversos conceptos desde el 1° de enero hasta el 31 de octubre de 1906 ascendieron á la cantidad de 16,245,978.45 pesos.

En igual término del año 1905 se recaudaron 15,333,814.87 pesos, lo que da un saldo á favor de 1906 de 912,163.58 pesos.

**RENTAS ADUANERAS DE BUENOS AIRES, NOVIEMBRE Y ONCE MESES DE 1906.**

Según los últimos datos oficiales publicados en el Boletín Oficial de la República Argentina, las recaudaciones de la Aduana de Buenos Aires en el mes de noviembre de 1906 ascendieron á la cantidad de 8,575,-544.55, moneda nacional, y 242,979, oro sellado. En el mismo mes de 1905 esta aduana percibió 7,626,514, moneda nacional, y 379,017.50 oro sellado.

Durante los primeros once meses de 1906, la recaudación total fué de 103,367,423.38 moneda nacional, y 3,073,526 oro sellado. Durante igual período de 1905 la recaudación ascendió á 87,119,873.23 moneda nacional, y 3,836,290.78, oro sellado.

**PRESUPUESTO DE BUENOS AIRES PARA 1907.**

El presupuesto municipal de la ciudad de Buenos Aires para 1907 fué sometido á la consideración de la Comisión Municipal á principios del mes de diciembre de 1906. La cantidad total de gastos está fijada en 18,341,926.67 pesos, distribuída en la forma siguiente: Personal, 6,807,080 pesos; gastos generales, 6,805,000 pesos; subvenciones, 1,345,800 pesos; servicio de la deuda, 2,932,307.10 pesos; presupuesto extraordinario, 451,649.57 pesos.

El cálculo de recursos asciende á la suma de 19,662,600 pesos, la cual arroja, por lo tanto, una diferencia de 1,320,673.33 pesos á favor de los recursos, superavit que se reserva para el presupuesto de la Comisión Municipal y las ordenanzas especiales que la misma dicte durante 1907.

**FERROCARRIL ENTRE EL PUERTO DE SAN ANTONIO Y LA CIUDAD DE MERCEDES.**

Una ley del Congreso de la República Argentina, aprobada recientemente, otorga una concesión á los Señores ALEJANDRO MADERO y Compañía para construir y explotar un ferrocarril que arrancando del Puerto de San Antonio, en el Golfo de San Matías, se dirija al norte por setenta kilómetros aproximadamente, desde donde correrá paralelo al Río Negro hasta cruzarlo al oeste de la Isla Choel-Choel; después tomará de nuevo rumbo hacia el norte, pasando por el pueblo Alvear y el Médano Colorado, hasta terminar en la ciudad de Mercedes en la Provincia de San Luís, con un ramal que arrancando desde Puerto San Antonio se dirija hacia el este hasta terminar en el Puerto de Bahía Blanca. Toda la línea deberá quedar terminada á los tres años de haberse iniciado los trabajos. El concesionario deberá hacer un depósito de 50,000 pesos en moneda nacional como garantía de las obligaciones impuestas por la concesión.

## BOLIVIA.

## MOVIMIENTO COMERCIAL DE VARIAS ADUANAS, 1906.

Las cifras que se dan á continuación han sido tomadas de las estadísticas oficiales recibidas recientemente de Bolivia, y se refieren al movimiento comercial de las aduanas de la República que se expresan.

Aduana de Oruro: Desde enero hasta septiembre de 1906, se importaron por esta aduana mercancías cuyo peso total ascendió á 5,573,917 kilogramos, siendo los siguientes los países de procedencia: Alemania, 1,722,294 kilos; Estados Unidos, 1,113,960 kilos; Inglaterra, 1,087,873 kilos; Perú, 871,462 kilos; Chile, 211,360 kilos; Bélgica, 160,836 kilos; Italia, 114,769 kilos; Panamá, 189,687 kilos; España, 35,598 kilos; Francia, 43,552 kilos; Ecuador, 20,076 kilos; Portugal, 2,450 kilos.

Aduana de Uyuni: Durante el primer semestre de 1906, la importación por esta aduana ascendió á 17,745,983.500 kilos, avaluados en 2,546,606.41 bolivianos; la exportación durante el mismo período fué de 1,073,002.003 kilos, valorados en 843.095.90 bolivianos.

Aduana de Villa Bella: El peso total de las mercancías importadas por esta aduana en el primer trimestre de 1906 fué de 159,262 kilos, avaluados en 86,921.04 bolivianos.

Agencia aduanera de Arica, Chile: En el primer trimestre de 1906, esta agencia importó para Bolivia 1,078,293 kilos de mercancías, valoradas en 1,563,200.74 bolivianos.

La oficina recaudadora de Colquechaca exportó durante el primer semestre de 1906 minerales de plata por valor de 118,981.93 bolivianos.

La oficina recaudadora de Potosí durante el primer trimestre de 1906 exportó 27,756.52 quintales de estaño, y 2,493.76 marcos finos de minerales de plata.

La tenencia aduanera de Corocoro exportó en el tercer trimestre de 1906, 21,132 quintales de cobre.

## BRASIL.

## EXPORTACIONES DE GOMA EN 1905-6.

El Cónsul de los Estados Unidos en Rio de Janeiro, Mr. G. E. ANDERSON, comentando el mensaje anual del Gobernador del Estado de Pará, Doctor AUGUSTO MONTENEGRO, dice:

“Forma parte del mensaje del Gobernador un cuadro demostrativo de la cantidad de goma producida en la gran región del Amazonas y exportada al extranjero, mencionándose, además de los puertos brasileños de Pará y Manaos, el puerto peruano de Iquitos. Las cifras que

se dán en este cuadro corresponden al año económico 1905-6, y son como sigue, en libras :

Puertos.	Fina.	Media.	Sernamby.	Caucho.	Totales.
Á Europa :					
Via Iquitos .....	1,457,911	302,552	1,500,969	1,855,372	5,116,806
Via Manaos .....	10,201,998	2,730,821	2,400,492	4,475,640	19,149,053
Via Pará .....	11,909,643	1,367,564	3,879,471	2,546,574	19,763,253
Total .....	23,629,553	3,741,038	7,780,933	8,887,587	44,029,112
Á los Estados Unidos :					
Via Iquitos .....	33,066	660	126,772	2,565	163,064
Via Manaos .....	6,757,115	1,647,374	2,153,591	2,314,848	12,872,989
Via Pará .....	6,836,403	1,432,849	9,135,634	882,343	18,287,229
Total .....	13,626,584	3,080,943	11,415,998	3,197,757	31,323,283
Total general .....	37,256,137	6,821,882	19,196,931	12,077,344	75,352,395

“Se notará que, del total de 75,352,395 libras exportadas por los tres puertos, los Estados Unidos tomaron el 40 por ciento aproximadamente. En 1904, los Estados Unidos tomaron casi el 60 por ciento de la producción de goma brasileña, tomando los fabricantes americanos unas 6,000,000 de libras más en ese año que en 1905-06. Las cifras actuales indican un cambio muy importante en las ventas de goma brasileña á los Estados Unidos; éstos no solamente continúan tomando mayor cantidad de goma que cualquiera otra nación, sino que también siguen comprando tanto como todos los demás mercados, tomándose en consideración las exportaciones de otros puertos.

“El valor en oro de la producción de goma en el Estado de Pará solamente, durante el año económico 1905-6, fué, según el Gobernador de ese Estado, de \$18,117,200. Los precios más elevados se cotizaron en el mercado de Nueva York durante el mes de septiembre, á razón de \$1.28 la goma fina; y los más bajos en junio pasado, á razón de \$1.17 la misma clase. Las exportaciones del Estado de Pará durante el año económico de que se trata ascendieron á un valor total de 54,166,505\$270, ó sea unos \$13,500,000.”

#### MODIFICACIONES ARANCELARIAS.

I.—*Decreto n° 1499, de 1° de septiembre de 1906, fijando el régimen aplicable á las cervezas extranjeras.*

[“Diario Oficial” de 4 de septiembre de 1906, n° 205.]

ARTÍCULO PRIMERO. Las cervezas á que se refiere la partida n° 124 del Arancel se sujetarán, en virtud de la presente ley, á lo dispuesto en el artículo 1°, n° 1, y en la letra a, III, del artículo 2° de la ley n° 1452, de 30 de diciembre de 1905, á excepción de la cerveza negra de la marca “Guinness,” de fabricación inglesa, la cual pagará el derecho del Arancel, ó sea 50 por ciento en oro, de conformidad con la letra a del n° 3 del artículo 2° de la referida ley.

ART. 2. Toda disposición en contrario queda derogada.

II.— *Prórroga del acuerdo provisional de comercio entre el Brasil é Italia.*

[“Diario Oficial” de 23 de octubre de 1906, n° 245.]

En virtud de un canje de notas de 18 y 20 de octubre de 1906, el acuerdo provisional de comercio resultante de las notas canjeadas el 5 de Julio de 1900 y prorrogado ya por el de 9 de agosto do 1904, quedará vigente hasta el 31 de diciembre de 1908.

En su consecuencia, los productos italianos continuarán gozando hasta dicha fecha del beneficio del Arancel mínimo brasileño, siempre que el derecho de entrada aplicable en Italia al café del Brasil no exceda de 130 liras los 100 kilogramos.

**PREMIOS PARA MAQUINARIA AGRÍCOLA.**

El Gobierno del Estado de São Paulo ha sido autorizado por el cuerpo legislativo del mismo para que ofrezca premios en metálico á los fabricantes de maquinaria agrícola que durante los cinco años próximos manufacturen las mejores máquinas para las necesidades del cultivo del café. Los siguientes son los premios ofrecidos: Uno de \$8,000 por la mejor cultivadora; otro de \$6,000 por la mejor máquina para preparar el terreno para el cultivo del café, con el menor trabajo posible; y otro de \$4,000 por la mejor cribadora que separe de una manera efectiva todos los residuos, astillas y piedras.

**CÁLCULOS SOBRE LA COSECHA DE CAFÉ DE 1907-8.**

Las comisiones nombradas por la Asociación Cafetera de Rio de Janeiro, y la Asociación Comercial de Santos, respectivamente, para que informaran sobre la cosecha de café del Brasil en el año 1907-8, presentaron los siguientes cálculos relativos á dicha cosecha: Las exportaciones de Santos ascenderán á 5,500,000 sacos, y las de Rio de Janeiro á 3,500,000 sacos.

**PRIMAS Á LA PRODUCCIÓN DEL CACAO.**

Con el fin de estimular y fomentar el cultivo del cacao en el Estado de São Paulo, el poder legislativo aprobó con fecha reciente una ley autorizando al Gobierno, para que pague primas, durante los tres próximos años, á los que se dediquen al cultivo de este producto en la región sur del estado. Los que deseen optar á las primas ofrecidas deberán tener en cultivo 25 hectáreas de terreno adecuado, con no menos de 1,000 árboles.

Las siguientes son las primas que ofrece la ley mencionada: Cinco premios de 1 conto, cada uno, pagaderos al final de cada año agrícola, por espacio de tres años, á los cinco plantadores que tengan más de 2,500 árboles de cacao en el mejor estado de cultivo.

Al final del primer año, 50,000 árboles de cacao, de un año, recibirán una prima de 200 reis cada uno. Al final del segundo, 35,000 árboles



de un año recibirán 200 reis cada uno, y 50,000 árboles de dos años recibirán 100 reis cada uno. Las primas para el tercer año son como sigue: 15,000 árboles de un año, 200 reis cada uno; 35,000 árboles de dos años, 100 reis cada uno; 50,000 árboles de tres años, á 50 reis cada uno.

## COLOMBIA.

### MODIFICACIONES ARANCELARIAS.

I.—*Resolución No. 993, de 10 de julio de 1906, sobre la clase de la tarifa de aduanas á que corresponden las corréas de pelo de camello.*

[“Diario oficial” de 27 de julio de 1906, no. 12705.]

Las correas de pelo de camello se hallan comprendidas entre las *telas de cerda ú otra materia no mencionada*, y corresponden á la décima clase de la tarifa de aduanas.

II.—*Decreto No. 912, de 31 de julio de 1906, por el cual se eximen del pago de derechos de importación las máquinas y aparatos para la elaboración del azúcar.*

[“Diario oficial” de 18 de agosto de 1906, no. 12722.]

ARTÍCULO ÚNICO. Exímense del pago de derechos de importación las máquinas y demás aparatos que no se fabriquen en el país y que se importen con destino á la elaboración del azúcar.

Párrafo. El presente decreto regirá desde su publicación en el “Diario oficial,” pero las máquinas en referencia importadas desde el 20 de junio último gozarán igualmente de esta franquicia.

III.—*Decreto No. 950, de 14 de agosto de 1906, relativo á la exportación del ganado vacuno macho.*

[“Diario oficial” de 22 de agosto de 1906, no. 12725.]

ART. 1°. Grávase la exportación de cada cabeza de ganado vacuno macho que se haga por los puertos de la República en el Atlántico, con tres pesos.

ART. 2°. El gravamen de que se trata empezará á regir diez días después de la publicación del presente decreto en el “Diario oficial.”

ART. 3°. Queda reformado en estos términos el artículo 1° del decreto No. 285, de 5 de marzo último.

IV.—*Resolución No. 1006, de 26 de julio de 1906, fijando el régimen aplicable á las velas de parafina.*

[“Diario oficial” de 5 de septiembre de 1906, No. 12737.]

Las velas de parafina corresponden, como las de esperma, á la novena clase de la tarifa, de acuerdo con el decreto número 603, de 25 de mayo último.

V.—*Decreto No. 1026, de 28 de agosto de 1906, sobre reducción en los derechos de importación de mercaderías propias para el desarrollo industrial del país.*

[“Diario oficial” de 12 de septiembre de 1906, No. 12742.]

ARTÍCULO ÚNICO. El acero en barras ó varillas propias para manufacturar, corresponde á la 3ª clase de la tarifa.

La tela de hierro galvanizado, agujereada para el beneficio del café, corresponde á la 2ª clase.

El gas carbónico, á la 4ª clase.

Los abonos que tengan por base el ázoe, los fosfatos de cal y el amoníaco, á la 2ª clase.

Los sacos de fique para empaque, á la 2ª clase.

El nitro, ácido arsenioso, régulo de antimonio, óxido negro, cobalto, óxido de manganeso, ácido bórico, colores bajo esmalte, nitrato de potasa, bicromato de potasa, arsénico metálico, antimonio y uranio, corresponden á la 2ª clase.

El aceite de mirbano, á la 4ª clase.

Los arados, á la 2ª clase.

Párrafo. El presente decreto regirá desde su publicación en el “Diario oficial.”

#### **EXPORTACIÓN PROHIBIDA DE MONEDAS METÁLICAS.**

En vista del incremento que ha ido tomando la exportación de monedas metálicas del país, y del perjuicio que la misma causa, el Presidente de Colombia, en decreto de fecha 8 de diciembre de 1906, ha prohibido la exportación de toda clase de monedas de plata y oro. Las personas que infringan las disposiciones de este decreto serán castigadas como defraudadores del fisco.

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### **COSTA RICA.**

#### **EXPORTACIONES POR PUNTARENAS, DESDE ABRIL HASTA NOVIEMBRE DE 1906.**

Según los datos estadísticos publicados en “La Gaceta” de Costa Rica del 22 de diciembre de 1906, la exportación de productos habida por el puerto de Puntarenas, desde el 1º de abril hasta el 30 de noviembre de 1906, ascendió á 250,295 kilos, avaluados en 186,179.69 colones. Los principales artículos exportados fueron los siguientes: Oro en barras, por valor de 57,377.50 colones; café, 43, 246.80 colones; caucho, 31,883.40 colones; cacao, 14,964.80 colones; pieles, 18,606.55 colones, y cueros, 10,491.80 colones. El resto se distribuye entre otros productos de menor importancia.

**MODIFICACIONES ARANCELARIAS.****I.—Decreto de 2 de febrero de 1906, relativo á artículos de prohibida importación.**

[“La Gaceta” de 4 de febrero de 1906, No. 29.]

ARTÍCULO 1º. Interpretase y aclárase el contenido del artículo 9º del Código Fiscal, así:

“ART. 9º. Es prohibida la introducción de armas, municiones y equipos de guerra, dinamita ó nitroglicerina, la de comestibles cuya corrupción ó mala calidad los haga dañosos á la salud pública, y la de especies monopolizadas ó que en adelante se monopolicen. El simple hecho de desembarcar en la República tales efectos, aun con el carácter de mercaderías en tránsito, ó el de entrar con ellos en embarcaciones menores en aguas territoriales ó el de trasbordarlos en las mismas, se calificará necesariamente como introducción de los indicados artículos para todos los efectos de la responsabilidad correspondiente á la infracción y demás consecuencias legales.”

ART. 2º. Son embarcaciones mayores las de más de seiscientas toneladas de registro, y menores las de seiscientas ó menos toneladas de registro. Para que pueda autorizarse el trasbordo de efectos ó mercaderías de lícita introducción, de embarcaciones mayores á menores ó de una menor á otra menor, deberá el interesado pagar previamente los derechos de introducción y muellaje que la tarifa aduanera señale á los objetos de que se tratare. Igual requisito se exigirá cuando se solicitare el reembarque en embarcaciones menores ó cuando éstas entraren en las aguas territoriales de la República con productos ó mercaderías extranjeros. El trasbordo entre embarcaciones mayores ó el reembarque en una de ellas, no causará más derechos que los establecidos en el artículo 93 del Código Fiscal.

ART. 3º. Este decreto regirá desde el día de su publicación, excepto en cuanto á lo establecido en el artículo 2º, el cual entrará en vigor el 1º de marzo próximo.

**II.—Circular de 13 de febrero de 1906, relativa á la importación de máquinas para moler maíz.**

[“La Gaceta” de 14 de febrero de 1906, No. 37.]

En virtud de la presente circular, las máquinas para moler maíz, sea crudo ó cocido, que algunos introductores denominan “molinitos para tortillas,” se aforarán en conformidad con la partida No. 14, esto es, á tres céntimos de colón el kilogramo.

III.—*Decreto de 20 de febrero de 1906, relativo á la importación del tabaco iztepeque.*

[“ La Gaceta ” de 21 de febrero de 1906, No. 43.]

ARTÍCULO ÚNICO. Á partir del 1° de abril de 1907, podrá introducirse al país, por particulares, el tabaco iztepeque, previo pago del derecho de aduana establecido en el decreto No. 3 de 12 de agosto de 1896, ó sea un colón setenta y cinco céntimos por kilogramo, además de los derechos de muellaje y teatro correspondientes.

IV.—*Decreto de 21 de marzo de 1906, fijando el aforo aplicable á los cartapacios, registradores y carteras.*

[“ La Gaceta ” de 22 de marzo de 1906, No. 68.]

Por el presente decreto se dispone:

ARTÍCULO. 1°. Que los artículos de que se ha hecho mérito se aforen como sigue:

(a) Los cartapacios, ó sea bultos empleados por los escolares para portar libros y útiles de escuela, á once céntimos el kilogramo (\$0.11).

(b) Los registradores, ó sea carteras ó cajas que se emplean para guardar papeles, á diez y seis céntimos el kilogramo (\$0.16).

(c) Las carteras, ó sea cubiertas ó bultos para escritorio, á cuarenta y tres céntimos el kilogramo (\$0.43).

ART. 2°. Los aforos anteriores no están sujetos al 50 por ciento de recargo, y conforme á ellos se desalmacenarán los artículos existentes en las Aduanas y se resolverán las reclamaciones pendientes.

V.—*Decreto de 5 de junio de 1906, relativo á la importación de la dinamita y otros explosivos destinados á fines industriales.*

[“ La Gaceta ” de 7 de junio de 1906, No. 129.]

ARTÍCULO ÚNICO. Apruébase el decreto No. 17, emitido por la Comisión Permanente el 19 de abril de este año, aprobatorio á su vez del contrato celebrado entre el Poder Ejecutivo y la Standard Explosives Company, Limited, que permite la importación y depósito en el país, de la dinamita y otros explosivos destinados á fines industriales.

VI.—*Decreto de 7 de junio de 1906, fijando el aforo aplicable al ácido carbónico licuado.*

[“ La Gaceta ” de 8 de junio de 1906, N° 130.]

ARTÍCULO ÚNICO. A partir del primero de julio próximo, el ácido carbónico licuado se aforará á razón de cinco céntimos el kilogramo, sin el cincuenta por ciento de recargo. Queda así modificado el decreto N° 10 de 26 de enero último.

VII.—*Decreto de 6 de julio de 1906, concediendo franquicia de derechos á la maquinaria que se expresa.*

[“La Gaceta” de 13 julio de 1906, N° 11.]

ARTÍCULO ÚNICO. Declárase libre de derechos de Aduana por el término de cinco años la maquinaria para toda clase de beneficios de café, cacao, azúcar, almidón, arroz y panelas, y para la fabricación de es cobas, fidéos y cerveza.

VIII.—*Decreto de 4 de agosto de 1906, fijando el aforo aplicable á la ropa de algodón aceitada.*

[“La Gaceta” de 5 de agosto de 1906, N° 31.]

ARTÍCULO ÚNICO. A partir del 1° de septiembre próximo, la ropa de algodón aceitada, que sirve de abrigo contra la lluvia, se aforará á treinta céntimos el kilogramo, sin el 50 por ciento de recargo.

IX.—*Decreto 16 de Agosto de 1906, fijando el aforo aplicable á la especialidad farmacéutica denominada Santyl (Knoll).*

[“La Gaceta” de 17 de agosto de 1906, N° 41.]

ARTÍCULO ÚNICO. La especialidad farmacéutica *Santyl (Knoll)* se aforará á tres colones, cincuenta céntimos el kilogramo (\$3.50), sin sujeción al 50 por ciento de recargo.

## CUBA.

### EL TESORO PÚBLICO EN 31 DE DICIEMBRE DE 1906.

La siguiente relación, publicada por el Departamento de Hacienda de Cuba, demuestra la situación del Tesoro de la República en el 31 de diciembre de 1906:

#### DEBE.

Órdenes de adelanto en tránsito .....	\$1, 121, 487. 65
Bonos de la Deuda Exterior .....	1, 000, 000. 00
Leyes especiales .....	7, 875, 862. 12
Fondo de giros postales .....	231, 330. 96
Fondo de deudas pendientes .....	8, 707. 60
Fondo de cónsules honorarios .....	463. 77
Fondo de impuestos del empréstito .....	1, 805, 357. 85
Fondo de depósitos del empréstito, 1 <sup>er</sup> 50 por ciento .....	67, 421. 53
Fondo de saldo de haberes del Ejército, 2 <sup>o</sup> 50 por ciento .....	1, 121, 424. 14
Fondo de rentas .....	884, 955. 80
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>14, 117, 011. 42</b>

#### HABER.

En efectivo .....	13, 009, 368. 15
En bonos de la Deuda Exterior .....	1, 000, 000. 00
Remesas en tránsito .....	107, 643. 27
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>14, 117, 011. 42</b>

## INGRESOS FISCALES DURANTE EL AÑO 1906.

La recaudación de rentas fiscales en Cuba durante el año ordinario de 1906, según estadísticas publicadas por el Departamento de Hacienda de la República fué, por meses, como se expresa á continuación:

Enero .....	\$2,524,762.40	Agosto .....	2,392,288.36
Febrero .....	2,453,036.99	Septiembre .....	1,674,170.73
Marzo .....	2,686,501.62	Octubre .....	1,951,893.36
Abril .....	2,109,281.55	Noviembre .....	2,211,869.22
Mayo .....	2,577,942.08	Diciembre .....	2,303,529.50
Junio .....	2,177,059.71		
Julio .....	2,356,099.62	Total .....	27,418,435.14

El impuesto para el empréstito produjo durante el año de que se trata una renta total de \$3,683,742.84, que se distribuye en la forma siguiente:

Enero .....	\$323,307.96	Agosto .....	338,850.18
Febrero .....	278,756.35	Septiembre .....	186,462.78
Marzo .....	312,700.22	Octubre .....	292,712.39
Abril .....	271,455.50	Noviembre .....	360,503.21
Mayo .....	297,710.64	Diciembre .....	347,506.37
Junio .....	309,350.17		
Julio .....	365,427.07	Total .....	3,683,742.84

## LA PRODUCCIÓN AZUCARERA EN 1905-6.

Según estadísticas publicadas en el "Boletín Oficial" del Departamento de Agricultura, Industria y Comercio de Cuba, la producción azucarera del país durante el año 1905-6 fué como consta en el cuadro siguiente, dándose también la cifras del año anterior por vía de comparación:

	Exportación.		Existencias.	
	1904-5.	1905-6.	1904-5.	1905-6.
	<i>Sacos.</i>	<i>Sacos.</i>	<i>Sacos.</i>	<i>Sacos.</i>
Habana .....	997,031	1,182,751	146,955	3,515
Matanzas .....	1,269,007	1,353,125	96,137	772
Cárdenas .....	1,150,784	1,108,015	120,908	
Cienfuegos .....	1,219,459	1,604,713	100,527	835
Sagua .....	622,155	666,947	18,198	
Caibarién .....	576,174	620,587	18,936	
Guantánamo .....	325,628	309,207		1,200
Cuba .....	113,335	82,648	312	
Manzanillo .....	313,060	327,177		
Santa Cruz del Sur .....	71,019	76,005		
Nuevitas .....	85,159	143,980		
Gibara y Puerto Padre .....	497,201	488,717		
Zaza .....		18,200	13,700	
Trinidad .....	70,996	71,191		
	7,311,008	8,053,263	515,673	6,322

	1905.	1906.
	<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>
Exportaciones .....	1,044,430	1,150,466
Existencias .....	73,668	903
Total .....	1,118,098	1,151,369
Consumo local 12 meses .....	45,160	46,830
Existencia en 1º de enero (fruto viejo) .....	1,163,258	1,198,199
Producción total en 1904-5 .....	1,163,258	1,178,749

Aumento en 1905-6, 15,491 toneladas ó sea 1.314 por ciento.

La distribución es como sigue:

	1904-5.		1905-6.	
	Sacos.	Toneladas.	Sacos.	Toneladas.
Estados Unidos:				
4 puertos al Norte Hatteras .....	6, 776, 114	968, 017	7, 394, 133	1, 056, 305
New Orleans y Galveston .....	534, 894	76, 413	659, 130	94, 161
Total .....	7, 311, 008	1, 044, 430	8, 053, 263	1, 150, 466

### CAPITALES EXTRANJEROS EN LA REPÚBLICA.

Según datos publicados recientemente, el capital inglés invertido en empresas de ferrocarriles en la República de Cuba, es de \$90,000,000. En vapores tienen invertidos los ingleses \$5,000,000, y en propiedades urbanas é industrias \$5,000,000, todo lo cual hace un total de \$100,000,000.

El capital americano invertido en Cuba se eleva á \$141,000,000, suma que se descompone del siguiente modo: Ferrocarriles y tranvías, \$34,000,000; industrias azucarera y tabacalera, \$68,000,000; propiedades rústicas y urbanas, \$18,000,000; cultivos menores, \$4,000,000; minas, \$3,500,000; comercio y manufacturas, \$4,000,000; bancos, \$5,000,000; compañías navieras, \$1,500,000; hipotecas, \$3,500,000.

### TRATADO DE EXTRADICIÓN CON LA REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.

La “Gaceta Oficial” de Cuba, en su número correspondiente al 15 de enero de 1907, publica el texto del tratado de extradición de criminales, celebrado en la Habana entre el Gobierno de la República y el de la República Dominicana el 29 de junio de 1905, aprobado por el Senado Cubano el 10 de enero de 1906, y cuyas ratificaciones fueron canjeadas el 11 de enero de 1907. Este tratado entrará en vigor á los treinta días que empezarán á contarse desde esta última fecha, y continuará vigente hasta que haya transcurrido un año, á contar desde la fecha en que una de las dos partes contratantes notificare á la otra su propósito de que cesen sus efectos.

### EXPORTACIONES DE TABACO DURANTE 1906.

Las cifras que se publican á continuación demuestran las exportaciones de tabaco de la República de Cuba durante el año de 1906, en comparación con las del 1905, habiendo sido tomadas dichas cifras de las últimas estadísticas oficiales.

	Tabaco en rama.		Tabaco torcido.		Picadura.
			Tabacos.	Cigarros	
De 1° de enero á 31 diciembre:	<i>Tercios.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Número.</i>	<i>Cajetillas.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
1906 .....	277, 426	12, 636, 836	256, 738, 029	15, 643, 275	169, 260
1905 .....	317, 087	14, 776, 139	227, 028, 521	11, 829, 076	119, 337
De más ó menos .....	39, 661	2, 139, 303	29, 709, 508	3, 814, 199	49, 923

### EXPORTACIONES DE TABACO EN RAMA Y TORCIDO, DESDE 1899 HASTA 1906.

Las siguientes cifras demuestran las exportaciones de tabaco en rama y torcido de la República de Cuba durante los años de 1899 hasta 1906, inclusive:

Año.	Tabaco en rama, tercios.	Tabaco torcido, cigarros.	Año.	Tabaco en rama, tercios.	Tabaco torcido, cigarros.
1899.....	144, 264	193, 166, 736	1903.....	303, 106	208, 607, 450
1900.....	223, 516	204, 971, 393	1904.....	250, 638	217, 645, 082
1901.....	238, 479	213, 425, 089	1905.....	317, 087	227, 028, 521
1902.....	260, 962	208, 508, 550	1906.....	277, 426	256, 738, 029

## CHILE.

### INGRESOS DE ADUANA DURANTE NOVIEMBRE Y LOS ONCE PRIMEROS MESES DE 1906.

Según los últimos datos oficiales, las aduanas de Chile recaudaron, en el mes de noviembre de 1906 una renta total de 10,764,975.30 pesos, de los cuales 3,554,842.52 corresponden á derechos de importación, 7,009,610.84 pesos á derechos de exportación, y 200,521.94 á varios ingresos.

En el mismo mes del año 1905, los derechos de importación recaudados ascendieron á 2,983,176.52 pesos, los de exportación á 6,013,508.19 pesos, y la recaudación por varios conceptos fué de 196,746.79 pesos, cantidades que hacen un total de 9,193,431.50 pesos.

Comparando las entradas de noviembre de 1906 con las del mismo mes de 1905, resulta un aumento de 561,666 pesos en los derechos de importación, otro de 996,102.65 pesos en los de exportación, y otro de 3,775.15 pesos en varios ingresos, ó sea un aumento total de 1,561,543.80 pesos.

El siguiente cuadro demuestra el detalle de las rentas, por aduanas, en el mes de que se trata:

Aduanas.	Noviembre—	
	1905.	1906.
I. Derechos de exportación:	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Pisagua.....	1, 006, 308. 46	936, 243. 94
Iquique.....	2, 479, 775. 32	2, 992, 172. 65
Tocopilla.....	776, 235. 76	849, 788. 42
Antofagasta.....	943, 872. 69	1, 504, 309. 32
Taltal.....	805, 315. 96	727, 096. 51
Total.....	6, 013, 508. 19	7, 009, 610. 84
II. Derechos de importación:		
Arica.....	36, 648. 71	97, 978. 96
Pisagua.....	19, 631. 71	23, 492. 19
Iquique.....	240, 107. 92	380, 270. 33
Tocopilla.....	16, 726. 93	20, 467. 94
Antofagasta.....	219, 262. 17	214, 383. 76
Taltal.....	30, 147. 90	79, 676. 24



Aduanas.	Noviembre—	
	1905.	1906.
II. Derechos de importación—Continúa.	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Caldera.....	9,859.25	11,535.04
Coquimbo.....	63,691.99	128,597.77
Valparaíso.....	1,736,002.17	1,908,428.31
Talcahuano.....	409,573.61	499,800.17
Coronel.....	13,419.43	63,155.16
Valdivia.....	78,823.21	84,907.42
Puerto Montt.....	2,100.89	2,622.00
Ancud.....		122.55
Resguardo de fronteras.....	45,180.03	39,404.68
Total.....	2,983,176.52	3,554,842.52
III. Varios ingresos.....	196,746.79	200,521.94
Total general.....	9,193,431.50	10,764,975.30

Durante los primeros once meses de 1906 la recaudación total de las aduanas ascendió á 91,407,120.39 pesos, en comparación con 82,298,589.81 pesos percibidos durante el mismo período del año anterior, ó sea un aumento á favor de 1906 de 9,108,530.58 pesos.

#### LOS YACIMIENTOS SALITREROS DE LA REPÚBLICA.

Con el fin de desmentir ciertas noticias publicadas por la prensa extranjera sobre la extinción más ó menos próxima del salitre en el norte de la República de Chile, “El Mercurio,” periódico diario que ve la luz en Valparaíso, publicó en uno de sus números del mes de noviembre de 1906, una opinión del delegado fiscal de salitreras. Señor DON WASHINGTON LASTRARRIA, quien es considerado en el país como una autoridad en estos asuntos. “El Mercurio” consignó dicha opinión en los términos siguientes:

“Decía el Señor LASTRARRIA que el Fisco posee aún, más ó menos, 2,000,000 hectáreas de terrenos salitrales, que castigadas exageradamente, podríanse reducir á 1,000,000. Cálculos debidos á prácticos y científicos aseguran que en 1,000,000 de hectáreas de terreno con caliche hay, más ó menos, 10,000,000,000 de quintales españoles de este abono. De modo que si se calcula exageradamente la exportación anual en 80,000,000 de quintales españoles (hasta ahora la exportación no ha alcanzado jamás á 40,000,000), habría, sólo en estos terrenos, salitre para ciento y veinticinco años. Si tomanos ahora en cuenta los terrenos que pertenecen á particulares, que se explotan ó que comenzarán á explorarse, tendríamos que este cálculo sube á un número de años trescientas cuatro veces mayor.”

#### CENSO DE ESTABLECIMIENTOS INDUSTRIALES DE SANTIAGO, 1906.

Las cifras que se dan á continuación han sido extractadas del censo de los establecimientos industriales de Santiago de Chile, levantado á fines del año de 1906: Número de establecimientos, 945; capital in-

vertido en maquinarias, 7,506,846 pesos; capital total, 31,741,310; materias primas consumidas al año, 23,451,209 pesos; número de motores, 209; caballos de fuerzas de los motores, 3,296; producción media, 37,857,517 pesos.

La cifra referente al número de establecimientos no indica todos los que existen en el territorio comunal de Santiago; se han omitido los pequeños talleres que emplean menos de cinco operarios.

## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

### COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

#### IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 344 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de diciembre de 1906, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los doce meses que terminaron en diciembre de 1906, comparados con igual período de 1905. Debe explicarse que las estadísticas de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referentes á un mes cualquiera no se reciben en el Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo hasta el 20 del mes siguiente, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión. De suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de diciembre, por ejemplo, no se publican hasta febrero.

#### EL COMERCIO EXTERIOR DURANTE EL AÑO DE 1906.

Los datos que acaba de publicar la Oficina de Estadística de los Estados Unidos, relativos al comercio extranjero del país durante el año ordinario de 1906, demuestran que el volumen de dicho tráfico ascendió á la cantidad de \$3,118,857,193, comparada con la de \$2,806,135,345 del año 1905.

El total de las importaciones de 1906 fué de \$1,320,609,250, en comparación con \$1,179,144,550 de 1905, es decir, un aumento de \$141,-464,700 para 1906. Las exportaciones aumentaron, de \$1,626,990,795 en 1905, á \$1,798,247,943 en 1906.

Del total de importaciones de \$1,320,609,250 en 1906, más de la mitad, ó sea \$700,053,785 vino de Europa, en tanto que \$240,722,414 fué procedente de países norte-americanos (la mayor parte del Canadá),

\$148,050,955 de la América del Sur (de cuya cantidad, tres quintas partes aproximadamente fueron procedentes del Brasil), y \$219,331,374 del Asia y la Oceanía, siendo el resto de \$12,450,722 procedente del África. El aumento relativo fué decididamente mayor en el comercio con Europa que en el realizado con los demás países. De las importaciones europeas, \$231,458,430 fué procedente de la Gran Bretaña, \$150,894,393 del Imperio Alemán, y \$119,900,329 de la República Francesa. La preponderancia en el caso de las exportaciones es aún mayor; de un total de \$1,798,247,943, \$1,246,590,946 fué con destino á Europa, en comparación con \$325,871,044 para los países norteamericanos, \$78,822,379 para la América del Sur, \$128,593,906 para el Asia y para la Oceanía, y \$18,369,668 para el África. De los países europeos, la Gran Bretaña fué el que tomó la mayor porción, \$587,465,219, casi la mitad, cantidad equivalente á una tercera parte del total de exportaciones; Alemania tomó \$242,922,487; Francia, \$103,623,431, y Holanda \$104,396,865. Las exportaciones al Canadá fueron por valor de \$168,699,070, en tanto que las importaciones procedentes de dicho país ascendieron á \$71,647,500. El aumento del tráfico con Europa no está en proporción con el del comercio sostenido con los demás países; obsérvese una disminución en el tráfico con la China y el Japón durante 1906. Las importaciones procedentes de China aumentaron de \$28,113,811 en 1905 á \$30,775,557 en 1906, pero las exportaciones con destino á la misma bajaron de \$58,574,793 en 1905 á \$29,934,015 en 1906, así como también las importaciones del Japón subieron de \$50,703,377 en 1905 á \$64,791,485 en el último año, sufriendo las exportaciones para dicho país una merma, pues, de \$55,757,868 que sumaron en 1905, durante el año pasado bajaron á \$34,405,978.

Las cifras que se dan á continuación demuestran el intercambio comercial entre los Estados Unidos y las Repúblicas de la América Central durante el año de que se trata, dándose también las cifras del año anterior, por vía de comparación:

Países.	Importaciones.		Exportaciones.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906
Costa Rica .....	\$4,111,476	\$4,715,510	\$1,973,796	\$2,473,281
Guatemala .....	3,243,629	2,822,020	2,875,579	2,980,072
Honduras .....	1,671,773	2,204,692	1,583,084	1,896,204
Nicaragua .....	1,433,815	1,331,172	1,833,595	2,041,231
Panamá .....	879,145	1,448,686	7,831,564	14,239,471
Salvador .....	924,857	1,216,262	1,473,822	1,321,765
Total general .....	12,264,695	13,738,342	17,571,440	24,952,024

El comercio con México durante 1906, en comparación con 1905, fué como sigue: Importaciones, 1905, \$50,218,018; 1906, \$51,999,267. Exportaciones, 1905, \$51,181,674; 1906, \$62,273,845.

Las siguientes cifras son las correspondientes al comercio de los Estados Unidos con Cuba, Haití y la República Dominicana durante los dos años comparados:

Países.	Importaciones.		Exportaciones.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Cuba .....	\$95,857,856	\$85,055,184	\$44,569,711	\$46,491,844
Haití .....	1,171,303	1,036,330	2,916,379	3,266,425
República Dominicana .....	4,682,842	3,464,425	1,840,600	2,271,292

Las repúblicas sud-americanas figuran de la manera siguiente en el intercambio comercial de los Estados Unidos durante los años de 1905 y 1906:

Países.	Importaciones.		Exportaciones.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
República Argentina .....	\$17,053,166	\$18,291,368	\$28,434,360	\$33,271,569
Bolivia .....			144,450	242,616
Brasil .....	90,548,908	86,476,959	12,351,236	16,547,375
Chile .....	14,020,884	18,146,232	7,006,977	9,392,463
Colombia .....	6,268,939	6,669,461	3,635,417	2,961,671
Ecuador .....	2,262,775	3,281,684	1,907,639	1,834,756
Paraguay .....	2,205	1,200	6,719	110,496
Perú .....	2,608,665	2,933,508	4,287,228	5,193,455
Uruguay .....	3,529,495	2,453,013	2,703,761	3,160,606
Venezuela .....	7,010,357	7,789,893	3,208,864	3,310,518

Las clases de las importaciones y exportaciones, con sus respectivos valores, fueron las siguientes:

	1905.	1906.
<b>IMPORTACIONES.</b>		
Comestibles, sin preparar .....	\$138,581,944	\$138,118,168
Comestibles, total, ó parcialmente preparados .....	154,718,814	140,520,131
Materias primas para fábricas .....	404,577,766	447,938,822
Materias preparadas para fábricas .....	196,290,567	249,535,019
Productos manufacturados .....	277,187,403	334,810,699
Varios artículos .....	7,788,076	9,686,411
Total de importaciones .....	1,179,144,550	1,320,609,250
<b>EXPORTACIONES.</b>		
Comestibles sin preparar .....	155,216,866	177,216,268
Comestibles preparados en parte ó en todo .....	315,064,895	344,096,464
Materias primas para fábricas .....	480,129,393	524,902,516
Materias preparadas para fábricas .....	213,108,894	248,897,752
Productos manufacturados .....	429,781,924	470,033,393
Varios artículos .....	5,620,650	7,574,147
Total de exportaciones de productos nacionales .....	1,599,422,622	1,772,720,530
Exportaciones de mercancías extranjeras .....	27,568,173	25,527,413
Total de exportaciones .....	1,626,990,795	1,798,247,943

Otros países, fuera de la América Latina, figuran con los siguientes valores en el intercambio comercial de los Estados Unidos durante los años que se comparan:

Países.	Importaciones.		Exportaciones.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Gran Bretaña.....	\$191, 076, 577	\$231, 458, 430	\$542, 552, 317	\$587, 465, 219
Alemania.....	124, 127, 448	150, 894, 393	212, 624, 359	242, 922, 487
Francia.....	98, 621, 662	119, 900, 329	90, 060, 345	103, 623, 431
Holanda.....	23, 256, 017	31, 177, 624	79, 911, 425	104, 396, 865
Canadá.....	63, 927, 323	71, 647, 500	141, 079, 628	168, 699, 070
China.....	28, 113, 811	30, 775, 557	58, 574, 793	29, 934, 015
Japón.....	50, 703, 377	64, 791, 485	55, 757, 868	34, 403, 978

### CONVENCIÓN NACIONAL PARA ENSANCHAR EL COMERCIO EXTERIOR DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

La Convención Nacional para Ensanchar el Comercio Exterior de los Estados Unidos se reunió en el New Willard Hotel, en Washington, el 14 de enero de 1907, y celebró sus sesiones en tres días, levantando la última con un banquete dado el 16, en el cual el Presidente ROOSEVELT pronunció el principal discurso; también hicieron uso de la palabra el Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON, Presidente de la Cámara de Representantes, el Gobernador WARFIELD del Estado de Maryland, y el Gobernador SWANSON del Estado de Virginia.

La Convención fué convocada por la Junta de Comercio y Transportes de Nueva York. Ascendió á más de mil el número de delegados nombrados por los Gobernadores de los Estados, las principales cámaras de comercio, clubs comerciales, juntas de comercio, y otras asociaciones nacionales.

El Señor E. S. A. de LIMA, presidente de la comisión de organización, declaró abierta la Convención, y el Señor WILLIAM MCCARROL fué elegido Presidente.

Varios hombres preeminentes fueron invitados para dirigir la palabra á la Convención, entre los cuales estaban el Hon. ELIHU ROOT, Secretario de Estado, el Dr. JACOB G. SCHURMAN, Presidente de la Universidad de Cornell, el Hon. OSCAR S. STRAUSS, Secretario de Comercio y Trabajo, y el Hon. JOHN BARRETT, Director de la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas.

### LA PRODUCCIÓN MINERAL Y METALÚRGICA EN 1906.

El cuadro que se publica en la página 353, preparado por "*The Engineering and Mining Journal*," es un resumen de la producción de minerales y metales en los Estados Unidos durante 1906. Las cifras relativas al cobre, plomo y cinc están basadas, según se dice, sobre los informes recibidos directamente de los productores. Las demás estadísticas han sido compiladas de informes de los productores, de

inspectores de minas de los Estados, y de corresponsales especiales. También se dan las estadísticas correspondientes al año 1905, por vía de comparación.

#### LA OFICINA DE PATENTES DURANTE 1905-6.

La memoria del Comisionado de Patentes de los Estados Unidos, correspondiente al año económico terminado el 30 de junio de 1906, demuestra las transacciones realizadas por la Oficina de Patentes durante el preeitado año. Recibiéronse 55,619 solicitudes para patentes de máquinas, 172 solicitudes para renovaciones, 1,938 para patentes provisionales (caveats), 10,888 solicitudes para marcas de fábrica, 943 solicitudes para envases y 438 solicitudes para impresos. El número de patentes concedidas, incluyendo las renovadas y diseños, fué de 31,837, y se registraron 10,408 marcas de fábrica, 741 envases y 354 impresos. El número de patentes caducadas fué de 20,682, y 5,193 solicitudes que habían sido admitidas ueron anuladas por morosidad en el pago de los derechos finales.

Los ingresos totales de la oficina, por todos conceptos, ascendieron á \$1,811,297.84, y el total de gastos á \$1,538,149.40, dejando un superavit de ingresos de \$273,148.44.

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### GUATEMALA.

#### CONCESIÓN PARA LA EXPLOTACIÓN DE BOSQUES NACIONALES.

“El Guatemalteco,” diario oficial de la República de Guatemala del 2 de noviembre de 1906, publica el texto de un contrato celebrado entre el Gobierno y Don José WER, autorizando á éste el corte y explotación de maderas, goma, chicle y otras resinas en los bosques nacionales del Departamento del Petén. El término del contrato es de cinco años, y el concesionario pagará por derechos de arrendamiento 500 pesos anuales, más los derechos de exportación que se especifican en la concesión.

Este contrato fué aprobado por el Ejecutivo de la República el 20 de octubre de 1906.

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### MÉXICO.

#### INAUGURACIÓN DEL FERROCARRIL DE TEHUANTEPEC.

La inauguración del Ferrocarril Mexicano de Tehuantepec á través del istmo de éste nombre se celebró en la última semana del mes de enero do 1907 con grandes ceremonias. El 23 de dicho mes, el Presidente de la República, acompañado de su Gabinete, representantes del

cuerpo diplomático y otras personas preeminentes, abrió la línea en su terminal del Pacífico, Salina Cruz, desde donde atravesaron el Istmo hasta Coatzacoalcos, el puerto del Atlántico, para presenciar la llegada, en el 25 de enero, del primer cargamento transportado en la línea inaugurada. En ambas ocasiones se pronunciaron elocuentes discursos, y el Señor WEETMAN PEARSON, jefe de la razón social PEARSON & SOX, recibió calurosas felicitaciones por su triunfo sobre las dificultades por que hubo de pasar la construcción de la línea.

La verdadera distancia en línea recta entre Coatzacoalcos (que en lo sucesivo se llamará Puerto México) y Salina Cruz, los terminales de la línea, es solamente de 125 millas, pero, á causa de la configuración del terreno, ha sido necesario extender esta distancia hasta 190 millas, más ó menos. Los puentes son numerosos, de construcción de acero y durmientes de pino alquitranado, madera dura del país, ó pino de California. El ancho de la vía es de cuatro pies y ocho pulgadas y media y el material rodante—la mayor parte del cual ha sido fabricada en los Estados Unidos—es de un tipo especial, adecuado para los cargamentos de azúcar, que será el principal artículo trasportado. Las locomotoras son de nuevo modelo, en las que se empleará el petróleo como combustible, y, como se han descubierto grandes depósitos de ese material en las cercanías de la línea. pronto será innecesario el uso del petróleo importado.

La American-Hawaiian Steamship Line, que funciona sus vapores en conexión con el Ferrocarril de Tehuantepec, fué también inaugurada el 25 de enero, habiendo firmado la compañía un contrato para exportar anualmente 300,000 toneladas de azúcar de Honolulu, á Nueva-York, Filadelfia y Nueva-Orleans, via Tehuantepec.

#### TRÁFICO DEL FERROCARRIL DE TEHUANTEPEC.

Con el fin de reglamentar el tránsito de mercancías á través del Istmo de Tehuantepec, el Presidente DÍAZ, con fecha 18 de diciembre de 1906, promulgó el siguiente decreto:

“ARTÍCULO 1. Desde el día 1º de enero de 1907 quedará autorizado el tránsito de las mercancías extranjeras, nacionales y nacionalizadas que reciba el Ferrocarril de Tehuantepec, ya sea en Coatzacoalcos para conducir las y reembarcarlas en Salina Cruz, ó bien en Salina Cruz para conducir las y reembarcarlas en Coatzacoalcos.

“ART. 2. El tránsito interoceánico de las mercancías que transporte el Ferrocarril Nacional de Tehuantepec se sujetará á las formalidades que establecen los reglamentos respectivos; los buques y mercancías solo causarán los derechos que señalan los artículos 88 y 89 del contrato de 16 de mayo de 1902, reformado el 20 de mayo de 1904, de conformidad con la ley de 31 de mayo del mismo mes y año.

“ART. 3. En los puertos de Acapulco, Progreso, Tampico y Veracruz se podrá verificar el trasbordo de mercancías extranjeras que,

consignadas á otro ú otros puertos nacionales, necesiten para llegar á su final destino, transitar por el Istmo de Tehuantepec.”

El artículo 88 del contrato de 16 de mayo de 1902, reformado el 20 de mayo de 1905, es como sigue:

“ART. 88. Los buques, pasajeros y mercancías que á continuación se mencionan estarán sujetos á los impuestos siguientes:

“I. Los buques que lleguen á los puertos de Coatzacoalcos ó Salina Cruz, con mercancías extranjeras sujetas al pago de los impuestos á que se refiere el párrafo V y el artículo 89, y que no estén comprendidos en los casos de exención mencionados en el segundo inciso del artículo 61 y en el párrafo IV del artículo 70, pagarán como único impuesto los derechos de sanidad que se reducirán á la mitad de la cuota más baja que esté vigente en cualquiera de los puertos de Tampico ó Veracruz; y los derechos de practica, cuando pidiesen práctico, quedando exentos de dichos derechos los buques que no lo pidieren.

“II. Los buques que lleguen á los puertos de Coatzacoalcos ó Salina Cruz, con mercancías á las cuales no son aplicables los impuestos mencionados en el párrafo V y que estén exceptuados de todo impuesto por el inciso segundo del artículo 61, y por el párrafo IV del artículo 70, estarán sujetos á todos los impuestos y á los derechos de puerto, según la tarifa más baja que rija en cualquiera de los puertos de Tampico ó de Veracruz, y de los dos principales del Pacífico.

“III. Si las embarcaciones que llegaren á los puertos de Coatzacoalcos ó de Salina Cruz trajeren mercancías sujetas á los impuestos mencionados en el párrafo V y otras que no estuviesen sujetas á ellos, solo disfrutarán de la franquicia á que se refiere el primer párrafo de este artículo, en la parte proporcional que corresponda á las mercancías sujetas á dichos impuestos, observándose en cuanto á la parte que corresponda á las mercancías que no estén sujetas á ellos, lo prevenido en el párrafo anterior.

“IV. Los pasajeros que lleguen á Coatzacoalcos ó Salina Cruz con boletos directos de tránsito á través del Istmo para reembarcarse en la otra extremidad del ferrocarril pagará un derecho de tránsito de 40 centavos por persona.

“V. La mercancía extranjera que llegue á Coatzacoalcos ó Salina Cruz para ser transportada á través del Istmo por el ferrocarril y reembarcada en la otra extremidad de este con destino al extranjero estará exenta de todo impuesto ó derecho, con excepción de los dos que en seguida se expresan:

“A. Un derecho de tránsito de 40 centavos por tonelada de 1,000 kilogramos de mercancía.

“B. Un derecho de carga y descarga de 25 centavos en cada puerto por tonelada de 1,000 kilogramos de mercancías cargadas ó descargadas en los mencionados puertos, exceptuándose las mercancías trasbordadas



de uno á otro buque dentro de un mismo puerto que no causarán ningún derecho.”

El artículo 89 del contrato referido no ha sido reformado, y es como sigue:

“ART. 89. El Gobierno tendrá derecho de aumentar el impuesto de tránsito y el de carga y descarga en los términos en la proporción siguientes:

“I. Cuando la compañía del ferrocarril haya recibido en cada año, durante tres años consecutivos, utilidades netas repartibles entre los socios, por una suma equivalente, cuando menos, al 5 por ciento del capital social, ó de la parte de él que hubiera sido enterada en la caja de la sociedad, sino ha sido enterado todo él, el Gobierno podrá aumentar ambos impuestos en un 25 por ciento.

“II. Si la suma de utilidades netas repartibles recibida por la compañía del ferrocarril en cada año, durante tres años consecutivos, equivale al  $7\frac{1}{2}$  por ciento, el derecho de tránsito y el de carga y descarga podrán ser aumentados en un 50 por ciento.

“III. Si durante tres años consecutivos la compañía del ferrocarril hubiere recibido en cada año 10 por ciento, se podrán aumentar los expresados derechos en un 75 por ciento.

“IV. Si la cantidad de utilidades netas repartibles, recibida por la compañía de ferrocarril en cada año durante tres años consecutivos, equivale á  $12\frac{1}{2}$  por ciento, los dos referidos impuestos podrán aumentarse en un 100 por ciento.

“V. Si aumentando el impuesto de tránsito y el de carga y descarga en un 25 por ciento, conforme al párrafo I, la compañía del ferrocarril recibiere utilidades netas repartibles entre sus socios una suma equivalente á menos del 5 por ciento de la cantidad enterada por capital social, se tomará, para que lo reciba la compañía, del producto que en ese año haya dado el aumento expresado, lo necesario para completar un 5 por ciento.

“VI. Aumentado el impuesto de tránsito y el de carga y descarga, respectivamente, en la proporción de un 50 por ciento, de un 75 por ciento, ó de un 100 por ciento, conforme á los párrafos II, III y IV, si en algún año la compañía del ferrocarril recibiere por utilidades netas repartibles entre sus socios, una suma equivalente á menos del 6 por ciento de la cantidad enterada por capital social, se tomará, para que lo reciba la compañía, del producto que en ese año tengan el aumento ó los aumentos hechos, lo necesario para completar un 6 por ciento.

“VII. En ningún caso podrá aumentarse el derecho de tránsito á más de 80 centavos por tonelada de mercancías y 80 centavos por pasajero, ni el de carga y descarga á más de 50 centavos por tonelada en cada puerto.”

## REGLAMENTOS DEL TRÁFICO.

CAPÍTULO I.—*Del tránsito.*

## SECCIÓN I.

ARTÍCULO 1°. El tránsito de mercancías á través del Istmo de Tehuantepec, queda sujeción á las prevenciones del presente reglamento y se divide, para los efectos del mismo, en las clases siguientes:

I. Tránsito de mercancías procedentes de un puerto extranjero y destinadas á país extranjero.

II. Tránsito de mercancías procedentes de un puerto extranjero y destinadas á un puerto nacional.

III. Tránsito de mercancías extranjeras transbordadas, ó desembarcadas y vueltas á embarcar, en un puerto nacional, con destino á otro puerto nacional.

IV. Tránsito de mercancías nacionales ó nacionalizadas procedentes de un puerto nacional y destinadas á otro puerto nacional.

V. Tránsito de mercancías nacionales ó nacionalizadas procedentes de un puerto nacional y destinadas á país extranjero.

## SECCIÓN 2.

ART. 2°. Para el tránsito de mercancías procedentes de un puerto extranjero y destinadas á país extranjero se observarán las reglas que en seguida se expresan:

I. El capitán del buque tendrá formados, para entregarlos al comandante del resguardo, en el acto de la visita de fondeo los siguientes documentos:

A. Un manifiesto de entrada, por cuádruplicado, de las mercancías que conduzca el buque para el expresado tráfico, el cual manifiesto, arreglado al modelo No. 1, contendrá el número de orden de cada conocimiento de embarque, la cantidad parcial de los bultos, la clase de éstos, la especificación genérica de los efectos que contengan, el peso bruto total de las mercancías de cada conocimiento y tres columnas en blanco con los siguientes rubros: “Fecha del reembarque,” “Buque en que se efectuó el reembarque” y “Número del manifiesto salido.”

B. Dos ejemplares, numerados, de cada uno de los conocimientos que señale el manifiesto.

C. Una lista por triplicado de los pasajeros que deban seguir de tránsito, con expresión de los bultos que formen su equipaje y de cuya conducción debe encargarse la compañía (modelo No. 2), pues de los bultos que lleven á la mano sólo se formará una simple relación.

II. El administrador de la aduana, al recibir del comandante del resguardo los expresados documentos, los pasará á la contaduría para

que los confronte y numere, y, desde luego, librará acuerdo, por escrito, para que se permita la descarga, la cual se efectuará en los términos que previene la sección 1ª del Capítulo II del presente reglamento.

III. Al terminar la descarga se anotará su resultado en los cuatro ejemplares del manifiesto y la Compañía del Ferrocarril Nacional de Tehuantepec, por medio de su agente y bajo la firma de éste, hará constar en los mencionados ejemplares, que recibe de conformidad el cargamento, el cual, mientras no haya salido del país quedará bajo la exclusiva responsabilidad de la citada compañía.

IV. El administrador de la aduana remitirá bajo pliego certificado, al administrador de la aduana de salida, uno de los ejemplares del manifiesto, acompañado de un ejemplar de cada uno de los conocimientos que en dicho manifiesto se expresan.

En caso de que la Compañía necesite transportar desde luego la parte del cargamento que se haya embarcado en los carros del ferrocarril, la aduana remitirá con el conductor del tren á la aduana de salida, el ejemplar del manifiesto con sus respectivos conocimientos, aun cuando por no haberse terminado la descarga no se hayan hecho en él las anotaciones correspondientes. De dichas anotaciones dará aviso la aduana de entrada á la de salida en una relación que ésta agregará al manifiesto y en la cual constará la conformidad de la Compañía que, entretanto, otorgará recibos provisionales por los bultos que haya embarcado.

V. El embarque de las mercancías en el ferrocarril, y su desembarque en la aduana de salida, serán vigilados por los empleados fiscales en los términos que establece la Sección II del Capítulo II del presente reglamento.

VI. Cuando las mercancías vayan á ser reembarcadas en el buque que deba conducir las á su final destino, la Compañía del Ferrocarril de Tehuantepec presentará á la aduana un manifiesto de salida, por triplicado, que contendrá los mismos datos que el manifiesto de entrada y, además, al frente de cada partida de bultos, el número del manifiesto de entrada y el nombre del buque correspondiente á este documento.

VII. El administrador de la aduana, al recibir el expresado manifiesto, lo pasará á la contaduría para que lo confronte y numere y, desde luego, librará acuerdo, por escrito, para que bajo la vigilancia del resguardo se permita el embarque.

VIII. Cuando esté terminada la operación, el capitán del buque ó, en su nombre, el agente ó representante de la compañía naviera respectiva, hará constar, bajo su firma, en todos los ejemplares del manifiesto de salida, que ha recibido de conformidad los bultos que en dicho documento se mencionan.

IX. La aduana, en vista de los datos que consten en el manifiesto de salida, llenará en el ejemplar que posea de entrada, en las columnas que en él quedaron en blanco, anotando bajo sus respectivos rubros y en cada partida, la fecha del reembarque de los bultos, el nombre del

buque en que se efectuó la operación y el número del manifiesto de salida. La misma aduana conservará un tanto de este último documento y remitirá el duplicado á la aduana de entrada, para que en ella se hagan iguales anotaciones en los otros tres ejemplares del manifiesto de entrada.

X. No será necesario que todos los bultos declarados en el manifiesto de entrada se reembarquen en un mismo buque; pero sí será indispensable que la totalidad de esos bultos quede reembarcada en un plazo de dos meses, contados desde la fecha de su descarga en la aduana de entrada. Si transcurrido ese plazo, la compañía no comprueba que el bulto ó bultos existen aún en los almacenes, por falta de conducto para reembarcarlos ó por otra causa justificada, tendrá que satisfacer el importe de los derechos correspondientes, en los términos que señala el artículo 18 de este reglamento.

XI. Cuando las mercancías de que trata esta sección no procedan directamente de un puerto extranjero, sino que el buque que las conduzca las hubiera tomado por transbordo en un puerto nacional, la aduana de este punto librará una copia certificada del pedimento de transbordo al capitán, quien la acompañará al manifiesto de entrada.

### SECCIÓN 3.

ART. 3°. Para el tránsito de mercancías procedentes de un puerto extranjero y destinadas á un puerto nacional, se observarán las reglas que en seguida se expresan:

I. Las mercancías deberán venir amparadas por el manifiesto á que se refiere el artículo 23 de la Ordenanza General de Aduanas, y constará en él que los efectos se conducen al puerto de su final destino por la vía del Istmo de Tehuantepec. Este manifiesto lo entregará el capitán del buque al comandante del resguardo en el acto de la visita de fondeo.

II. Además del referido manifiesto, el capitán del buque entregará al comandante del resguardo el manifiesto de entrada, especial para el tránsito, formado en los términos que establece el párrafo A del Inciso I del artículo 2° del presente reglamento y dos ejemplares, numerados, de cada uno de los conocimientos que señale el mismo manifiesto.

III. El administrador de la aduana, al recibir los documentos expresados en los precedentes Incisos I y II; los pasará á la contaduría para que numere y confronte entre sí los ejemplares del manifiesto de entrada y se asegure de que los datos de éste concuerdan con los similares del manifiesto consular. Si hubiere diferencias exigirá que se reponga el manifiesto de entrada para hacerlas desaparecer, y si no las hubiere, relacionará ambos documentos, escribiendo en ellos las siguientes razones: en el manifiesto consular "Corresponde para el tránsito de ..... á ..... al manifiesto de entrada núm. ...." y en

el manifiesto de entrada: "Corresponde al manifiesto núm. . . . . de (punto de embarque en el extranjero) presentado en (fecha) á la llegada del (buque conductor) por el capitán (nombre de este último)."

IV. El administrador, después de entregar los documentos á la contaduría, librará acuerdo, por escrito, para que se proceda á la descarga, la cual se efectuará en las condiciones que previene la sección 1<sup>a</sup> del capítulo 2<sup>o</sup> del presente reglamento.

V. Al terminarse la descarga se anotará su resultado, tanto en el manifiesto de entrada cuanto en el manifiesto consular, y en todos los ejemplares del primero, la Compañía del Ferrocarril de Tehuantepec, por medio de su agente y bajo la firma de éste, hará constar que recibe de conformidad el cargamento, el cual, mientras no haya salido del país, quedará bajo la exclusiva responsabilidad de la misma compañía.

VI. El administrador de la aduana remitirá desde luego, y bajo pliego certificado, al administrador de la aduana de salida, uno de los ejemplares del manifiesto de entrada, acompañado de uno de los de cada conocimiento de embarque y del manifiesto consular.

VII. Las operaciones del embarque de las mercancías en el ferrocarril, de su tránsito, de su desembarque en el puerto de salida y, por último, de su reembarque en el buque que deba llevarlas á su final destino, se sujetarán á las prevenciones de los Incisos V, VI, VII y VIII del artículo 2<sup>o</sup> del presente reglamento, con la única diferencia de que la compañía presentará un ejemplar más del manifiesto de salida, en el que el capitán del buque ó, en su nombre, el agente ó representante de la compañía naviera respectiva, harán constar también, bajo su firma, su conformidad en haber recibido los bultos.

VIII. El administrador de la aduana de salida entregará al capitán del buque el manifiesto consular y, bajo sobre cerrado y sellado, un ejemplar del manifiesto de salida, para que estos documentos sean entregados á la aduana donde deban despacharse las mercancías. El mismo administrador cuidará de que se cumplan inmediatamente las disposiciones del Inciso IX del citado artículo 2<sup>o</sup> de este reglamento.

IX. En este tráfico será indispensable que todos los bultos llegados al amparo del manifiesto consular, se reembarquen en un mismo buque y que la operación de tránsito se verifique en un plazo de dos meses contados desde la fecha de su descarga en la aduana de entrada. Si transcurrido ese plazo la compañía no comprobare que el bulto ó bultos existen aún en sus almacenes, por falta de conducto para reembarcarlos ó por otra causa justificada, tendrá que satisfacer el importe de los derechos correspondientes, en los términos que señala el artículo 18 de este reglamento.

X. Cuando en la aduana donde deban despacharse los efectos resulten diferencias, tales como falta ó sobrante de bultos, inexactitud en las marcas, alteración en los pesos de los mismos, etc., entre el cargamento y su declaración en el manifiesto consular, se aplicarán las prevenciones

relativas de la Ordenanza General de Aduanas, pues no deberán considerarse como rectificaciones ó adiciones el mencionado manifiesto, las notas puestas en el, para sólo los efectos del tránsito, por la aduana que lo autorizó, ni la declaración de la Compañía del Ferrocarril de Tehuantepec en el manifiesto de salida. Como única excepción á esta regla, se deducirán del manifiesto consular los bultos que, constando en el manifiesto de entrada, no hayan sido reembarcado en la aduana de salida á causa de extravío ó de cualquiera otra circunstancia ocurrida en el tránsito, y cuyos derechos, por lo mismo, tenga que satisfacer la Compañía del Ferrocarril. La deducción, en este caso, se justificará con un certificado que la aduana remitente acompañará al ejemplar del manifiesto de salida, en el cual certificado deberán constar las marcas, números y clases de los bultos que hayan faltado, así como la mención de que el pago de los derechos correspondientes quedó á cargo de la expresada compañía.

XI. Las facturas consulares correspondientes á los efectos que pasen de tránsito por el Istmo de Tehuantepec, para ser despachadas en algún puerto nacional, deberán enviarse por los remitentes al consignatario en dicho puerto; pero si fueren presentadas á la aduana que deba autorizar el tránsito, ésta las recibirá y las acompañará al manifiesto consular para que, por conducto de la aduana de salida, se remitan á la aduana de final destino.

ART. 4º. El tránsito de mercancías extranjeras transbordadas, ó desembarcadas y vueltas á embarcar, en algunos de los puertos nacionales designados con ese fin, se sujetará á las formalidades que establece el artículo que precede, siempre que en la aduana en donde se efectuó el transbordo ó el reembarque se hayan cumplido los requisitos que para esas operaciones establece la Ordenanza General de Aduanas.

ART. 5º. Cuando se trate de mercancías que lleguen á Coatzacoalcos con destino á Salina Cruz ó bien á Salina Cruz con destino á Coatzacoalcos, el tránsito de las mismas se sujetará á las prevenciones de los Incisos I, II, III, IV, V, VI, X y XI del artículo 3º, así como, en lo conducente, á las que establecen los Incisos VII, VIII y IX del mismo artículo. El despacho de las mercancías en la aduana de destino se efectuará con arreglo á las disposiciones de la Ordenanza General del Ramo y en el manifiesto de entrada se hará constar el número y la fecha del pedimento de despacho, en vez de los datos que previene el Inciso IX del artículo 2º al tratar de las mercancías que deban ser reembarcadas.

#### SECCIÓN 4.

ART. 6º. El tránsito de las mercancías nacionales ó nacionalizadas, procedentes de un puerto nacional y destinadas á otro puerto nacional, así como el de las mercancías nacionales ó nacionalizadas procedentes

de un puerto también nacional y destinadas á país extranjero, se sujetarán á las condiciones establecidas en la sección 3ª de este reglamento, con las variaciones siguientes:

I. Si el tránsito es de mercancías comprendidas en la primera de las expresadas clases, en vez del manifiesto consular á que se refiere el Inciso I del artículo 3º, el capitán del buque entregará al comandante del resguardo el despacho que previene, para el tráfico de cabotaje, el artículo 303 de la Ordenanza General de Aduanas.

II. Si el tránsito es de mercancías nacionales ó nacionalizadas, destinadas á país extranjero, el capitán del buque entregará al comandante del resguardo una copia del pedimento de embarque que el remitente haya presentado á la aduana de procedencia, de conformidad con lo prevenido en el artículo 325 de la Ordenanza General de Aduanas, la cual copia vendrá certificada por la citada oficina.

#### SECCIÓN 5.

ART. 7º. Los equipajes de los pasajeros que deban reembarcarse en la aduana de salida, transitarán bajo las siguientes condiciones:

I. El administrador de la aduana de entrada pasará al comandante del resguardo los tres ejemplares de la lista presentada por el capitán del buque, en cumplimiento de lo prevenido en el párrafo C del inciso I del artículo 2º de este Reglamento, para que al terminarse la descarga de los bultos se compare a cantidad de éstos con el total que manifieste la lista. Si no hubiere diferencias ó, en caso de haberlas después de aclaradas, el comandante del resguardo y el agente de la compañía del ferrocarril expresarán, bajo su firma, al pie de los tres ejemplares de las listas, su conformidad con el resultado de la descarga.

II. El comandante del resguardo devolverá los tres ejemplares de la lista al administrador de la aduana, quien los entregará á la contaduría para que los numere y recabe del representante de la compañía, la constancia, en los mismos ejemplares, de haber recibido los bultos, los cuales quedarán bajo la exclusiva responsabilidad de la compañía, mientras no sean reembarcados para el punto de su final destino.

III. Los bultos se embarcarán en los carros del ferrocarril libremente por la compañía, pero deberán ser alambrados y sellados por los celadores nombrados al efecto.

IV. El conductor del tren recibirá de la aduana, bajo pliego cerrado, el ejemplar duplicado de la lista, y al llegar á su destino lo entregará al comandante del resguardo para que, á su vez, lo pase al administrador, quien ordenará que se cuenten los bultos y se permita la conducción de éstos, bajo la vigilancia de los celadores, ya sea al buque que deba embarcarlos ó bien al almacén correspondiente. En caso de que no resulte completa la cantidad de bultos, ó de que algunos de éstos aparezcan con los alambres ó sellos rotos, la aduana impondrá á la compañía una multa que no excederá de quinientos pesos.

V. El reembarque de los equipajes se efectuará con presencia de las listas remitidas por la aduana de entrada, anotándose al frente de cada partida y en la columna correspondiente, el nombre del buque conductor. Cada vez que el total de bultos declarados en una lista haya sido reembarcado, la aduana de salida la remitirá á la de entrada para que la una al ejemplar principal y copie en el triplicado los datos complementarios.

VI. Cuando la compañía solicite que los equipajes se revisen en la aduana de entrada, no será necesaria la aplicación de las reglas que preceden, salvo que alguno ó algunos de los bultos contengan mercancías sujetas al pago de derechos, pues en este caso la aduana señalará en la lista los que se encuentren en esa condición para que se cumplan con ellos los requisitos que establecen los incisos II, III, IV y V del presente artículo.

## CAPÍTULO II.—*De la descarga y embarque de las mercancías.*

### SECCIÓN 1.

ART. 8º. Cuando el comandante del resguardo reciba del administrador de la aduana el acuerdo respectivo, ordenará la descarga de las mercancías de tránsito, en la que se observarán las formalidades siguientes:

I. Los celadores nombrados al efecto, por una parte, y los empleados de la Compañía del Ferrocarril Nacional de Tehuantepec, por la otra, tomarán nota de los bultos que se vayan descargando, en libretas-índices preparadas de antemano y que proporcionarán el capitán del buque ó la citada compañía.

II. Los bultos descargados se irán colocando, ya sea en los furgones del Ferrocarril ó bien en los almacenes que corresponda según la clase de las mercancías y la clase de tránsito á que estén destinados, teniendo presentes las prevenciones del Capítulo III de este Reglamento.

III. Al terminarse la descarga se compararán las libretas anotadas por los celadores con las anotadas por los empleados de la compañía, y se aclararán las diferencias que hubiere para que, cuando concuerden en todos sus datos, sean firmadas por los celadores, por los empleados de la compañía y por el capitán del buque ó su representante.

IV. Las libretas anotadas por los celadores se unirán por el comandante del resguardo al informe general de descarga que rendirá al administrador.

V. La compañía del ferrocarril, por medio de un representante autorizado al efecto, revisará el informe de descarga rendido por el comandante del Resguardo, y si lo encuentra de acuerdo con el que á su vez le hayan rendido sus empleados, hará constar en ambos documentos su conformidad. En caso contrario aclarará con la aduana las diferencias que hubiere hasta hacerlas desaparecer.



VI. Cuando estén completamente depurados y firmados por los empleados y el representante de la compañía, las libretas-índices y el informe general de descarga, pasarán dichos documentos á la contaduría para que ésta haga las anotaciones conducentes en ellos.

VII. Como regla general, las operaciones de descarga y de carga de las mercancías, se efectuarán en el tiempo que media entre las seis de la mañana y las seis de la tarde de los días útiles; pero podrán continuarse durante la noche y aun verificarse en días festivos, excepto los nacionales, si la compañía del ferrocarril cuida de dar aviso oportuno á la aduana, para que ésta pueda nombrar con prontitud el servicio del resguardo. Las operaciones extraordinarias deberán remunerarse á los empleados del resguardo en los términos que señala la Ordenanza General de Aduanas.

VIII. En el caso de que el administrador juzgue conveniente negar el permiso para una operación extraordinaria, dara cuenta inmediatamente por telégrafo á la Dirección de Aduanas, exponiendo los fundamentos de su negativa.

IX. Durante la descarga se dará preferencia á los equipajes y demás efectos pertenecientes á pasajeros.

ART. 9º. Cuando algún buque, además de mercancías de tránsito, trajere otras que deban transbordarse, se aplicarán las prevenciones de la Sección II del Capítulo VII de la Ordenanza General de Aduanas; pero en el caso de que sea necesario conducir á tierra las últimas, ya sea para esperar el buque que las conduzca á su destino, ó bien por cualquier otro motivo, se sujetarán, en lo conducente, á las formalidades que detalla el artículo que precede; y si el transbordo se efectúe de buque á buque, directamente ó por medio de alijos, bastará que la operación sea vigilada por los empleados fiscales.

ART. 10. La carga de las mercancías de tránsito en el buque que deba conducir las á su final destino, se efectuará libremente por la compañía del ferrocarril después de recibido por el comandante del resguardo el acuerdo del administrador; pero la operación será vigilada por los celadores nombrados al efecto.

## SECCIÓN 2.

ART. 11. El embarque de las mercancías destinadas al tránsito se hará libremente por la compañía en los carros del ferrocarril, pero la operación será vigilada por los celadores que la aduana nombre al efecto, quienes al terminarse la carga de cada carro los cerrarán con candados fiscales y tomarán nota del número de cada uno de éstos.

ART. 12. Cuando las mercancías por su clase ó dimensiones ó por cualquier otro motivo no puedan ser colocadas para su transporte en carros cerrados y haya necesidad por lo mismo, de conducir las en plataformas ó carros abiertos, los celadores tomarán nota del número del vehículo, así como de la clase de mercancía.

ART. 13. La aduana formará una relación para cada tren, en la que constarán los números de los candados fiscales puestos en los carros cerrados, el de las plataformas ó carros abiertos, así como la clase de las mercancías que éstos últimos contengan. Con el conductor del tren y bajo pliego cerrado y sellado, remitirá dicha relación á la aduana de salida para los efectos relacionados con la descarga de la mercancía.

ART. 14. La compañía del ferrocarril proporcionará y fijará en cada carro una tarjeta roja de diez centímetros de largo por ocho centímetros de ancho, que llevará, en letras negras, la siguiente inscripción:

Mercancías en tránsito—

De—— (lugar de salida).

A—— (lugar de destino).

Fecha—— (la del embarque).

Este carro no podrá ser abierto sin la intervención de los empleados fiscales, salvo algún caso de fuerza mayor debidamente comprobado.

El contraventor será consignado á la autoridad competente para su castigo.

ART. 15. Al llegar á la aduana de destino algún tren que conduzca mercancías de tránsito, el administrador entregará al comandante del resguardo la relación que recibió de la aduana de entrada, para que los celadores se cercioren de que los números de los candados fiscales y los de las plataformas, así como las mercancías que éstas conduzcan, corresponden con los datos expresados en la relación. Si no hubiere diferencia, se abrirán los candados y se permitirá á la compañía del ferrocarril que, bajo la vigilancia de los celadores, descarguen los bultos; si, por el contrario, los candados no estuvieren en buen estado ó se notare cualquiera otra circunstancia anormal, se levantará una acta subscripta por el comandante del resguardo, el agente del ferrocarril y dos testigos, y en la que se harán constar minuciosamente las diferencias observadas. Esta acta será entregada al administrador de la aduana, quien hará la averiguación correspondiente, citando al conductor del tren y á los empleados de la compañía que fuere necesaria; y si de la averiguación resulta que el desperfecto sufrido por los candados ó la circunstancia anormal anotada fueron ocasionados por acción dolosa, hará al juez de distrito la consignación del hecho.

ART. 16. Sólo por causa de fuerza mayor podrán abrirse en el camino los carros y furgones asegurados por las aduanas con sellos ó candados fiscales. Si la fuerza mayor fuere de tal naturaleza que obligare á transbordar las mercancías, el jefe de la estación más inmediata deberá intervenir en la operación. En todo caso se levantará un acta en la que se consignará lo ocurrido y la causa que motivó el transbordo, y la cual será entregada por el conductor del tren al administrador de la aduana.

Cuando por cualquiera causa sea necesario romper los sellos ó abrir los candados fiscales que aseguren los furgones y el tren vaya vagilado

por empleados fiscales, éstos ejecutarán la operación y darán parte inmediatamente de lo ocurrido al administrador de la aduana del puerto adonde se dirija el tren, pormenorizando la causa del accidente, las pérdidas ó averías sufridas y el lugar donde se colocó la carga, en caso de que hubiere sido necesario retirarla de los carros en que venía, los mismos empleados firmarán también el acta á que se refiere el primer párrafo de este artículo.

ART. 17. Cuando las mercancías extranjeras destinadas al tránsito estén contenidas en un carro, que presente señales de haber sido violentado ó cuyo sello ó candado fiscal haya sido roto, destruido ó abierto indebidamente; así como cuando las que se conduzcan sin envases en carros abiertos no correspondan á la clase que indique la relación, la compañía del ferrocarril tendrá que satisfacer, en los términos que previene el artículo 18 de este reglamento, el importe de los derechos correspondientes á los bultos que falten ó que presenten señales de haber sido substituidos ó violentados.

ART. 18. En los casos en que por cualquiera de los motivos señalados en el presente reglamento, la Compañía del Ferrocarril Nacional de Tehuantepec tenga que satisfacer los derechos de importación correspondientes á mercancías de tránsito, la liquidación respectiva se formará con los datos de las facturas consulares ó de las privadas, si aquéllas no existieren, con los de los conocimientos de embarque y con los de los documentos que presente la propia compañía ó que sea necesario recabar de la misma. La liquidación y el pago deberán efectuarse en un plazo máximo de un mes, contado desde la fecha en que se descubra el motivo que origine el adeudo; pero no se considerarán definitivos sino hasta cuando la Dirección de Aduanas los haya aprobado ó rectificado en vista de los comprobantes que, en todo caso, deberán serle remitidos por la aduana, para su exámen. Cuando en los casos á que se refiere este artículo, la falta de las mercancías se origine de su destrucción por algún accidente, y tanto éste cuánto aquélla se comprueben debidamente ante la Dirección de Aduanas, no se harán efectivos los derechos correspondientes á las mercancías que hubiesen sido destruídas.

ART. 19. La aduana de salida será la que verifique el cobro de los derechos de que trata el artículo 18, sin perjuicio de que anote desde luego el manifiesto respectivo en el sentido de que el bulto ó los bultos correspondientes quedan sujetos al pago de derechos y de que dé aviso á la aduana de entrada, para que ésta, á su vez, anote de igual modo los demás ejemplares del manifiesto.

### CAPÍTULO III.—*Del perímetro aduanero.*

ART. 20. En los puertos de Coatzacoalcos y Salina Cruz la Compañía del Ferrocarril Nacional de Tehuantepec limitará por medio de cercas, sólidamente construídas, los terrenos destinados á las operaciones de aduana.

ART. 21. Todas las puertas ó entradas de cualquiera clase que den acceso á los mencionados terrenos, así como las de los almacenes que se hallen dentro de los mismos, tendrán cerraduras dobles y distintas, cuyas llaves estarán, por una parte, en poder del empleado ó empleados que nombre la aduana y, por la otra, en poder de los que nombre la compañía.

ART. 22. Sólo los empleados de la aduana y de su resguardo y los de la compañía del ferrocarril tendrán libre acceso, así de noche como de día y por el lado de tierra, á los terrenos cercados. Por el lado del mar, el acceso á los referidos terrenos será permitido durante el día á los mismos empleados, cualquiera que sea su categoría; pero durante la noche, sólo podrán penetrar en ellos los empleados superiores de la aduana y su resguardo y los empleados superiores de la compañía del ferrocarril, así como la ronda de mar, cuando lo necesite para el desempeño de su cometido.

ART. 23. El servicio de vigilancia del recinto cercado estará á cargo de la compañía, por lo que respecta al cuidado de las mercancías que en él se encuentren; pero los empleados del resguardo ejercerán la vigilancia necesaria para evitar la extracción indebida de las mismas mercancías ó la ejecución de cualquiera otro acto que perjudique los intereses del fisco.

ART. 24. Las aduanas dispondrán su servicio de vigilancia de tal manera que todos los almacenes y lugares de depósto de las mercancías estén constantemente vigilados por los empleados del resguardo, cuidando sin embargo de que la vigilancia que éstos ejerzan no demore ni estorbe las maniobras de la compañía encaminadas al rápido despacho de las mercancías.

ART. 25. La distribución de las mercancías de tránsito se hará en los lugares escogidos por la compañía, con aprobación del administrador de la aduana, quien cuidará de que dichas mercancías queden perfectamente separadas de las que debán despacharse en el puerto, pues el local que se designe para el reconocimiento de éstas tendrá que quedar independiente del resto del recinto cercado, y será accesible al público en los términos y horas que determine la aduana.

ART. 26. La contabilidad de la entrada y salida de los bultos destinados al tránsito se llevará por la compañía del ferrocarril; pero en los primeros diez días de cada mes presentará ésta á la aduana un balance en que consten los correspondientes débitos y créditos, y un estado de los bultos en existencia el día último del mes anterior.

Para el efecto, los libros de reglamento serán un diario y un mayor, que podrán dividirse en varios tomos de numeración corrida, los cuales autorizará el administrador de la aduana.

ART. 27. En cualquier tiempo podrá el administrador de la aduana cerciorarse de la exactitud de los asientos practicados en los referidos libros y proceder al recuento é inspección, en marca y número, de los bultos almacenados.

CAPÍTULO IV.—*De los derechos é impuestos y de la comprobación de su cobro.*

SECCIÓN 1.

ART. 28. Los buques, pasajeros y mercancías que á continuación se mencionan estarán sujetos al pago de los siguientes impuestos:

I. Los buques que lleguen á los puertos de Coatzacoalcos ó Salina Cruz, con mercancías extranjeras sujetas al pago de los impuestos á que se refiere el inciso V de este artículo, y que no estén comprendidos en los casos de exención mencionados en el segundo inciso del artículo 61 y en el párrafo cuarto del artículo 70 del contrato de 20 de mayo de 1904, relativo al Ferrocarril de Tehuantepec, pagarán como único impuesto los derechos de sanidad que se reducirán á la cuota más baja que esté vigente en cualquiera de los puertos de Tampico ó de Veracruz, y los derechos de practicaje sólo en el caso de que pidieren práctico.

II. Los buques que lleguen á los puertos de Coatzacoalcos ó Salina Cruz con mercancías á las cuales no son aplicables los impuestos mencionados en el citado inciso V, y que no estén exceptuados de todo impuesto por el Inciso II del artículo 61, y por el párrafo IV del artículo 70 del referido contrato, estarán sujetos á todos los impuestos y á los derechos de puerto, según la tarifa más baja que rija en cualquiera de los puertos de Tampico ó de Veracruz y de los principales del Pacífico.

III. Si las embarcaciones que llegaren á los puertos de Coatzacoalcos ó Salina Cruz trajeren mercancías sujetas á los impuestos mencionados en el inciso V y otras que no estuvieren sujetas á ellos, sólo disfrutarán de la franquicia á que se refiere el primer inciso de este artículo, en la parte proporcional que corresponda á las mercancías sujetas á dichos impuestos, observándose en cuanto á la parte que corresponda á las mercancías que no estén sujetas á ellos lo prevenido en el inciso anterior. En este caso los impuestos que se causan según estableciendo la proporción respectiva entre el número de toneladas y el peso bruto de cada clase de mercancía.

IV. Los pasajeros que lleguen á Coatzacoalcos ó Salina Cruz con boletos directos de tránsito á través del Istmo para reembarcarse en la otra extremidad del ferrocarril pagarán un derecho de tránsito de 40 centavos por persona.

V. La mercancía extranjera que llegue á Coatzacoalcos ó Salina Cruz para ser transportada á través del Istmo por el ferrocarril y reembarcada en la otra extremidad de éste con destino al extranjero estará exenta de todo impuesto ó derecho, con excepción de los dos que en seguida se expresan:

A. Derecho de tránsito de 40 centavos por tonelada de 1,000 kilogramos de mercancía.

B. Derecho de carga y descarga de 25 centavos en cada puerto por tonelada de 1,000 kilogramos de mercancías cargadas ó descargadas en los mencionados puertos, exceptuándose las mercancías transbordadas de uno á otro buque dentro de un mismo puerto, que no causarán ningún derecho.

ART. 29. El Gobierno podrá aumentar el impuesto de tránsito y el de carga y descarga á que se refiere el inciso V del artículo que precede en los términos y en la proporción que fija el artículo 89 del contrato relativo del Ferrocarril de Tehuantepec.

ART. 30. Las mercancías que no estén comprendidas en el inciso V del artículo 28 estarán sujetas en cuanto al pago de impuestos y derechos al Gobierno Federal á las reglas siguientes:

I. Las mercancías extranjeras procedentes del extranjero que lleguen á Coatzacoalcos ó Salina Cruz para ser transportadas por el ferrocarril á fin de ser reembarcadas en la otra extremidad de éste con destino á otro puerto mexicano, no estarán sujetas al impuesto en Coatzacoalcos ó Salina Cruz. En el puerto de final destino se liquidarán y pagarán los derechos de aduana de puerto y cualquiera otro impuesto que ellas causen.

II. Las mercancías extranjeras procedentes del extranjero, que se importen por Coatzacoalcos ó Salina Cruz para el consumo ó comercio locales en algunos de los puntos recorridos por el ferrocarril, pagarán en el puerto de la importación los derechos é impuestos á que estén sujetas conforme á las leyes.

III. Las mercancías nacionales procedentes de un puerto mexicano y llevadas á Coatzacoalcos ó Salina Cruz para ser transportadas por el ferrocarril á fin de ser reembarcadas en la otra extremidad de éste, con destino á otro puerto mexicano no están sujetas al impuesto de tránsito ni á derechos é impuestos en Coatzacoalcos ó Salina Cruz.

IV. Las mercancías nacionales procedentes de un puerto mexicano y llevadas á Coatzacoalcos ó Salina Cruz para ser transportadas por el ferrocarril, á fin de ser exportadas en la otra extremidad de éste, y las que, procedentes de un punto del ferrocarril, sean llevadas á alguno de dichos puertos para su exportación, no causan el derecho de tránsito y no estarán sujetas á más derechos que los que, en igualdad de circunstancias cause la mercancía similar en los demás puertos mexicanos.

V. Las mercancías nacionales procedentes de un puerto mexicano y llevadas á Coatzacoalcos ó Salina Cruz para el consumo ó comercio locales en los puntos de la línea del ferrocarril pagarán los derechos é impuestos á que estén sujetas conforme á las leyes.

ART. 31. Todos los documentos que fija este reglamento para el tránsito de mercancías y equipajes á través del Istmo de Tehuantepec queden exentos del impuesto del timbre.

ART. 32. El tráfico de mercancías extranjeras transbordadas ó desembarcadas y vueltas á embarcar en un puerto nacional con destino á

otro puerto nacional que transiten por el Istmo de Tehuantepec, no deberá estimarse como operación de cabotaje y, por tanto, podrá verificarse en buques extranjeros, sin que por ello causen éstos el derecho de tráfico marítimo interior á que se contrae el decreto de 1° de julio de 1898.

ART. 33. El tráfico de mercancías nacionales ó nacionalizadas á otro puerto nacional, que transiten por el Istmo de Tehuantepec, se considera de conformidad con el artículo 291 de la ordenanza general de aduanas como operación de cabotaje y, por tanto, si estas mercancías se reembarcan en algún buque extranjero, deberá causar éste el referido derecho de tráfico marítimo interior, excepto en el caso de que el buque pertenezca á los servicios marítimos que tenga establecidos la Compañía del Ferrocarril de Tehuantepec.

ART. 34. No se requerirán facturas consulares ni declaraciones ni formalidades de ninguna clase, ante los cónsules ó otros funcionarios mexicanos en el extranjero, respecto de las mercancías que hayan de ser conducidas por el ferrocarril, para ser reembarcadas con destino al extranjero.

#### SECCIÓN 2.

ART. 35. Los derechos á que se contraen los incisos IV y V del artículo 28 se cobrarán por la compañía del ferrocarril, sirviendo de base para el cálculo de los comprendidos en el último de los citados incisos, los pesos declarados en los correspondientes conocimientos de embarque, siempre que no hubiere dada ó sospecha respecto de su exactitud, pues en este caso, tanto la compañía cuanto el administrador de la aduana, podrán ordenar que se pesen los bultos.

ART. 36. La compañía del ferrocarril entregará, el día 15 de cada mes, en las aduanas en que se hubieren desembarcado las mercancías, el producto de su recaudación en el mes anterior, acompañándolo de una relación, por duplicado, en la que consten el nombre del buque conductor, el número del manifiesto de entrada, el de los conocimientos de embarque, la cantidad de bultos, su peso bruto y el importe de los derechos de cada partida, separando en columna especial la que corresponda á derechos de tránsito de la cobrada por los de carga y descarga. En la misma relación especificará el número total de pasajeros y el derecho de tránsito que hubieren causado. Como comprobante agregará un ejemplar de cada conocimiento de embarque citado en la relación expresada.

ART. 37. Las aduanas de Coatzacoalcos y Salina Cruz llevarán un libro auxiliar en que abrirán cuenta á cada uno de los buques que condujeran mercancías extranjeras destinadas á país extranjero. En el "Debe" de esa cuenta se asentarán, en columnas separadas, el número de cada conocimiento, los bultos que ampare, el peso bruto de éstos y los derechos de tránsito y de carga y descarga que deban causar; á

continuación se asentará el número de pasajeros que pasen de tránsito para el extranjero, así como el importe del derecho que deban satisfacer. En el "Haber" de la cuenta se anotarán, con separación de ramos, las cantidades que entregue la compañía correspondientes al buque de que se traté, las cuales deberán coincidir con las relativas del "Debe," y si hubiere alguna diferencia se exigirá de la compañía la aclaración justificada que corresponda.

ART. 38. Si dentro del plazo de dos meses, contados desde la fecha de entrada de un buque, la compañía no ha entregado el importe total de los derechos que lo corresponda satisfacer por ese buque, la aduana respectiva exigirá el entero inmediato del producto, aun cuando la compañía por cualquiera circunstancia no lo hubiere hecho efectivo.

### SECCIÓN 3.

ART. 39. Las aduanas comprobarán ante la dirección del ramo los ingresos que tuvieren por los derechos de tránsito y de carga y descarga, con un ejemplar de las relaciones presentadas por la compañía, acompañándolo de los ejemplares de los conocimientos y de los cuadruplicados de los manifiestos de entrada correspondientes, en la inteligencia de que si en las relaciones aparecieren partidas que consten en manifiestos de entrada remitidos con anterioridad, formarán una noticia que establezca la debida referencia.

ART. 40. Las aduanas dividirán la numeración le los manifiestos de entrada y la de los manifiestos de salida, con arreglo á las clases de tránsito que señala el artículo 1º de este reglamento, de manera que cada clase tenga en un mismo año fiscal su numeración distinta y correlativa.

ART. 41. Las aduanas remitirán mensualmente á la dirección del ramo el ejemplar triplicado de los manifiestos de entrada y de salida correspondientes á las operaciones de tránsito completamente terminadas así como el ejemplar triplicado de las listas de pasajeros.

### CAPITULO V.—*De las obligaciones de la compañía.*

ART. 42. La Compañía del Ferrocarril Nacional de Tehuantepec otorgará ante la dirección de aduanas, una fianza por cantidad ilimitada para responder por los derechos y penas que llegue á causar, ya sea por actos propios ó por los de sus empleados ú operarios.

ART. 43. La Compañía del Ferrocarril Nacional de Tehuantepec será responsable para con el fisco y para con los interesados, de toda la carga que reciba para su descarga, arrastre y reembarque.

ART. 44. La compañía queda obligada á ejecutar todas las maniobras que requieran las mercancías en los puertos de Coatzacoalcos y Salina Cruz, tales como acarreo, arrastre, desembarque, presentación de documentos, despacho, empaque y desempaque, desde el momento en



que se autorice la descarga de los buques, hasta aquél en que queden despachadas ó reembarcadas dichas mercancías en los buques que deban llevarlas á su final destino.

ART. 45. La compañía queda también obligada á cumplir las prevenciones de la Ordenanza General de Aduanas, relativas á la vigilancia necesaria para garantizar la legalidad del tráfico, sin más restricciones que las de dar aviso á los empleados fiscales de las operaciones que vayan á ejecutar ó de obtener el permiso de los mismos para llevarlas á cabo, cuando dicho permiso sea necesario.

ART. 46. Los empleados fiscales, por su parte, limitarán sus funciones á la vigilancia que les está encomendada y no se ingerirán en ninguna de las operaciones del manejo de la carga, las cuales serán de la exclusiva incumbencia de la compañía.

ART. 47. La compañía del ferrocarril proporcionará, sin tardanza, los empleados, capataces y cargadores que sean necesarios para cumplir las formalidades que pre vienen las leyes en general y este reglamento en particular; así como para ejecutar con toda prontitud y eficacia las maniobras de carga y descarga de los buques en el puerto que corresponda. También proporcionará sin dilación las lanchas de alijo, los remolcadores y todos los demás útiles é instrumentos que requieran las expresadas maniobras.

ART. 48. Excepto en los casos fortuitos ó de fuerza mayor, ó en el de huelgas y combinaciones de los trabajadores, las demoras en que incurra la compañía en sus operaciones por falta del personal suficiente é idóneo, serán motivo para que la misma compañía quede afecta al pago de una multa que no excederá de cien pesos, la cual impondrá el administrador y revisará la Secretaría de Hacienda, oyendo los descargos de la compañía.

ART. 49. Los empleados de la compañía deberán estar bien instruidos de las disposiciones de la Ordenanza General de las Aduanas y de este reglamento; por tanto, su ignorancia á este respecto no será excusa legal ni relevará á la compañía de la responsabilidad en que hubiere incurrido.

ART. 50. A fin de identificar debidamente á sus principales empleados, la compañía del ferrocarril los dotará de credenciales que expresen el nombre y título del empleado. Estas credenciales serán autorizados con la firma de la persona que al efecto designe la compañía y dé á conocer á las aduanas de Coatzacoalcos y Salina Cruz.

ART. 51. Los empleados principales de la Compañía que deban abordar los buques y tener acceso constante á los recintos cercados llevarán uniforme ó un distintivo que los dé á conocer fácilmente.

ART. 52. Los empleados de la compañía darán parte de sus actos á sus superiores, y los del resguardo al administrador de la aduana por conducto del comandante; y todas las diferencias que entre unos y otros empleados se susciten con respecto á sus atribuciones y deberes

serán dilucidadas por el gerente de la compañía ó por el funcionario que éste designe y por el administrador de la aduana; y en caso de discrepancia de opinión entre ellos, someterán el asunto al Director General de Aduanas, quien lo resolverá previo acuerdo de la Secretaría de Hacienda.

ART. 53. Siempre que la compañía del ferrocarril observe ó sospeche que algún empleado fiscal, bajo el pretexto del desempeño de sus obligaciones, lleva á cabo ó trata de cometer algún abuso ó infracción, dará cuenta inmediatamente al administrador de la aduana para que proceda á lo que haya lugar. Los empleados superiores de la aduana y de su Resguardo, obrarán de igual manera con respecto á los empleados de la compañía.

ART. 54. La compañía del ferrocarril iluminará convenientemente, por su cuenta, el recinto en que se lleven á cabo operaciones nocturnas, y además instalará, por su cuenta, dos proyectores eléctricos de movimiento uniforme, uno en Coatzacoalcos y el otro en Salina Cruz.

ART. 55. Cuando las aduanas de Coatzacoalcos ó Salina Cruz crean conveniente que alguno ó algunos de sus empleados vigilen el tránsito de las mercancías, la compañía del ferrocarril les proporcionará los pases necesarios, en vista de los cuales el conductor del tren permitirá que el empleado ó los empleados ocupen el "caboose." Las atribuciones de los empleados, en estos casos, quedarán limitadas á cuidar los candados fiscales y los carros abiertos ó plataformas.

## CAPÍTULO VI.—*Reglas generales.*

ART. 56. En toda clase de tráfico que tenga verificativo á través del Istmo de Tehuantepec, se observarán escrupulosamente todas y cada una de las estipulaciones que se relacionen con dicho tráfico, del contrato celebrado entre el Gobierno Federal y los Sres. S. Pearson & Son, Limited, en 16 de mayo de 1902 y reformado en 20 de mayo de 1904.

ART. 57. La compañía del ferrocarril, á fin de tener existencia suficiente de combustible en lanchones ó pontones, consultará con el administrador de la aduana el lugar en donde deban fondearse. La compañía no permitirá, por ningún motivo, que se descarguen en dichos lanchones ó pontones más mercancías que el combustible, y los empleados de la aduana cuidarán de evitar toda maniobra indebida; pero la carga del combustible y su descarga se harán sin impedimento ni demora, previo aviso que dé la compañía por escrito, al comandante del resguardo, quien desde luego lo transmitirá al administrador de la aduana.

ART. 58. Cuando con arreglo á los tratados ó convenciones los agentes privados que nombren al efecto los gobiernos extranjeros tengan que cumplir algunas formalidades con la carga que, habiendo salido del país respectivo, deba reimportarse en él ó en alguna de sus

posiciones las aduanas de Coatzacoalcos y Salina Cruz prestarán á dichos agentes toda la ayuda posible para el desempeño de su cometido.

ART. 59. Las infracciones al presente reglamento que no tengan señalada pena especial en el mismo se castigarán administrativamente con una multa que no excederá de \$50.

ART. 60. Las prevenciones del presente reglamento son exclusivas para las operaciones del tránsito entre Coatzacoalcos y Salina Cruz, pues las mercancías importadas para su despacho en los puertos citados, así como los buques que las conduzcan, quedarán sujetos á las reglas y trámites que previene la Ordenanza General de Aduanas.

Lo comunico á usted para su conocimiento y efectos.

México, 18 de diciembre de 1906.

LIMANTOUR.

### LA SITUACIÓN ECONÓMICA DURANTE 1905-6.

El Ministro de Hacienda de la República Mexicana, al presentar ante el Congreso la iniciativa de presupuesto para el año económico de 1907-8, el 14 de diciembre de 1906 hizo un repaso de la situación económica y financiera del país durante el año fiscal anterior.

El Señor LIMANTOUR dice que el comercio exterior de la República no ha presentado cambios de mucha importancia durante el período de referencia, en comparación con el inmediato anterior, siendo el valor de las importaciones 220,651,074.49 pesos, comparados con 178,204,962.45 pesos del anterior, y el de las exportaciones 271,138,802.32, contra 208,520,451.43 en 1904-5.

La principal partida de aumento en la lista de importaciones es la de "sustancias minerales," que aumentó de 52,758,614.20 en 1904-05 á 90,937,430.56 pesos en 1905-6. La importación excepcional de oro, debida á los trabajos de la Comisión Monetaria, explica claramente esta diferencia. Las cuentas de las aduanas indican que sólo las importaciones de monedas de oro americanas y de monedas mexicanas acuñadas en Filadelfia ascendieron á más de 38,000,000 de pesos. La importación de explosivos extranjeros ha disminuído á causa de que en el país se fabrica en grande escala la dinamita. La aparente disminución en las importaciones de maquinaria y aparatos se explica por haberse incluído su clasificación en el epígrafe de "Varios." Por lo tanto, sin tomar en consideración el oro importado del extranjero en 1905-6, á cambio de pesos de plata fuertes, se ve que las importaciones excedieron á las del año anterior en unos 4,000,000 de pesos. Si el valor de pesos plata pagados por dichas monedas se descontara de las cifras de exportación, el valor de éstas para 1905-6 quedaría reducida á 232,000,000 de pesos.

La exportación total de oro en 1905-6 fué de 31,695,777.38 pesos de la cual cantidad 27,721,310.26 pesos, son en pasta, y el resto en minerales, polvo, y otras formas. La cantidad de oro del país presentada

á la comisión monetaria para ser acuñado, ascendió á 4,718,666.66 pesos, por lo que la producción total fué de 36,414,444.04 pesos.

La exportación total de plata fué de 125,400,083.77 pesos, pero de esta cantidad debe descontarse la de 49,671,025 de pesos plata pagados por monedas de oro, y la de 123,453.50 pesos por monedas de plata extranjeras exportadas, quedando 75,605,605.27 pesos como la producción total del país en 1905-6.

Con respecto á los demás productos minerales, se ha observado una disminución en la exportación de cobre, que no ha sido compensada con el aumento en la de otros metales.

Con respecto á las exportaciones de productos vegetales, ha habido un notable aumento en las de goma, las cuales fueron de 1,671,000 pesos, cifra mayor que la del año anterior, pero este aumento ha sido debido principalmente á la explotación del guayule, que se ha comenzado recientemente y que constituye una nueva fuente de riqueza para el país. También aumentaron las exportaciones de vainilla, siendo el incremento de más del 75 por ciento. Á causa de una crisis que hubo en el mercado extranjero de azúcar, las exportaciones de este artículo de México sufrieron una disminución pronunciada, bajando el valor, de 6,000,000 de pesos, á menos de 1,000,000 de pesos; sin embargo, la demanda nacional de este producto mejoró lo suficiente para hacer lucrativa la cosecha.

Las exportaciones de productos animales, han sido muy satisfactorias, incluyendo las de ganado vacuno y pieles, para los cuales ha habido una demanda muy activa.

Haciendo referencia al tráfico ferroviario, el Ministro LIMANTOUR manifestó que en el espacio de tres años el número de pasajeros transportados aumentó en un tercio, próximamente, y que el número de toneladas de carga se elevó, de 7,500,000, á 8,700,000. Las ganancias brutas de las siete compañías ferroviarias principales, por el transporte de pasajeros y carga, ascendieron en 1903 á 50,500,000 pesos, y á 57,000,000, próximamente, en 1905. Las cifras correspondientes á los primeros seis meses de 1906 son todavía más satisfactorias.

La deuda pública de la nación fué reducida en 4,465,602.72 pesos, y el Ministro LIMANTOUR dice que todas las deudas nacionales, con excepción de la deuda interior amortizable, están disminuyéndose gradualmente por medio de fondos de amortización, siendo el total, en 30 de junio de 1906, 446,760,455.51 pesos.

El fondo regulador de la circulación monetaria aumentó en 1,600,000 pesos, y los fondos del Gobierno en el extranjero aumentaron en más de 4,000,000 de pesos. Debido á la próspera situación económica del país, el Ejecutivo desea que desde el 1° de julio de 1907, la contribución federal se reduzca del 25 al 20 por ciento.

Haciendo un resumen de los ingresos y egresos del año fiscal 1905-6 resulta que el Erario Federal, con sus rentas normales que ascendieron

á 101,972,623.70 pesos, y con las extraordinarias que ascendieron á 977,190.67, hizo frente á todos los gastos del presupuesto, é invirtió además 17,550,449.50 pesos en gastos extraordinarios, principalmente para obras de utilidad pública, y, con todo, le quedó un superávit de consideración para hacer frente á otras necesidades de importancia.

Según el Señor LIMANTOUR, en el año de 1907-8, la situación económica y financiera del país continuará en la misma base de prosperidad inaugurada por el nuevo sistema monetario.

#### PROYECTO DE PRESUPUESTO PARA 1907-8.

Al presentar el proyecto de presupuesto de ingresos y gastos para el año económico que comienza el 1° de julio de 1907 y termina el 30 de junio de 1908, el Ministro de Hacienda de la República Mexicana calcula los ingresos en la cantidad de 98,835,000 pesos, en tanto que fija los gastos en 92,966,595.02 pesos, lo cual deja un superávit á favor del Tesoro de 5,868,404.98 pesos. Sin embargo, como se ha propuesto la reducción de ciertos impuestos y el aumento de sueldo de varios empleados, para cuyos objetos se hace una asignación de 5,000,000 de pesos, el exceso probable de ingresos para el año económico en cuestion queda reducido á la cantidad de 868,404.98 pesos.

Las rentas totales que han de producir los impuestos sobre el comercio extranjero se presuponen en 48,375,000 pesos, distribuidos en la forma siguiente:

	Pesos.
Derechos de importación.....	45,000,000
Derechos de exportación.....	960,000
Derechos de puerto.....	730,000
Derechos de tránsito.....	80,000
Derechos de almacenaje, etc.....	60,000
Derechos de práctico.....	20,000
Derechos de sanidad.....	105,000
Derechos consulares.....	920,000

La producción del impuesto del timbre se calcula en 31,540,000 pesos, cantidad que se descompone del siguiente modo: Venta de estampillas del timbre, 12,500,000 pesos; contribuciones federales, 8,250,000 pesos; impuestos sobre propiedades mineras, 1,400,000 pesos; impuesto interno sobre la plata y el oro, 2,590,000 pesos; impuesto sobre el tabaco, 3,050,000 pesos; impuesto sobre alcoholes, 920,000 pesos; impuestos sobre hilos y tejidos de algodón, 2,550,000 pesos; derechos de marcas de fábrica y patentes, é impuesto sobre explosivos, 280,000 pesos.

Los derechos de ensaye, fundición etc., se calculan en 140,000 pesos.

Los impuestos especiales del Distrito Federal y los territorios se presuponen en 10,630,000 pesos, en tanto que los ingresos de los diferentes ramos del servicio público, incluyendo los de correos y telégrafos, se calculan en 5,850,000 pesos. La producción de bienes raíces y otras fuentes de menor importancia se calcula en 2,050,000 pesos.

El total de las rentas recaudadas durante el año fiscal 1905-6 ascendió á 101,972,623.70 pesos. Para el año económico 1906-7, estas rentas se calcularon en 90,073,500 pesos, por más que el informe correspondiente á dicho año las fija en 91,000,229.48 pesos.

La siguiente es la distribución de los gastos durante 1907-8 entre los distintos ramos del Gobierno:

Departamentos.	1907-8.	1906-7.
Poder Legislativo .....	\$1,223,277.25	\$1,223,277.25
Poder Ejecutivo .....	239,394.50	353,521.66
Poder Judicial .....	527,906.75	465,683.75
Relaciones Exteriores .....	1,568,357.63	1,527,472.78
Interior .....	1,514,001.00	2,244,001.00
Ministerio en general .....	533,298.90	509,059.50
Sanidad pública .....	1,471,327.75	1,313,109.50
Policía rural .....	1,290,685.50	1,199,162.25
Caridades, Distrito Federal .....	7,630,729.45	7,618,823.25
Administración, Distrito Federal .....	367,670.75	348,357.25
Administración, territorios federales .....	1,340,940.50	1,307,222.25
Justicia .....	6,288,790.00	5,878,564.72
Instrucción Pública y Bellas Artes .....	2,033,957.75	2,104,095.00
Comunicaciones y Obras Públicas .....	11,201,271.53	12,537,381.53
Hacienda y Crédito Público:		
Administración .....	8,562,349.50	8,662,788.50
Deuda Pública .....	26,489,873.39	26,783,673.39
Guerra y Marina .....	17,652,762.87	16,924,085.90
Total .....	92,966,595.02	91,000,229.48

#### TRÁFICO FRONTERIZO CON LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

Según las estadísticas publicadas por el Departamento del Tesoro de la República Mexicana el número de wagones de mercancías y el de toneladas que entraron en México por el Río Grande con procedencia de los Estados Unidos, durante el año fiscal 1905-6, fueron como sigue: 36,850 wagones y 681,617 toneladas de mercancías. Durante el mismo año entraron en los Estados Unidos, procedentes de México 18,368 wagones y 233,598 toneladas de mercancías. La diferencia en el tonelaje está, pues, á favor de los Estados Unidos y es de 458,019 toneladas.

#### NUEVA PLANTA TEXTIL.

Una planta fibrosa de México, conocida vulgarmente con el nombre de "cadillo," ha sido objeto, recientemente, de investigaciones, con el resultado de que los naturalistas dicen que tiene tan buenas cualidades como las mejores plantas de yute. Dícese que su consistencia es tan resistente como la del cáñamo brasileño, y que si pudiera ser producida en cantidades comerciales, se obtendría un buen mercado. Esta planta crece con exuberancia en las regiones tropicales de México.

#### OBRAS DEL SANEAMIENTO DE MAZATLÁN.

El 20 de diciembre de 1906, aprobó el Ejecutivo de la Nación Mexicana el contrato celebrado entre el Gobierno de la República, el Estado de Sinaloa y el Ayuntamiento de Mazatlán, por una parte, y los Señores

PEARSON & SON, por la otra, para la ejecución de las obras del saneamiento de la ciudad de Mazatlán. El precio de todas las obras ha sido contratado en 600,000 pesos, y para el efectuar el pago de esta suma el Estado de Sinaloa ha sido autorizado para emitir bonos por la cantidad de 698,000 pesos nominales, suficientes para cubrir al 86 por ciento de su valor nominal el precio en que se contrataron las obras. Éstas deberán comenzarse á los tres meses de haberse aprobado los planos, debiendo quedar terminadas, á más tardar, dentro de dos años después de su principio. Los concesionarios han hecho un depósito de 25,000 pesos para garantizar el cumplimiento de las condiciones estipuladas en el contrato.

#### EL CONSUMO DE CARNE EN EL DISTRITO FEDERAL DURANTE 1905.

Estadísticas oficiales recientemente publicadas dan las cifras que se publican á continuación, relativas al consumo de carne en el Distrito Federal de la República Mexicana, durante el año de 1905.

El número y valor de los animales sacrificados durante dicho año en el matadero de la ciudad de México, y en los de los ocho municipios del Distrito Federal fueron como sigue:

	Cabezas.	Valor en moneda mexicana.
Vacas .....	130,018	\$6,500,900.00
Ovejas .....	167,166	794,043.25
Cabras .....	10,599	37,096.50
Cerdos .....	76,852	2,305,560.00
Total.....	384,635	9,637,599.75

Se espera que las cifras del año 1906 sean mayores que las de 1905.

#### RENTAS ADUANERAS DEL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1906-7.

Según los datos oficiales publicados recientemente, las aduanas de la República Mexicana recaudaron durante el primer semestre del año económico 1906-7 las cantidades que se expresan en el cuadro siguiente:

	Primer semestre de—	
	1906-7.	1905-6.
Derechos de importación .....	<i>Pesos.</i> 24,757,267.08	<i>Pesos.</i> 20,431,835.58
Derechos de exportación .....	524,240.70	468,015.42
Derechos de puertos .....	519,841.31	428,657.19
Totales.....	24,801,349.09	21,328,508.19

## EQUIVALENCIAS EN PLATA DEL PESO MEXICANO.

El Presidente de la República Mexicana ha dispuesto que durante el semestre que comenzó el 1° de enero de 1907, y sólo en trabajos de estadística, se haga uso de la tabla de equivalencias que consta en seguida, para convertir en pesos mexicanos las monedas que se rigen por el patrón plata:

Países.	Monedas.	Valor en moneda mexicana.	Países.	Monedas.	Valor en moneda mexicana.
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....	0.98	Nicaragua.....	Peso.....	.98
Guatemala.....	Peso.....	.98	Persia.....	Kran.....	.18
Salvador.....	..id.....	.98	China.....	Tael.....	1.705
Honduras.....	..id.....	.98			

## BASE DE LOS IMPUESTOS DE TIMBRE Y ADUANAS, FEBRERO DE 1907.

La circular mensual publicada por el Departamento del Tesoro del Gobierno Mexicano anuncia que el precio legal por kilogramo de plata pura durante el mes de febrero de 1907 será \$45.03, moneda mexicana, con arreglo á los cálculos préscritos en el decreto de 25 de marzo de 1906. Este precio servirá de base para el pago del impuesto de timbre y los derechos de aduanas en toda la República cuando se use la moneda de plata mexicana.

## RENTAS POSTALES EN OCTUBRE DE 1906.

Según las estadísticas recientemente publicadas por la Dirección General de Correos de la República Mexicana, los ingresos que ha tenido el servicio de correos de la misma durante el mes de octubre de 1906 han sido los siguientes, en comparación con los obtenidos en el mismo mes de 1905:

	Octubre de—	
	1906.	1905.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Venta de timbres postales.....	285,440.28	261,383.94
Alquiler de apartados.....	23,514.00	21,112.00
Multas, aprovechamientos, etc.....	2,778.66	4,568.10
Premios por giros postales—		
Interior.....	26,030.88	23,312.65
Internacionales.....	1,034.12	745.35
De editores.....	3,291.20	3,011.74
Total.....	341,089.14	314,133.78



**NUEVA LÍNEA DE VAPORES.**

El Congreso de la República Mexicana aprobó el 5 de diciembre de 1906 el contrato celebrado entre el Gobierno y Señor THOMAS HERBERT WORNOP para establecer una línea de vapores entre Victoria, Columbia Británica, y los puertos mexicanos de Mazatlán, Manzanillo, Acapulco y Salina Cruz, pudiendo tocar otros puertos mexicanos. Los vapores deberán hacer, cuando menos, un viaje mensual á puertos mexicanos y harán conexión mensualmente en Canadá con las líneas de navegación para Europa, Japón, China y Australia, de acuerdo con el itinerario que apruebe el Gobierno.

El servicio comenzará dentro de los ocho meses contados desde la aprobación del contrato. Previo permiso del Gobierno Mexicano, los vapores del concesionario podrán tocar otros puertos extranjeros.

El Gobierno Mexicano pagará al concesionario ó á la compañía que organice, por cada viaje redondo que hagan sus vapores de Vancouver y Victoria á Mazatlán, Manzanillo, Acapulco y Salina Cruz en el Océano Pacífico, la cantidad de \$8,333.33, que en total representa una subvención de \$100,000, moneda mexicana, al año, no quedando el Gobierno obligado á pagar más de doce viajes redondos al año.

La duración de este contrato será de dos años, y para garantizar el cumplimiento de sus obligaciones el concesionario ha hecho un depósito de 20,000 pesos en bonos de la deuda pública consolidada.

**CONCESIÓN PARA LA FABRICACIÓN DE GAS COMBUSTIBLE.**

Hacia fines del mes de noviembre de 1906, el Gobierno de la República Mexicana celebró un contrato con los Señores DOHENY, CAULFIELD y BRIDGE, para establecer en varias ciudades de la República fábricas para producir el gas combustible con base de asfalto para calentar, con las instalaciones, dependencias, tubería subterránea para la distribución á domicilio y los almacenes que fueren necesarios. La empresa se compromete á invertir en el establecimiento \$500,000, en moneda mexicana, cuando menos. Dentro de cuatro años la fábrica podrá proveer de gas á las colonias de Santa María, San Rafael, Juárez, y Roma, y dentro de diez deberá estar concluída toda la tubería subterránea en la Ciudad de México.

**SUMINISTRO DE LUZ Y POTENCIA MOTRIZ ELÉCTRICAS EN EL DISTRITO FEDERAL.**

El Congreso de la República Mexicana aprobó el 26 de noviembre de 1906 el contrato celebrado entre la Dirección General de Obras Públicas del Distrito Federal de una parte y la Compañía Mexicana de Luz y Fuerza Motriz y la Compañía Mexicana de Luz Eléctrica de otra, con fecha 30 de junio de 1906, por el cual se concede á dichas compañías privilegio exclusivo por veinte años para el suministro de

luz y fuerza motriz eléctricas en el Distrito Federal. Este contrato dispone la rescisión de los previamente celebrados, por cuanto que las compañías mencionadas han adquirido por cesión las concesiones anteriormente otorgadas á la Compañía Mexicana de Electricidad, la Compañía Explotadora de las Fuerzas Hidro-Eléctricas de San Ildefonso, y la Compañía de Gas y Luz Eléctrica.

### INFORMES CONSULARES.

El Cónsul Mexicano en Nogales, Arizona, anuncia que la exportación de mercancías procedentes del Estado de Sonora, México, por el puerto de Nogales é introducidas por la aduana americana de Nogales, Arizona, en el mes de diciembre de 1906, fué la siguiente:

Aves de corral .....	\$6	Naranjas.....	\$920
Artefactos de papel .....	4	Papas .....	65
Aguardiente mezcal.....	100	Piedra mineral de plomo.....	3,474
Azúcar de caña.....	1	Pescado fresco.....	67
Cueros de res al pelo .....	15,613	Queso .....	1
Cemento Portland.....	24	Ropa hecha de tela de algodón ..	21
Carne fresca .....	186	Trigo .....	68
Frijol.....	42	Tabaco sin labrar.....	368
Frutas en conserva .....	11	Oro y plata y en polvo.....	107,713
Limonos .....	70	Plata pasta.....	159,056
Legumbres encurtidas .....	19		
Maíz .....	206	Total .....	288,035

La importación de mercancías extranjeras por la aduana de Nogales, México, al Estado de Sonora, en diciembre de 1906, fué como sigue:

Materias animales .....	\$46,770.93	Máquinas y aparatos.....	\$49,916.34
Materias vegetales .....	51,553.63	Vehículos.....	9,179.67
Materias minerales .....	242,266.44	Armas y explosivos.....	15,066.96
Tejidos y sus manufacturas..	46,537.05	Diversos .....	19,186.05
Productos químicos.....	12,199.21		
Bebidas espirituosas .....	2,488.29	Total .....	500,467.96
Papel y sus aplicaciones.....	5,303.39		

### Países de donde proceden las mercancías:

Estados Unidos de América.	\$436,569.83	Austria .....	\$1,062.28
Alemania .....	12,999.88	Japón .....	2,954.70
Francia .....	11,483.16		
Inglaterra.....	35,269.47	Total .....	500,467.96
España .....	128.64		

Derechos arancelarios recaudados en el mes, \$123,296.45.

El Cónsul General de México en Nueva-York anuncia que durante el mes de diciembre de 1906 doce buques procedentes de puertos mexicanos entraron en el puerto de la ciudad de Nueva-York, conduciendo á bordo 76,122 bultos de mercancías. Durante el mismo mes los buques que salieron del puerto de Nueva-York para puertos mexicanos ascen-

dieron á doce, que conducían 207,274 bultos de mercancías consignadas á puertos mexicanos. Las importaciones detalladas de México á Nueva-York en el mes de diciembre de 1906 fueron las siguientes:

Artículos.	Cantidad.	Artículos.	Cantidad.
Henequén.....tercios..	9,612	Pelo .....pacas..	20
Café.....sacos..	2,304	Barras de plomo.....no..	10,758
Cueros.....tercios..	6,561	Metales.....cajas..	393
Cueros.....sueltos..	5,314	Minerales.....bultos..	156
Ixtle.....pacas..	6,235	Zarzaparilla.....tercios..	252
Pielés de cabra.....tercios..	2,515	Vainilla.....cajas..	46
Pielés de venado.....id..	544	Pielés de cocodrilo.....no..	34
Hule.....id..	5,831	Huesos.....bultos..	52
Tabaco en rama.....id..	133	Miel de abeja.....barriles..	110
Puros.....cajas..	38	Cedro.....trozos..	140
Zacatón.....tercios..	903	Caoba.....id..	730
Chicle.....id..	3,088	Purga de jalapa.....sacos..	4
Fustete.....trozos..	13,054	Cobre.....barras..	3,823
Chile.....sacos..	52	Naranjas.....cajas..	1,717
Asfalto.....barriles..	1,355	Pesos mexicanos.....id..	348

## NICARAGUA.

### CENSO DEL DEPARTAMENTO DE GRANADA, 1906.

Según el censo que se levantó á mediados del mes de noviembre de 1906, la población del Departamento de Granada, Nicaragua, asciende á 28,093 habitantes; según el antiguo censo esa población era de 18,938 habitantes. Ha habido, pues, un aumento de 9,045, equivalente á 48 por ciento más.

Residen en dicho Departamento 60 hondureños, 34 salvadoreños y 27 costarricenses.

## PARAGUAY.

### OBRAS DE SALUBRIDAD, TRANVÍAS Y ALUMBRADO ELÉCTRICOS.

El Gobierno de la República del Paraguay, en decreto de fecha 5 de octubre de 1906, ha adjudicado la construcción de las obras de salubridad, tranvías y alumbrado eléctricos en Asunción al Señor Don EDUARDO MELER, de acuerdo con las condiciones de la ley de concesión de 30 agosto de 1906. Las concesiones adjudicadas son las siguientes:

1ª. El derecho de establecer el servicio de aguas potables, desagüe de aguas fluviales y servidas y cloacas domiciliarias.

2ª. El derecho de construir y explotar una red de cables subterráneos y aéreos para la distribución y venta de corriente eléctrica destinada al alumbrado, tracción y fuerza motriz.

3ª. El derecho de construir y explotar una red de tranvías eléctricos dentro del radio de la capital.

## PERU.

## INGRESOS DE ADUANAS DEL CALLAO DURANTE 1906.

Las estadísticas oficiales que se han recibido hace poco, demuestran que durante el año de 1906 la aduana del Callao, Perú, dedujo por derechos de aduanas la cantidad de £735,941.483, que, en comparación con £612,744.638 á que ascendió la renta recaudada durante el mismo período de 1905, indica un aumento de £123,196.845. La renta aduanera percibida por dicha aduana durante el mes diciembre de 1906 fué de £69,781.637, en tanto que la del mismo mes de 1905 ascendió á £54,490.265, por lo que el aumento á favor de diciembre de 1906 es de £15,291.372.

## FERROCARRIL ENTRE LIMA Y HUACHO.

El Presidente PARDO, del Perú, ha promulgado una ley para la construcción de una línea de ferrocarril entre Lima y Huacho, con ramales á los Puertos de Supe y Chaucay. Se da una garantía á los concesionarios de 6 por ciento al año sobre el capital que inviertan, y el privilegio exclusivo de la línea por espacio de treinta años.

## SALVADOR.

## INGRESOS Y GASTOS DURANTE 1905-6.

El Diario Oficial del Salvador, correspondiente al 19 de noviembre de 1906, contiene un cuadro que demuestra el movimiento rentístico de la República durante el año económico del 1° de junio de 1905 al 31 de mayo de 1906, y las cifras que se dan á continuación han sido tomadas del mismo:

Ingresos.	Pesos.	Gastos.	Pesos.
Derechos de importación .....	5,073,810.64	Asamblea Nacional.....	48,366.49
Derechos de exportación .....	788,997.14	Presidente de la República.....	57,360.00
Renta de licores .....	1,943,494.56	Gobernación .....	1,446,889.56
Renta del timbre .....	252,426.21	Fomento .....	777,733.72
Diversas .....	480,515.30	Instrucción pública .....	695,691.06
Servicios.....	377,173.97	Beneficiencia.....	208,745.00
		Relaciones exteriores .....	71,379.20
		Justicia.....	653,648.82
		Hacienda.....	603,845.90
		Crédito público.....	4,941,016.97
		Guerra .....	1,877,478.53
Total.....	8,916,417.82	Total .....	11,382,155.25

Déficit contra ingresos, 2,465,737.43 pesos.

## URUGUAY.

## EXPORTACIONES DE LANA EN 1905-6.

Durante el año económico 1905-6 se exportaron de la República del Uruguay 41,562,500 kilogramos de lana, avaluados en \$18,375,000 oro. Estas exportaciones, durante los cuatro años económicos anteriores, fueron como sigue.

	Kilogramos.
1901-2 .....	31, 263, 250
1902-3 .....	48, 102, 775
1903-4 .....	39, 143, 800
1904-5 .....	37, 620, 000
1905-6 .....	41, 562, 500

Se calcula que las exportaciones de esta materia durante el año 1906-7 tendrán un aumento de 10 ó 15 por ciento sobre las del año anterior.

## CENSO DE MONTEVIDEO, 1905.

El censo municipal de la ciudad de Montevideo, República Oriental del Uruguay, correspondiente al año 1905, ha sido publicado recientemente, y las cifras que se expresan á continuación han sido tomadas del mismo:

El número de habitantes del departamento, á fines de 1904, fué calculado en 289,018, y á fines de 1905 ascendió á 298,533, lo que equivale á un aumento de 9,515 contra el de 6,329 en 1904. El aumento vegetativo es de 11.07 per mil. El número de personas llegadas en el Puerto de Montevideo ascendió á 94,220 en comparación con el de 84,317 de personas que salieron. El promedio de nacimientos fué comparativamente bajo, siendo solamente de 25.82 por mil. El número total de nacimientos fué de 7,709. Comparando los nacimientos en la ciudad de Montevideo con los del resto de la República, resulta que desde el 1900 hasta 1904, los nacimientos en la capital hicieron un total de 38,924, y en el resto del país 114,459, cifras que arrojan un total general en toda la República de 153,383 nacimientos. Se observó una pequeña reducción en el promedio de nacimientos ilegítimos, siendo de 17.47 por mil en 1905 contra 18.21 por mil en 1904. Del número total de nacimientos, 3,996 fueron varones y 3,713 mujeres. Ha habido un grande aumento en el número de matrimonios celebrados, los cuales ascendieron á 1,803 en comparación con 1,262 en 1904. El promedio de defunciones viene á confirmar una vez más la fama que siempre ha gozado la capital de la República de ser una ciudad sana. El número de fallecimientos en 1905 ascendió á 4,402, el cual, comparado con el de 1904, indica una disminución de 236; el promedio de 14.74 por mil. De este total, 2,582 fueron varones, y 1,820 mujeres. Las defunciones

por causa de enfermedades contagiosas fueron 831, siendo 383 menos que en 1904. Del número de 831,621 murieron de tisis.

El area superficial sobre la cual se halla edificada la capital abarca 990 hectáreas, y la de calles y caminos de la misma, 541 hectáreas.

Montevideo cuenta con ocho teatros, en los cuales se celebraron 1,070 funciones durante el año en cuestión, á las cuales asistieron 784,975 espectadores.

El hipódromo celebró 33 carreras, y el número de espectadores en las mismas fué de 25,757.

Construyéronse durante 1905, 774 edificios nuevos, con un frente de 8,695 metros lineales.

Las líneas de tranvía de la capital transportaron durante 1905 27,438,719 personas, en comparación con 23,162,879 personas transportadas en 1904, ó sea un aumento de 4,275,840. Durante el mes de octubre de 1906 el número de dichos pasajeros fué de 2,425,236.

## VENEZUELA.

### MOVIMIENTO COMERCIAL DE CARÚPANO EN EL PRIMER SEMESTRE DE 1906.

El movimiento comercial del Puerto de Carúpano, República de Venezuela, durante el primer semestre del año de 1906, ascendió á 1,508,084 bolívares, de los cuales 1,073,546 fueron por importaciones, y 434,538 por exportaciones. Durante el mismo período de 1905 las importaciones hicieron un total de 605,461 bolívares, y las exportaciones uno de 384,972, ó sea un movimiento total de 990,433 bolívares. Comparando la cifra total de 1905 con la de 1906, se advierte un aumento á favor del último ascendente á 517,651 bolívares.

### DECRETO REGLAMENTARIO DE LA LEY DE MINAS.

El General CIPRIANO CASTRO, Presidente de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela y restaurador de Venezuela, decreta:

En cumplimiento del artículo 10 de la Ley de Minas decretada por el Congreso Nacional el 3 de agosto de 1905, se reglamenta dicha ley en la forma siguiente:

#### SECCIÓN I.—*Clasificación.*

ARTÍCULO 1°. De conformidad con el artículo 1° de la Ley de Minas, los yacimientos de minerales se clasifican así:

Minas de oro, plata, cobre, platino, plomo, estaño, zinc, mercurio, antimonio, cromo, cobalto, níquel, arsénico, hierro, manganeso, bario, estroncio, cadmio, molibdeno, azufre, grafito, uranio, vanadio, tungs-

teno, asbesto, kaolín, alumbres, sulfatos alcalinos, colombina, sales de potasio, fosfatos, apatita, fosforita, nitratos, coprolitas, huanos y demás fertilizantes; de hulla, antracita, lignito, succino ó ámbar amarillo, copal fósil, ozokerita ó cera mineral, nafta, petróleo, betún asfalto, brea y demás combustibles fósiles, y de piedras que se usen en joyería.

PÁRRAFO 1°. Para que tales yacimientos se consideren minas, ya se trate de vetas, filones, aluviones, mantos, etc., se requiere que puedan ser explotados industrial y comercialmente.

PÁRRAFO 2°. Las pizarras, puzolanas, mármol, granito, yeso, calcáreos, turbas, ocre, margas, arenas, arcillas, y, en general, las piedras y sustancias terrosas de cualquiera especie de las no comprendidas en las arriba señaladas, pertenecen al propietario del suelo y son de libre explotación; pero están sometidas á las disposiciones de este reglamento sobre laboreo y policía de las minas, siempre que su explotación requiera trabajos que puedan poner en peligro la vida de los operarios, la seguridad de las labores y la estabilidad del terreno.

## SECCIÓN II.—*De la propiedad minera.*

ART. 2°. No podrán explotarse las minas ni aún por el propietario del suelo, sin que preceda una concesión del Ejecutivo Federal.

ART. 3°. En toda zona ó circunscripción hay suelo y subsuelo; el primero principia en la superficie y se extiende en línea vertical hasta la profundidad de 3 metros, y el segundo comienza á los 3 metros y se extiende hasta una profundidad indefinida.

ART. 4°. El derecho de todo dueño de pertenencia minera termina en los límites de su pertenencia; sin embargo, él que trabajando su veta ó criadero, sea de filones ó de placeres de aluvión, tocara terrenos no concedidos ó comprendidos en una pertenencia que hubiere caducado, tiene derecho preferente á pedir otra en el terreno adyacente.

*Párrafo único.* Si un individuo ó compañía, en el curso de la explotación, tocara con una pertenencia ajena, suspenderá sus operaciones inmediatamente que lo note, ó que se le reconvenga por el dueño, debiendo dividir de por mitad el valor neto del mineral que hubiere extraído de buena fe; pero si maliciosamente invadiese pertenencia ajena, no tendrá derecho alguno sobre la cantidad de mineral extraído, y pagará al dueño de la pertenencia el doble del valor de dicho mineral, á quien toca probar la mala fe en juicio contradictorio.

ART. 5°. Todos los minerales que se encuentren dentro de los límites de las pertenencias mineras de veta ó filón, excepción hecha de aquellas sustancias á que se refieren las Secciones XIV y XV de este reglamento, pertenecen al dueño, quien podrá explotarlos libremente sin necesidad de nuevo acto de concesión. En las pertenencias de minas de oro corrido de aluvión tendrán los dueños la preferencia, durante

treinta días, para el denuncia y adquisición, según las prescripciones de este reglamento, de todos los filones ó vetas que en ellas se encuentren.

ART. 6°. Cuando entre dos ó más pertenencias resulten *alfaretas* ó *alfarjetas*, ó sean pequeños espacios francos, se concederán á aquel de los dueños de las concesiones limítrofes que primero las solicite, y por renuncia de éstos á cualquier particular que las pida.

ART. 7°. El título de cada pertenencia será expedido por el Presidente de la República, sellado con el sello del Ejecutivo Federal, y refrendado por el Ministro de Fomento, en la forma siguiente: “El Presidente de la República, por cuanto aparece que el (ó los) ciudadanos (ó señores), (compañía) ó (la razón social) ha pedido adjudicación al Gobierno de una pertenencia de minas de (tal clase) denominada . . . de (tanta extensión), situada en (tal municipio del distrito tal), del Estado, Territorio ó del Distrito Federal, cuyos linderos, según el plano respectivo, levantado por el ingeniero ó agrimensor (fulano de tal) son los siguientes . . .; y resultando que se han llenado todos los requisitos determinados en la ley de minas y sus reglamentos, viene en declarar en favor de (fulano de tal) sus herederos ó causahabientes, la pertenencia minera de (tanta extensión) situada en (tal municipio de tal distrito) del Estado ó Territorio (tal) ó del Distrito Federal, á que se refiere el expediente número (tal). Tanto en el caso de que el adquirente ó cesionarios de esta pertenencia minera sean extranjeros, como algunos ó todos los miembros de las compañías que se organicen para su explotación, serán siempre considerados como venezolanos y estarán sujetos á las leyes de la República y á la jurisdicción de sus tribunales, para todos los negocios relacionados con la pertenencia y su explotación, sin que en ningún caso ni por ningún motivo den lugar á acción diplomática ni á reclamación internacional; y deberán tener necesariamente su domicilio en la República, sin perjuicio de que pueden también domiciliarse fuera de ella; y por lo que respecta especialmente á las compañías explotadoras, éstas se constituirán siempre en el territorio de la Nación, y acuerdo con sus leyes. El presente título será protocolizado en la Oficina de Registro correspondiente al lugar en que está situada la pertenencia y da derecho al concesionario y sus sucesores por (tal número de años) al uso y goce de dicha pertenencia minera, en tanto que cumplan las prescripciones determinadas en la ley de minas vigente y sus reglamentos.”

ART. 8°. La pertenencia nueva otorgada en terrenos baldíos ó egidos, comprende tanto la propiedad de la superficie cuanto la propiedad minera, pudiendo el dueño usar libremente, en beneficio de la explotación de su pertenencia, de los bosques, aguas y demás materiales que ella contenga, para el laboreo de las minas, con la única obligación de cumplir estrictamente las prescripciones legales sobre la materia.



ART. 9º Cuando el dueño tuviere necesidad de superficie de propiedad particular para el laboreo de su mina, se entenderá amigablemente con el dueño de esa superficie; pero si no pudieren avenirse, y estando suficientemente comprobada aquella necesidad, se procederá á la expropiación y se ocurrirá al juicio de peritos, todo conforme á lo prescrito por las leyes, para valorar la parte del terreno que fuere necesario tomar, y los daños y perjuicios que se ocasionaren al dueño.

Cuando en la superficie hubiere plantaciones de frutos mayores ó maderas preciosas, el dueño de minas no podrá aspirar sino á la parte que estrictamente necesite para la instalación de casas, edificios, maquinarias, laboreo de minas, caminos y otras obras indispensables.

ART. 10. En los distritos esencialmente mineros, los dueños de minas y los guardaminas tienen el deber de cuidar los bosques y evitar que sean destruidos con perjuicio de las minas.

SECCIÓN III.—*De los requisitos necesarios para adquirir y explotar las pertenencias mineras.*

ART. 11. Las minas de carbón, asfalto, nafta, petróleo, betún y ozokerita ó cera mineral, no podrán adquirirse ni explotarse sino en la forma que establecen las Secciones XIV y XV de este reglamento.

ART. 12. Se prohíbe adquirir y tener parte ó intereses en las pertenencias mineras:

Á los ingenieros de minas que ejerzan funciones administrativas en el ramo de minería, y á los guardaminas, dentro de la circunscripción donde ejerzan dichas funciones;

Á los presidentes de Estado, gobernadores de Territorios y del Distrito Federal é intendentes de Hacienda de las circunscripciones mineras respectivas;

Á los jueces á quienes está sometida la administración de justicia en asuntos de minería.

Estas prohibiciones no comprenden minas adquiridas antes del nombramiento para los expresados cargos, ni las que durante su ejercicio adquieran dichos funcionarios por herencia ó legado.

ART. 13. La persona que desee hacer exploraciones para descubrir y adquirir minas procederá de conformidad con las prescripciones de la ley de minas y de este reglamento, so pena de nulidad de sus actos, además de las indemnizaciones por daños y perjuicios á que hubiere lugar.

ART. 14. Toda persona capaz de adquirir minas podrá practicar libremente exploraciones mineras en los terrenos baldíos, en los de egidos y en los incultos de propiedad particular que no estén cercados.

*Párrafo único.*—No podrán hacerse exploraciones en los patios, jardines huertas, solares cercados de las casas situadas en poblaciones y campos, sino por sus respectivos dueños ó por personas autorizadas por ellos.

ART. 15. Si las exploraciones han de hacerse en terrenos de propiedad particular cultivados ó cercados, el interesado solicitará el permiso correspondiente del dueño ó de su representante, quienes, en caso de otorgarlo, darán por escrito al explorador la respectiva constancia, expresando en ella los límites del terreno en que ha de verificarse la exploración. Si el dueño ó su representante negaren el permiso, el interesado lo solicitará del presidente del Estado, gobernador del Territorio ó del Distrito Federal, por órgano de la primera autoridad civil de la localidad, manifestando en su petición la clase de fianza que da por los daños y perjuicios que pueda causar en las exploraciones que practique. También expresará el peticionario su nombre, nacionalidad y domicilio, y la situación y condiciones del terreno para el cual solicita el permiso.

ART. 16. El presidente de Estado, gobernador de Territorio ó del Distrito Federal darán cuenta de la solicitud al dueño del terreno ó á su representante, quienes, durante los quince días siguientes á esa notificación, aducirán las razones que tengan para negar el permiso. Las referidas autoridades, en vista de lo expuesto por las partes, y previo el informe de tres peritos, si el caso lo requiere, concederán ó no el permiso de exploración. Los tres peritos citados serán nombrados uno por cada interesado y el otro por el presidente de Estado, gobernador de Territorio ó del Distrito Federal. Si transcurren los quince días expresados y el dueño del terreno ó su representante no comparacen ante la autoridad respectiva, ésta concederá al explorador el permiso que solicita por el término de tres meses, haciendo constar en él los límites del terreno en que ha de llevarse á cabo la exploración. El citado permiso dará al que lo obtenga derecho exclusivo para practicar exploraciones por los referidos tres meses, los cuales podrán ser prorrogados por tres más á juicio de la autoridad competente.

ART. 17. En las pertenencias mineras, estén ó no en explotación, no pueden hacerse trabajos para descubrir minas, salvo permiso especial del concesionario.

*Párrafo único.* La prohibición establecida en este artículo no comprende el derecho á los caminos ó servidumbre de paso que otra mina ó barranco, en explotación ó no, tenga derecho á establecer ó que existan en las pertenencias para facilitar la explotación.

ART. 18. No podrán abrirse trabajos de calicata ni otras labores mineras á menor distancia que la de veinte metros de un edificio, camino de hierro, lugar cercado de muros, carretera, canal, puente, abrevadero ú otra servidumbre pública ó privada, ni á menos de dos mil metros de los puntos fortificados, sin previo permiso de la autoridad respectiva ó del dueño.

ART. 19. En cuanto á las poblaciones formadas cerca de las minas en explotación, la primera autoridad civil de la localidad otorgará los

permisos necesarios para efectuar los trabajos á que se contrae el artículo anterior, siempre que de ellos no resulte perjuicio para la población.

ART. 20. La persona que quiera efectuar, con exclusión de toda otra, exploraciones en terrenos baldíos é incultos, solicitará un permiso del Ministro de Fomento, quien podrá concederlo por el tiempo que en él se exprese, derechos de preferencia al que lo obtenga para acusar y adquirir las minas que se encuentren en el terreno concedido.

ART. 21. Terminada la exploración, si el interesado hubiese descubierto algún mineral de los declarados minas por la ley, tomará cuatro muestras del filón, manto ó yacimiento, que no pesen menos de 500 gramos (una libra) cada una. Si el mineral fuese de oro corrido de aluvión de cualquier clase de criadero, presentará las cuatro muestras mencionadas del terreno que contenga las pepitas ó granos del mineral. Dichas muestras serán presentadas ante dos testigos á la primera autoridad civil del municipio ó parroquia de la jurisdicción en que esté ubicada la mina, junto con una manifestación escrita por él ó su representante legal, hecha en papel sellado de la clase en que deban extenderse las representaciones y solicitudes según la ley respectiva del Estado, Territorio ó Distrito Federal, y firmada sobre las estampillas correspondientes. En la expresada manifestación hará constar la clase de mineral ó criadero que juzga haber descubierto, que las muestras fueron extraídas de *tal* lugar, correspondiente á la jurisdicción del municipio ó parroquia, y que en dicho lugar puede demarcarse una pertenencia minera que quedará comprendida, más ó menos, en un cuadrado de *tantos* metros por lado (ó un rectángulo de *tantos* metros de largo por *tantos* de ancho) ó sean *tantas* hectáreas, bajo los siguientes linderos:  
. . . También manifestará los puntos de referencia más conocidos del referido lugar, el nombre de los colindantes, si los hubiere, y el número de años por el que desee la mina.

*Párrafo único.* Caso de que las personas ó compañías denunciante sean extranjeras, expresarán en la citada manifestación que se someten en un todo á lo dispuesto por la ley de minas y sus reglamentos. Si no cumplieren este requisito, el denuncia será nulo y de ningún valor, lo cual declarará por escrito al pie de la solicitud la autoridad civil respectiva, dejando dicha solicitud en su poder para copiarla junto con la nota de nulidad en un libro destinado al efecto, y enviarla después original al Ministerio de Fomento, donde se organizará un archivo especial de denuncias mineros declarados nulos y de ningún valor.

ART. 22. El jefe del municipio ó parroquia, en el acto, y sin excusa ni pretexto, so pena de destitución del empleo, imposición de una multa de 1,000 bolívares á 4,000 bolívares y el pago de los daños y perjuicios que se causen al interesado, salvo el caso de fuerza mayor ó caso fortuito justificado, y, en este caso, el comisario mayor del lugar, quien si fuere necesario nombrará un secretario para el acto, hará

asentar en el libro respectivo, á presencia del interesado y de dos testigos, un acta según el modelo No. 1.

Seguidamente, se fijarán los carteles en los lugares más públicos del municipio ó parroquia, de orden del jefe civil que digan: (Modelo No. 2).

ART. 23. La autoridad local estampará en el libro destinado al efecto el acta á que se refiere el artículo anterior, y entregará al interesado un ejemplar original de ella, firmado por dicha autoridad y su secretario, los testigos y el interesado, y remitirá copia certificada del acta al jefe del distrito respectivo superior del municipio ó parroquia y por medio del presidente del Estado ó gobernador del Territorio ó del Distrito Federal, al Ministro de Fomento, acompañándole una muestra de las que entregó el interesado ó descubridor. La remisión debe hacerse por la estafeta, en pliego certificado, ó por expreso, si el interesado paga los gastos que se ocasionen. Este expreso regresará con los recibos que entregará á la persona á quien corresponda.

ART. 24. Tan pronto como el jefe civil del distrito á cuya jurisdicción corresponda el municipio ó parroquia en que se haya efectuado el descubrimiento y denuncia de la mina, reciba el ejemplar del acta respectiva, fijará en su despacho y en los lugares más públicos de la población, y por espacio de cuarenta días, carteles iguales á los ordenados en el artículo 22, y publicará dicha acta en los periódicos oficiales del distrito, si los hubiere, ó en los del lugar más cercano, ó en el periódico de mayor circulación de la localidad, ó de la localidad más cercana, por cuatro veces, á lo menos, en el espacio de treinta días, desde la fecha del denuncia; debiendo agregarse al expediente un ejemplar de cada publicación. Sin pérdida de tiempo, el jefe del distrito remitirá á su vez al Ministerio de Fomento por medio del presidente del Estado, gobernador del Territorio ó del Distrito Federal, en pliego certificado, copia exacta de todo el expediente del denuncia.

ART. 25. El jefe del distrito y el ministro de Fomento, harán copiar dicha acta en el libro de los registros de minas y acusarán recibo en el término de la distancia en pliego certificado á la autoridad que se la remitió, y lo avisarán al interesado.

ART. 26. Trascurridos los cuarenta días señalados en el artículo 24, y dentro de los sesenta días siguientes á dicho lapso, el denunciante dirigirá al Ministerio de Fomento una representación solicitando se le acuerde la posesión de la mina.

*Párrafo único.* La solicitud anterior debe contener: el nombre, apellido, domicilio y la nacionalidad del solicitante, el carácter con que se presenta, la fecha del denuncia ante el jefe civil del municipio ó parroquia, la clase de mina que solicita y el nombre de ésta, los linderos del terreno donde se halla la mina, el número de hectáreas, ó el largo de los lados del cuadrado por que se opte y todas las demás

determinaciones y particularidades que sean necesarias para dejar claramente definida la pertenencia solicitada. También expresará el número de años por los que desea la pertenencia.

ART. 27. Al recibir el Ministro de Fomento la solicitud á que se refiere el artículo anterior, acusará recibo al interesado; y si consta que se han cumplido los requisitos establecidos por la Ley de Minas y sus reglamentos, y que ha transcurrido el lapso de cuarenta días á que se refiere el artículo 24, y que no ha habido oposición justificada, se dirigirá al presidente de Estado ó gobernador respectivo para que ordene al jefe civil del distrito en que esté ubicada la mina, que proceda, en el término de ocho días, á hacer el deslinde de la pertenencia solicitada y á dar posesión de ella al interesado.

ART. 28. El jefe del distrito, al recibir la orden del presidente del estado, gobernador del territorio ó del distrito federal, fijará con tres días de anticipación, el día y hora en que deban trasladarse al lugar donde está ubicada la mina, el jefe civil del municipio ó parroquia y demás personas que deban concurrir al acto de la posesión; y, en el término de la distancia, lo comunicará al jefe del municipio ó parroquia, y, por su órgano, al guardaminas, si lo hubiere, al interesado, á dos peritos nombrados por el mismo jefe del distrito y á los colindantes, y decretará en este mismo acto y ordenará á la vez la entrega de la posesión de dicha concesión minera al interesado ó á su representante. (Circular modelo número 3.)

Los colindantes serán citados por boletas en que se exprese el número de hectáreas, los linderos, el nombre del denunciante, el día y la hora fijados. Los colindantes firmarán al pie de la boleta, ó harán firmar si no supieren hacerlo, y éstas quedarán agregadas al expediente que se forme. Si los colindantes se negaren á firmar las boletas y no concurrieren, y si estuvieren ausentes y no se hicieren representar, á pesar de las publicaciones hechas en los periódicos oficiales ó de otro carácter, comprobadas que sean estas circunstancias con testigos abonados, no podrán alegar ningún derecho con respecto al acto de posesión en el cual se les tendrá por presentes.

*Párrafo único.*—Se autoriza á los jefes de distrito para nombrar, accidentalmente, el guardaminas en el caso de que no se haya hecho por el Ejecutivo Federal el nombramiento del guardaminas de la respectiva circunscripción.

ART. 29. Es obligación del jefe del municipio ó parroquia hacer practicar la citación de que habla el artículo anterior, de modo que concurren los citados el día fijado al lugar del descubrimiento de la mina.

Si por descuido ó malicia, falta el jefe del municipio ó parroquia al cumplimiento de este artículo, será penado con una multa de mil bolívares y la suspensión del destino, que le impondrá el jefe civil del distrito.

ART. 30. Si el jefe del municipio ó parroquia ó el Guardaminas tuviesen algún impedimento legalmente justificado que les impida cumplir la orden del jefe distrito, para dar la posesión de la mina denunciada en el día y hora señalados por dicha uutoridad, deberán participarlo oportunamente al jefe del distrito, para que éste nombre los suplentes que hayan de hacer sus veces en aquel acto.

*Párrafo único.* Dichos funcionarios son responsables de los perjuicios que sufra el interesado por consecuencia del retardo en el debido cumplimiento de lo preceptuado en este reglamento para adquirir el derecho de posesión de una mina.

ART. 31. Se autoriza á los jefes de distrito para que en casos de excusa, por impedimentos físicos ú otras causas legales, nombren en calidad de suplentes interinos las personas que deben asistir al acto de posesión de una mina en los casos de haber sido cumplidas las formalidades legales. También podrá nombrar secretario interino en el caso de que el que actúa no pueda concurrir á aquel acto.

ART. 32. Reunidos é instalados en el sitio en que se efectuó el descubrimiento, el jefe del municipio ó parroquia respectivo, su secretario, el guardaminas, el interesado, los dos peritos nombrados y los colindantes, si los hubiere, procederán al acto de la manera siguiente: el jefe del municipio ó parroquia acompañado de los peritos, demarcará los linderos y determinará el número de hectáreas ó el largo de cada lado del cuadrado ó rectángulo, que ha solicitado el interesado, para fijar su pertenencia minera; en cada ángulo hará colocar un poste conforme lo indica el artículo 53 de este reglamento, y designará el terreno de la pertenencia en un solo cuerpo, donde lo prefiera el interesado. Antes de verificar este trabajo irán con el interesado los peritos y el guardaminas y harán sacar muestras del filón, manto ó cantera, yacimiento ó criadero, del lugar de donde extrajo el interesado las presentadas, á fin de que hagan constar en el acta de que se habla más adelante, si del examen y confrontación que de unas y otras han hecho, resulta claramente que allí existen minerales análogos ó idénticos á los de las muestras que presentó el interesado, de las cuales llevará el jefe civil la que quede en su poder; y pondrán también constancia en dicha acta de si el número aproximado de hectáreas ó el largo de cada lado del cuadrado ó la base y altura del rectángulo que se pidió, está bien determinado, y fijados los postes de que habla este reglamento. Hecho esto, el jefe del municipio ó parroquia, procederá, sin más demora, á levantar el acta de posesión y á cumplir lo dispuesto por la ley de minas y este reglamento, formando con las actuaciones practicadas un expediente que se hará en papel sellado del Estado, de la clase correspondiente. (Modelo para el acta posesorio, número 4).

ART. 33. El jefe del municipio ó parroquia, terminado el acto posesorio, remitirá inmediatamente en pliego certificado, por la estafeta ó por expreso, á costa del interesado, si éste conviene, copia cer-

tificada del acta de posesión al jefe del distrito, y por medio del Presidente del Estado, Gobernador del Territorio ó del Distrito Federal, al Ministro de Fomento. Tanto el jefe del distrito como el Ministro de Fomento avisarán recibo inmediatamente y harán asentar cada uno de por sí, en un libro destinado al efecto, el acta de esta posesión en los términos siguientes:

Hago constar que hoy ——— he recibido del jefe del municipio ó parroquia (tal) copia certificada del acta por la cual se le dió posesión al señor ó compañía ——— de una mina que tiene (tal nombre), que es de tal mineral y que está ubicada en el municipio ó parroquia ——— situada en el lugar ——— bajo los linderos siguientes: ———; que el denunciante optó por (tantas) hectáreas que fueron demarcadas en un cuadrado de tanto por lado (ó un rectángulo de tanto de base por tanto de altura), y firman el Ministro de Fomento ó el jefe del distrito.

ART. 34. La posesión da derecho al denunciante para explorar la mina como lo crea conveniente y para hacer levantar el plano topográfico de la pertenencia, conforme á lo que dispone este reglamento.

ART. 35. Dentro de noventa días, á contar de la fecha del acto de posesión, el interesado hará levantar el plano topográfico de la pertenencia, y lo remitirá verificado por el guardaminas y por un Ingeniero ó agrimensor, al Ministerio de Fomento, con copia del expediente de denuncia, para obtener del Presidente de la República el título de propiedad de la pertenencia minera, con todos los derechos y prerrogativas que le conceda la ley de minas y este Reglamento. También enviará al expresado Ministerio la constancia é informes que le otorgue el Laboratorio Nacional del análisis que haga del mineral extraído del pozo, que preceptúa este reglamento. Dicho título se expedirá en el término de treinta días, si el expediente y el plano se han hecho de conformidad con las prescripciones de la ley de minas y de este reglamento. Cuando se advierta alguna falta se hará constar debidamente y se devolverá el expediente y el plano al interesado, á fin de que proceda á subsanarla en el término de sesenta días. Si el interesado subsanare dichas faltas, el título de propiedad se le otorgará dentro de los treinta días siguientes á la presentación de las nuevas diligencias.

ART. 36. El plano de la pertenencia minera, cuyo perímetro se determinará conforme al artículo 4 de la ley de minas, deberá ser dibujado en papel de dibujo de buena calidad y en una escala que permita apreciar los detalles del terreno: en él se especificarán la situación de aquélla, su extensión y linderos, la longitud y rumbo de los lados, la posición topográfica de uno de los botalones, por lo menos, con relación á puntos notables del terreno, y la indicación de si éste es baldío ó de propiedad particular, los datos acerca del pozo que preceptúa el artículo 37 de este reglamento, y todos los demás datos y circunstancias que sean necesarios para fijar, con toda exactitud, en el

plano general que ordena esta reglamentación al inspector técnico de minas, el lugar que ocupa la pertenencia en el terreno.

ART. 37. Durante los noventa días que se conceden después de la posesión para solicitar el título de propiedad, deberá el denunciante, si se trata de minas de veta ó filón, abrir un pozo de uno y medio metros cuadrados de superficie y á la profundidad necesaria á fin de cortar el filón. Este trabajo precederá al levantamiento del plano, para que el ingeniero ó agrimensor que lo levante pueda expresar en él todos los datos concernientes al filón. Tan pronto como esté terminado el pozo, el interesado lo participará al guardaminas respectivo, quien irá á examinarlo y extraerá de él una muestra y la remitirá al Ministro de Fomento. Este funcionario la enviará al Laboratorio Nacional para el debido examen, y poder tener después la seguridad de que se trata del mismo mineral que hará analizar el interesado, á sus expensas, al solicitar el título de propiedad.

ART. 38. Las diligencias de posesión de minas se harán á costa del interesado, quien deberá suministrar al jefe del municipio ó parroquia, á su secretario, al guardaminas y á los dos peritos que deben intervenir en ello, los alimentos y las caballerías necesarias para trasladarse al paraje de la mina.

Deberán pagar también por vía de derechos, á cada uno de los cuatro funcionarios que se expresan: el jefe civil, el secretario y los dos peritos, veinte bolívaes por las diligencias practicadas para la posesión de cada pertenencia.

Se entiende incluída en las referidas diligencias, la demarcación aproximada que se haga de cada pertenencia; pero si dichas diligencias se anulasen por alguna omisión imputable á los funcionarios ó peritos que intervinieren en ellas, deberán repetir gratis las diligencias, y si ya no les fuere posible repetir esto, devolverán al interesado los derechos que habían apercibido, salvo fuerza mayor, que se probará legalmente.

Todas las diligencias y actuaciones de adquisición de minas se extenderán en papel sellado de la menor clase que tenga la ley respectiva del Estado, Territorio ó del Distrito Federal; y en ellas se inutilizarán también las estampillas correspondientes.

*Párrafo único.* Una sola persona puede obtener varias pertenencias.

ART. 39. El Ejecutivo Federal podrá conceder en arrendamiento, mediante las estipulaciones que juzgue convenientes, las minas que por caducidad, abandono ó cualquiera otra causa hayan vuelto al dominio de la Nación.

#### MODELO NÚMERO 1.

Municipio ó parroquia *tal*, del Estado ó Territorio *tal*, ó del Distrito Federal.

Yo, N. N., primera autoridad civil de esta localidad, hago constar que hoy (fecha *tal*), á *tales* horas, se ha presentado ante mí el ciudadano (ó



señor ó compañía) ———, venezolano (ó de *tal* nacionalidad), mayor de edad, vecino de *tal* parte y de *tal* profesión, acompañado de los testigos N. N. y N. N., vecinos de este municipio ó parroquia, quienes declaran y dan fe de que el ciudadano ó señor (el solicitante ó su representante legal), con permiso (ó sin él) para su exploración, descubrió una mina conforme á la ley y reglamentos sobre la materia, de la cual presenta y deposita en este despacho bajo los números *tales* las muestras respectivas de filón ó veta (ó de oro corrido de aluvión), que parecen contener *tal* mineral; que estas muestras fueron extraídas de *tal* lugar, correspondiente á la jurisdicción de este municipio ó parroquia; y que el denunciante opta por *tantos* años á una pertenencia minera de *tantas* hectáreas, determinadas en un cuadrado de *tantos* metros por lado (ó un rectángulo de *tantos* metros de largo ó base por *tantos* de ancho ó altura), bajo los siguientes linderos: ———. Por consiguiente, queda hecho el denuncia legal del terreno para optar á la propiedad de la referida mina, á la cual da el descubridor el nombre de *tal*, quedando así cumplido lo prescrito por la Ley de Minas y sus Reglamentos, y firman.

La autoridad local,

El interesado,

Testigo,

Testigo,

\_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_.

*Nota.*—Caso de que el denunciante sea extranjero, se agregará á este modelo, antes de las firmas, lo siguiente: “El señor (señores ó compañía) declara que en su condición de extranjero se somete en un todo á lo dispuesto por los artículos 6° y 7° de la Ley de Minas y al parágrafo único del artículo 21 y artículos 48, 49, 50 y 51 de este Reglamento.”

*Nota.*—Cuando el denunciante no supiere firmar, solicitará quien lo haga á su ruego.

## MODELO NÚMERO 2.

Hoy día ———, á *tales* horas, se ha presentado ante mí el ciudadano (ó señor), venezolano (ó extranjero), N. N., acompañado de los testigos N. N. y N. N., denunciando el descubrimiento de una mina libre, de *tal* mineral, en *tal* sitio y bajo las siguientes demarcaciones:

Para los efectos consiguientes se fija este cartel por el trascurso de cuarenta días.

El jefe civil,

El secretario,

\_\_\_\_\_.  
\_\_\_\_\_.

## MODELO NÚMERO 3.

(Circular.)

N. N., jefe del distrito ———, en cumplimiento de orden superior, y habiéndose llenado todo lo dispuesto en la Ley de Minas y sus reglamentos, para el denuncia y entrega de posesión de la mina *tal*, denunciada por el ciudadano (ó señor) N. N. (ó quien lo represente legalmente), le ordeno á Usted que en unión de su secretario, del ciudadano N. N., guardaminas y de los ciudadanos ———, á quienes he nombrado peritos, se traslade al lugar donde está ubicada la mina, previa la citación anticipada de los colindantes respectivos, si los hubiere, en el perentorio término de ocho días, á contar de la fecha en que reciba este despacho; y al efecto, ordeno á Usted que provea todo lo conveniente para que asistan las personas nombradas y se cumpla todo lo dispuesto por la Ley de Minas y sus Reglamentos para este acto posesorio, haciéndolo á Usted responsable por la falta de cumplimiento en todo lo dispuesto.

(Fecha.)

El jefe civil,

MODELO NÚMERO 4.—*Para el acto posesorio.*

N. N., jefe del municipio ó parroquia ———, acompañado de su secretario, de N. N., guardaminas y de los ciudadanos N. N. y N. N., nombrados peritos para este acto, y el ciudadano (ó señor) N. N., que ha pedido con las formalidades prescritas por la Ley de Minas y sus Reglamentos la posesión de esta mina, denominada ———, y con asistencia de los colindantes (si están presentes y si no los hubiere se hará constar), declaro solemnemente á nombre de la ley y por disposición del Ministro de Fomento de los Estados Unidos de Venezuela, que habiéndose llenado todos los requisitos legales, pongo en posesión al ciudadano (ó señor ó compañía) ———, de la mina que ha descubierto y que está comprendida bajo los linderos ———, y que en cada ángulo que demarca la concesión minera, se ha fijado un poste, conforme al artículo 53 del Reglamento de la Ley de Minas; que el interesado ha optado por *tantas* hectáreas de terreno que se demarcaron en un cuadrado de *tantos* metros por lado (ó en un rectángulo de *tantos* metros de base por *tantos* de altura), poco más ó menos; que se han confrontado las muestras que presentó el interesado al hacer el denuncia respectivo de esta mina, las cuales son de la misma clase y condición de las que se encuentran en este sitio; y que, finalmente, no habiendo ninguna

oposición legal, se declara en pacífica posesión de dicha mina al ciudadano (señor ó compañía) — para los efectos legales.

Firmamos tres de un tenor.

(Fecha.)

El jefe civil del municipio ó parroquia,

El secretario,

El interesado,

El guardaminas,

Los peritos y los colindantes (si los hubiere).

#### SECCIÓN IV. — *De la oposición.*

ART. 40. Se entiende por primer denunciante de una mina y con derecho indiscutible para obtener la propiedad de ella, el primero que haya hecho el denuncia y presentado las muestras de que habla este reglamento, bajo las formalidades prescritas en él y en la ley de minas, salvo decisión legal en contrario. Caso de discusión en el momento del denuncia las muestras se compararán y se probará su identidad, examinándolas con las del lugar de donde hayan sido extraídas, en el mismo filón, manto, yacimiento ó criadero de oro corrido, respecto á su calidad y condiciones, practicándose los ensayos ó experticias de ellas.

*Párrafo único.* Quien vaya á denunciar una mina á nombre de otra persona debe presentar el poder que le acredite para ello. Dicho documento servirá al apoderado en caso de que haya oposición.

ART. 41. La oposición puede hacerse de palabra en el acto de presentarse el descubridor efectuando el denuncia, ó por escrito en cualquier día antes del señalado para el acto de posesión.

En el primer caso la autoridad ante quien se hace el denuncia estampará una diligencia en el registro que al efecto llevará, la cual firmará el funcionario público junto con las partes.

ART. 42. Introducido el escrito ó estampada la diligencia de oposición, desde la fecha siguiente corre un lapso de quince días para que las partes demuestren ante el guardaminas ó el funcionario que lo reemplace, quién tiene mejor derecho, debiéndose decidir la incidencia el último día.

La parte que no se conformare con esa decisión, tiene el recurso de apelar dentro del plazo de cinco días para ante el inspector técnico, quien decidirá en el curso de quince días después de recibidos los autos, y si aún no se conformare una de las partes, podrá recurrir en

última instancia al Ministro de Fomento; pero en ningún caso se paralizarán las diligencias que establece este reglamento para la adquisición de minas, y, en definitiva, será dueño del descubrimiento el que obtuviere la última sentencia favorable, en caso de apelación de la primera.

Si la oposición no versare sobre prioridad en el descubrimiento, sino que se fundare en derechos de otra naturaleza ya adquiridos, el que se crea perjudicado con la decisión en el procedimiento administrativo dicho, podrá aducir sus derechos en juicio ordinario ante los tribunales.

ART. 43. Los dueños de minas colindantes pueden hacer oposición al tiempo de darse la posesión, cuando en la medida se comprenda el todo ó parte de sus minas; pero, en este caso, el juicio que surge es el de deslinde, que se sustanciará y decidirá según las prescripciones del procedimiento civil, quedando, mientras tanto, en suspenso el acto de posesión ó sus efectos.

*Párrafo único.* En el caso á que se contrae este artículo, quedan citadas las partes para ante el juez competente, debiendo dentro de ocho días y el término de la distancia, formular la petición de deslinde, la opositora.

#### SECCIÓN V.—*Del título de propiedad.*

ART. 44. El Ministro de Fomento, en vista del expediente, del plano de la pertenencia y del análisis del mineral, y encontrando que se han llenado las prescripciones de la ley de minas y sus reglamentos, hará extender el título de propiedad, en papel sellado nacional del valor de 100 bolívares, inutilizando estampillas por valor de 40 bolívares.

Este título será autorizado con la firma del Presidente de la República, sellado con el sello del Ejecutivo Federal y refrendado por el Ministro de Fomento, y se tomará razón de él en el registro correspondiente.

*Párrafo único.* El expediente á que se refiere este artículo contendrá las copias certificadas de todos los documentos relacionados con el denuncia y adquisición de la mina.

ART. 45. Expedido el título de propiedad, el Ministro de Fomento ordenará que se hagan dos copias certificadas de él y dos del plano respectivo de la pretenencia. Tanto de las copias del título como de las del plano, quedará una en el archivo del Ministerio y la otra se remitirá á la inspección técnica de minas de la República. El título y plano originales se entregarán al interesado; el plano llevará una certificación de la dirección correspondiente, en que se haga constar que fué el presentado en la solicitud del título de propiedad.

ART. 46. Todos los gastos ocasionados en papel sellado y estampillas para la obtención del título de propiedad, y de las copias mandadas á practicar por el artículo anterior, serán de cuenta del interesado.

ART. 47. El título de propiedad será protocolizado en la oficina de registro de la jurisdicción de la pertenencia minera.

SECCIÓN VI.—*Obligaciones de los concesionarios.*

ART. 48. Las compañías que se formen para la explotación minera, son sociedades civiles y sujetas á la jurisdicción civil de la República.

ART. 49. Las sociedades anónimas, en comandita simple ó por acciones, ó colectivas, que se formen con el objeto de explotar una pertenencia, se constituirán conforme á las prescripciones del Código de Comercio, sin que por ello pierdan su carácter de civiles.

ART. 50. Las personas naturales domiciliadas en el extranjero que quieran explotar las pertenencias á que se refieren la ley de minas y sus reglamentos, deberán antes de dar comienzo á sus trabajos, constituir legalmente un agente ó apoderado con todas las facultades necesarias, que les represente y responda directamente de las obligaciones que ellas contraigan con el país. El poder del agente deberá registrarse siempre en la Oficina de Registro Público, en el Registro del Tribunal de Comercio respectivo, y publicarse íntegramente en el periódico oficial, ó en otro de la jurisdicción del Tribunal de Comercio á quien incumba el registro.

ART. 51. Las propiedades, derechos y acciones que las personas naturales ó jurídicas domiciliadas en el extranjero tengan en la República, responderán directamente de las operaciones y transacciones que en lo relativo á su giro practiquen sus agentes en Venezuela.

ART. 52. Los que hubieren suministrado fondos para las exploraciones ó descubrimientos de minas, así como para los trabajos, máquinas y construcciones de edificios, tienen hipoteca sobre la pertenencia. Para que esta hipoteca sea eficaz deberá registrarse el documento en la oficina de registro de la ubicación, haciéndose constar la cantidad determinada de tales anticipos, con expresión del objeto ó empleo para que han sido hechos.

ART. 53. Los denunciantes deben determinar en el terreno, á su costa, los límites de las minas acusadas, con anterioridad á la expedición del título de propiedad.

Los límites de las minas deben determinarse en los ángulos con postes de mampostería ó botalones de madera de corazón de sesenta y cinco centímetros de circunferencia, cuando ménos, y debiendo tener cada poste las iniciales del denunciante.

ART. 54. Los denunciantes, una vez que hayan establecido los postes ó botalones á que se refiere el artículo anterior, darán aviso al guardaminas, para que verifique si se han cumplido las prescripciones del citado artículo, é informe del resultado de su inspección al Ministerio de Fomento.

ART. 55. Al notar el dueño de una pertenencia que falta algún poste ó botalón, deberá reponerlo inmediatamente y en cada año desmontará las picas divisorias ó que formen el perímetro de la pertenencia.

ART. 56. Los denunciantes que dejaren de cumplir con lo dispuesto en los artículos anteriores pagarán una multa de quinientos bolívares, que se hará efectiva en la forma indicada en la Sección IX de este reglamento, tan pronto como el guardaminas comuniqué la infracción al Ministro de Fomento.

ART. 57. Dentro del lapso de cuatro años, que se contarán desde el día que se expida el título de propiedad, deberá el dueño poner en explotación la mina, debiendo comprobarse tal circunstancia ante el Ministerio de Fomento, por medio de una certificación que expedirá el guardaminas.

#### SECCIÓN VII.—*Penas á los contraventores.*

ART. 58. Si trascurren los cuatro años de que trata el artículo 57 de este reglamento y el dueño de la mina no la pone en explotación, pagará al Gobierno Nacional, en calidad de multa, la suma de dos mil quinientos bolívares, la cual le dará derecho á una prórroga de cuatro años más, que se contarán desde el vencimiento de los cuatro primeros. Si esta multa no se paga dentro de los sesenta días siguientes al vencimiento de los cuatro primeros años, el Ejecutivo Federal declarará la caducidad de la pertenencia, por órgano del Ministro de Fomento, quien publicará en la "Gaceta Oficial" la resolución que á este efecto recaiga.

Si durante la prórroga de cuatro años que adquiere el interesado con el pago de la multa, tampoco se pusiere la mina en explotación el Ejecutivo Federal la declarará caduca.

Para que una mina se considere en explotación se requiere que, por lo menos, diez trabajadores estén diariamente empleados en su laboreo.

ART. 59. Declarada la caducidad de la pertenencia minera, conforme á lo establecido en el artículo anterior, el Ministro de Fomento hará poner en el libro en donde se inscriben los títulos de propiedad, una nota marginal que así lo exprese, y, á los mismos fines, le dará parte al Registrador en cuya Oficina se protocolizó el título. Igual participación se hará al Presidente del Estado, gobernador del territorio ó del distrito federal, á cuya jurisdicción pertenezca la mina.

ART. 60. Además de los casos de caducidad establecidos en esta Sección, las personas que solicitaren una pertenencia minera perderán *ipso jure* su derecho á obtener el título de propiedad:

1°. Si expiraren los sesenta días de que trata el artículo 26 sin que el descubridor de la mina, ó su concesionario, se haya dirigido al Ministro de Fomento en solicitud de la posesión de la pertenencia;

2°. Si se vencieren los noventa días á que se refiere el artículo 35, sin que el interesado hubiere solicitado del Ministerio de Fomento el título de propiedad; y

3°. Si el interesado no subsanase dentro del lapso señalado por el artículo 35 las faltas que el Ministerio hallare en el expediente y plano

de la pertenencia y no obtuviere en dicho caso el título de propiedad en el término indicado en la parte final del mismo artículo.

La pérdida de los derechos á que se contrae este artículo se efectuará sin necesidad de resolución especial del Ministerio de Fomento.

ART. 61. Los impuestos mineros á que se refiere la Sección IX de este reglamento, se satisfarán trimestralmente.

Los dueños de pertenencias que no satisfagan dichos impuestos en la forma indicada, pagarán como multa al Gobierno Nacional el doble de lo que adeuden por tal respecto, desde el primer trimestre que dejaren de pagar.

*Párrafo único.* Si trascurrieren dos años y el dueño de la pertenencia no satisfaciere los impuestos, el Gobierno decretará la caducidad de la mina ó pedirá que sea rematada con todas sus maquinarias, aparatos y enseres, para que se le pague la cantidad á que alcancen los impuestos y multas adeudadas.

ART. 62. Las pertenencias que readquiere el Gobierno en virtud de este reglamento, pueden ser arrendadas ó adquiridas por su primitivo dueño, siempre que pague una multa de cinco mil bolívares y que proceda conforme á las prescripciones de la ley de minas y de este reglamento. Los nuevos adquirentes de pertenencias caducas no podrán venderlas á sus primitivos dueños ó á sus herederos, sin que éstos paguen antes al Gobierno Nacional la multa de cinco mil bolívares de que trata este artículo.

#### SECCIÓN VIII.—*De la manera de organizar los registros de minas en las oficinas públicas.*

ART. 63. El Jefe del Municipio ó Parroquia llevará un libro para anotar los denuncios que se hagan ante él, conforme á lo dispuesto en el artículo 21.

Este libro estará empastado y arreglado de tal manera que no sea fácil ni agregarle ni quitarle una ó más hojas y será foliado y rubricado cada folio por el presidente del estado, gobernador del territorio ó del distrito federal, los cuales pondrán además en la primera página de cada libro una diligencia, suscrita por ellos, en que conste el número de folios que contiene, y que ha sido cada uno rubricado por ellos.

ART. 64. La anotación de que habla el artículo anterior, se hará en la forma siguiente:

Se pondrá primero el número que corresponda al asiento, debiendo empezarse por la unidad y seguirse un orden ascendente riguroso.

Luego se escribirá la fecha, expresando la hora, todo en letras.

En seguida se extenderá el asiento correspondiente, expresando las circunstancias de que habla el artículo 21, según las indicaciones que haga el denunciante.

No deberá hacerse ninguna raspadura, enmendatura, ni interlinea-

ciones. Si se incurriere en alguna equivocación, se enmendará al pie por medio de una nota en que se exprese la palabra ó frase equivocada y la forma en que debe quedar.

Por último, se firmará la diligencia por el jefe del municipio ó parroquia, por el denunciante, los dos testigos y el secretario. Si el denunciante no supiere firmar, se anotará así, dejándose constancia de habersele leído la diligencia por la persona que haya escogido para firmar á su ruego.

No se admitirán testigos que no sepan firmar.

ART. 65. También llevará el jefe civil del municipio ó parroquia otro libro donde asentará los denuncios nulos y de ningún valor, conforme á lo preceptuado en el artículo 21 [parágrafo único].

Este libro se rubricará y se llevará conforme á lo dispuesto en los artículos anteriores.

ART. 66. Inmediatamente que se haga el denuncia de que habla el artículo 21 se extenderán por el secretario las diligencias á que se refiere el artículo 64, y apenas se autoricen legalmente dichas diligencias se expedirá el ejemplar original y las copias certificadas de que habla el artículo 23, entregándose el original al denunciante y remitiéndose copias certificadas al jefe del distrito y, por medio del Presidente del Estado, Gobernador del Territorio ó del Distrito Federal, al Ministro de Fomento, para los efectos del artículo 25 de este reglamento.

ART. 67. La fecha de la partida respectiva del libro mencionado se considerará como la fecha del descubrimiento de la mina, y servirá de punto de partida para hacer efectivos los derechos que se adquieren por razón de tal descubrimiento, salvo decisión legal en contrario.

ART. 68. Las diligencias que se estampen en el libro de que habla el artículo 63 se presumen auténticas, á menos que aparezcan con enmendaduras, interlineaciones ó raspaduras que alteren el sentido de la partida, tal como aparece en la copia que se expidió al interesado; pero en todo caso se admitirán pruebas contra esa presunción como también para justificar la falsedad total ó parcial de la diligencia. Esto, sin demorar ni trastornar el curso del procedimiento, pues al fin será responsable de las costas, daños y perjuicios el que sea culpado del error ó inconveniente que los ha motivado.

ART. 69. En la Dirección de Riqueza Territorial, Agricultura y Cría del Ministerio de Fomento, se llevarán los siguientes libros:

1°. Libro de denuncios mineros; 2°. Libro de denuncios nulos; 3°. Libro de actas de posesión; 4°. Libro de títulos de propiedad, donde se asentarán estos documentos; 5°. Libro de traspasos; 6°. Libro de minas declaradas caducas ó rematadas, y 7°. Libro de impuestos mineros.

Estos libros se llevarán en la misma forma ordenada en esta sección y serán rubricados por el Ministro de Fomento



SECCIÓN IX.—*Impuestos y franquicias.*

ART. 70. Es de libre aprovechamiento cuando no hubiere sido adjudicado por concesiones del Ejecutivo Federal, el oro corrido de aluvión en cualquiera clase de criadero ó yacimiento que se encontrare en los lechos de los ríos y terrenos baldíos, esto, mientras la explotación, se haga con bateas, declarándose exonerado de todo impuesto este sistema de explotación.

ART. 71. Toda pertenencia minera, de veta ó filón, de la naturaleza que sea, pagará como impuesto de minas dos bolívares anuales por cada hectárea, sea que la superficie pertenezca á la Nación ó á particulares, y si estuviere en explotación pagará, además, 3 por ciento sobre el producto bruto de la mina.

Las pertenencias mineras de oro corrido de aluvión, en cualquiera clase de criadero ó yacimiento que se encuentre, pagarán 10 por ciento sobre el producto bruto de su explotación; y, además, el impuesto superficial de 2 bolívares anuales por hectárea, sea que la superficie pertenezca á la Nación ó á particulares.

ART. 72. Todos los impuestos y multas que establece este reglamento, se satisfarán en la Aduana más próxima á la circunscripción minera donde está situada la mina, ó en cualquiera oficina de recaudación, cuando así lo disponga el Ejecutivo Federal. Si la pertenencia se encontrase ubicada en el Distrito Federal, los impuestos y multas se satisfarán en la Tesorería Nacional.

ART. 73. El Ejecutivo Federal, por órgano del Ministro de Fomento, ordenará la creación de un timbre que se denominará “Timbre Nacional de Minas.”

La emisión del expresado timbre se hará en la forma que el Ejecutivo Federal juzgue conveniente, y en los siguientes tipos: de cinco céntimos de bolívar, de veinticinco céntimos de bolívar, de un bolívar, de diez bolívares y de cien bolívares.

ART. 74. Con los expresados timbres se satisfarán todos los impuestos y multas de que trata este reglamento.

El Ministro de Fomento enviará á las oficinas de recaudación respectivas unas pólizas selladas y numeradas por el citado despacho, para que en cada caso se inutilicen en ellas los timbres por el valor á que alcancen los impuestos ó multas.

Cada timbre se inutilizará con la fecha del día en que se satisfagan los impuestos.

La póliza se extenderá en la siguiente forma:

*Póliza de impuestos mineros.*

En esta fecha el ciudadano (ó señor ó compañía)—— ha satisfecho los impuestos mineros (ó multa) correspondientes (desde tal á cual fecha), á la pertenencia minera de (tal mineral), denominado——de

—— hectáreas, situada en el Municipio ——, Distrito —— del Estado, Territorio ó Distrito Federal. (Al pie ó en el original de esta póliza se inutilizarán los timbres de ley.)

Hecha por triplicado.

(Fecha).

El Administrador de la Aduana (ó el Tesorero General).

[Firmado].

*Párrafo único.* La póliza anterior se extenderá por triplicado. El original donde se inutilicen los timbres, lo enviará por primer correo la oficina de recaudación al Ministro de Fomento, y los otros dos ejemplares los recibirá el interesado para conservar uno en su poder y remitir el otro al mencionado Ministro, como constancia de haber satisfecho los impuestos ó multas. \*

En el caso de que el dueño ó representante de la pertenencia minera no cumpla este requisito, el Ministerio no considerará válido el pago.

ART. 75. Los guardaminas, ó quienes los representen, y, en su defecto, la primera autoridad civil de la localidad, cuidarán de que se hagan efectivos dichos impuestos.

ART. 76. El Ejecutivo Federal, tomando en consideración la protección que se deba dar á las empresas mineras para el desenvolvimiento de la industria en el país, podrá exonerar de derechos arancelarios, siempre que lo crea conveniente, la introducción de las maquinarias, útiles y enseres que se necesiten para el desarrollo de dichas empresas, y toda clase de materias explosivas y sus accesorios. Estas últimas, someténdose á las disposiciones y leyes vigentes sobre la materia; debiendo los dueños de minas construir polvorines, á 10 metros de profundidad por lo menos, cuyos techos deberán llegar 1 metro más abajo de la superficie y deberán establecerse, como distancia mínima á 1 ó 2 kilómetros, según la cantidad de materias explosivas, de las poblaciones ó centros mineros, á fin de evitar todo peligro. También podrá exonerar de derechos el acero para barreños.

ART. 77. El Ejecutivo Federal se reserva la facultad de modificar, en los contratos que celebre, los impuestos mineros fijados por este reglamento, habida consideración á la naturaleza de las minas que sean materia de la concesión, á su situación é importancia y á los informes que, en tales casos, exigirá siempre á los respectivos guardaminas.

ART. 78. La pertenencia minera, su superficie, edificios, máquinas y sus demás dependencias y anexidades, responderán en primer término del cumplimiento del pago de los impuestos establecidos en este reglamento, y por el pago de los derechos que hayan causado las importaciones exoneradas de conformidad con el artículo anterior, cuando los efectos de aquéllas no se hubieren destinado á la explotación de las minas, ó cuando las pertenencias no se hubieren puesto en explotación en el término prescrito por este reglamento.

SECCION X.—*Barrancos.*

ART. 79. Se entiende por barranco un sólido de 10 metros de longitud por 10 metros de latitud y de profundidad indefinida, para la explotación de gredas ó aluviones auríferos en cualquier clase de criadero ó yacimiento.

ART. 80. En las investigaciones de minas por el sistema de barrancos ó socavones para explotar el oro corrido de aluvión, no podrán emprenderse trabajos en la dirección de un filón descubierto, esté ó nó en explotación industrial; ni en el espacio de 100 metros á uno y otro lado de él; esto es, que el dueño de la veta tiene derecho á conservar y celar dentro de su pertenencia una zona de 200 metros de anchura por cuyo centro se desarrolla la veta.

ART. 81. La explotación á que se refiere el artículo anterior, se contrae preferentemente al lavado del oro corrido de aluvión, en batea; y como en estas labores con frecuencia aparecen piedras sueltas, cantós ó sean fragmentos de veta y otros minerales explotables ó que puedan rypiarse ó chancarse por medio del mortero ó á la mano, el dueño del barranco tiene derecho al disfrute de todas esas clases de minerales, con excepcion de las vetas definidas ó filones que no puedan adquirirse sino por el procedimiento que pauta esta reglamento.

ART. 82. El sistema de exploración y explotación por barranco, podrá emplearlo toda persona hábil para contratar y que trabaje para descubrir minas en el subsuelo, sin más restricciones que las establecidas en el presente reglamento.

ART. 83. No pueden emprenderse trabajos por el sistema de barrancos en el recinto de las poblaciones y caminos públicos, ni en los edificios, acueductos, estanques, plantaciones, y jardines, ya sean públicos ó privados; entendiéndose que esta prohibición se limita á un radio de 100 metros de las cosas aquí especificadas.

ART. 84. Cuando se descubra una pinta de oro corrido de aluvión, el guardaminas, acompañado de la primera autoridad civil del lugar, se constituirá en el punto del descubrimiento, y después de una inspección ocular, con arreglo á lo dispuesto en el artículo anterior, establecerá el orden en los trabajos, con el fin de que los mineros no se perjudiquen unos á otros, á cuyo efecto hará las demarcaciones correspondientes por medio de postes que encierren la cantidad superficial de 100 metros cuadrados, para cada barranco que vaya á trabajarse.

Un solo individuo puede tener varios barrancos.

Son aplicables á la explotación por el sistema de barrancos las alfarjetas.

ART. 85. En los trabajos de minas practicados con el objeto de hacer exploraciones de la especie que fueren, excepcion hecha de los barrancos, en las minas de veta en terrenos de la nación ó egidos y en terrenos de particulares ó de pertenencias mineras, los exploradores están obligados

á cegar convenientemente las excavaciones que hicieren antes de abandonarlas; pudiendo ser compelidos á ellos por la correspondiente autoridad de la jurisdicción, con multas ó arrestos, según el caso.

### SECCIÓN XI.—*Aguas para las minas.*

ART. 86. Quienquiera que haga el denuncia de que habla la Sección III de este reglamento, adquiere derecho á tomar el agua necesaria para el laboreo de una mina, siempre que el descubrimiento esté en terrenos baldíos ó egidos, en los términos especificados en la presente sección.

En las pertenencias de oro corrido de aluvión entra siempre el uso de las aguas, sin perjuicio de los derechos de tercero, legítimamente adquiridos.

ART. 87. El denunciante de la primera mina que se encuentre en un paraje cualquiera, tiene derecho preferente al de todos los demás descubridores sucesivos, para tomar el agua necesaria para su establecimiento y para las personas dependientes de él, á juicio de peritos; y ese derecho puede hacerlo valer en cualquier tiempo y aunque no haya tenido la mina su laboreo, siempre que en este último caso no haya sido declarada caduca la pertenencia; y aunque para hacer efectivo dicho derecho sea preciso suspender los trabajos en un establecimiento montado en una mina de descubrimiento posterior.

ART. 88. Los demás descubridores adquieren igual derecho, con subordinación al de los anteriores y con preferencia al de los posteriores, en orden riguroso de antigüedad. Este derecho se adquiere siempre en el acto de hacerse el denuncia.

ART. 89. Todo denunciante de una mina tiene además derecho para ocupar materialmente las aguas que quiera, siempre que no afecte los derechos concedidos por los artículos anteriores á los que hayan denunciados minas antes de la ocupación de las aguas, y siempre que las necesite para el laboreo de sus minas. En este caso, los que denuncian minas después de la ocupación material de tales aguas, no tienen derecho á tomarlas, sino en caso de que la haya sobrante en los depósitos ó cursos existentes.

ART. 90. Al usar de los derechos de que hablan los artículos precedentes, los dueños de minas no pueden nunca privar á los de los terrenos de la superficie, que hubiesen encontrado ahí cuando el denuncia ó denuncios, del agua, necesaria para sus familias, sus animales y cualquiera especie de máquinas que tengan establecidas ó comenzadas á establecer, y el riego de sus sementeras. Los que vinieren á establecerse después, como dueños de la superficie, sólo tendrán derecho á los sobrantes de las aguas para los usos expresados. Los dueños de minas tampoco podrán impedir el libre goce de las servidumbres de acueductos que estén establecidos sobre el terreno donde se encuentre la mina, en favor de una población, caserío, predio ó maquinaria de un tercero.

ART. 91. Si entre los dueños de minas ocurriere diferencia, por cuanto unos pretendan que hay aguas sobrantes en un depósito ó corriente cualquiera, y otros afirmen lo contrario, se resolverá la duda por medio de tres peritos nombrados, uno por cada uno de los interesados y otro por el jefe civil del distrito.

ART. 92. Cuando sea preciso decidir si en un depósito ó corriente hay agua sobrante para que un individuo pueda tomarla, se reputará como tal la que quede después de separada la que pertenece á los dueños de las minas denunciadas con anterioridad.

ART. 93. El derecho que se concede por los artículos 89 y 90, del sobrante de las aguas, no puede ser negado en manera alguna por los mineros é industriales anteriores, á menos que sea para dar ensanche á sus establecimientos primitivos dentro de la extensión de su pertenencia minera.

ART. 94. Las diferencias que ocurran sobre las aguas entre mineros y los dueños de terrenos, ó los que gocen de alguna servidumbre de acueducto, serán dirimidas en la forma prescrita en este reglamento.

ART. 95. Si se denunciare una mina que no pueda en absoluto ser laborada sino con el agua con que se labora otra denunciada antes, el nuevo denunciante tendrá derecho á tomar dicha agua, siempre que llene los dos requisitos siguientes:

1°. Que conduzca á su costa á la mina anterior otra agua suficiente para el laboreo de ella.

2°. Que indemnice al dueño de la mina anterior de todo perjuicio que se le cause con motivo de la variación del agua, ya por razón del mayor cauce que tiene que conservar, ya por la calidad del terreno que atraviése, ya, en fin, por cualquiera otra circunstancia.

ART. 96. Si el dueño de un establecimiento superior suspendiese los trabajos de las minas, conservando la propiedad de ellas, los mineros de establecimientos inferiores podrán usar del agua que aquel hubiere conducido, pagándole previamente el valor de dicho uso á juicio de peritos, y debiendo conservar á su costa el cauce en buen estado; sin adquirir por eso, en ningún caso, derecho alguno á la propiedad de él.

En este caso, el dueño de la mina superior tiene derecho también á que el de la inferior le indemnice de todo perjuicio que pueda resultarle por el uso del cauce, y que asegure esa indemnización, previamente, á juicio del jefe civil del lugar donde está situada la mina.

ART. El derecho á las aguas se traspassa y se pierde con el de las minas, y vuelve como éstas á su calidad de comunes ó pasa al que adquiera la propiedad de las minas, aunque en los contratos no se exprese esta circunstancia, á no ser que el vendedor de una mina las necesite para otra de su propiedad y que al tiempo de verificarse la venta, exceptúe expresamente el agua.

ART. 98. En el caso de que un propietario de minas cambie el agua que tenga puesta en sus establecimientos por otra nueva, tomada de

depósito diferente, la primera queda por el mismo hecho restituida á su primitiva calidad de común, y sujeta posteriormente á las disposiciones de esta sección.

ART. 99. En el caso de que una pertenencia minera caduque conforme á este reglamento, puede, cualquier propietario de minas tomar para otra empresa minera el agua que servía á la mina caduca, siempre que la necesite, sin que la nueva adquisición de dicha mina pueda hacer revivir el derecho al agua que le servía, á no ser que esté vacante al tiempo de dicha adquisición.

ART. 100. Los que adquieran minas en la parte superior de los establecimientos ya montados, podrán usar libremente de las aguas que á éstos sirven, con tal que vuelvan al cauce común antes del punto en que los dueños de establecimientos inferiores las tomen para su servicio, y siempre que el uso que de esas aguas hagan los dueños de establecimientos superiores, no inutilice el uso para las empresas inferiores.

ART. 101. El empresario de minas superiores, que hubiere adquirido su propiedad posteriormente al que sea dueño de las inferiores, y que hubiere tomado para el laboreo de sus minas aguas que viertan sobre las inferiores, después de pasar por el establecimiento, causando con esto perjuicios al dueño de dichas minas inferiores, podrá ser obligado por éste á conducir las aguas expresadas por un cauce especial, hasta salir más abajo del punto donde se puede causar el perjuicio.

ART. 102. Si no fuere posible dar cumplimiento á lo prevenido en el artículo anterior, el empresario de las minas superiores indemnizará al de las inferiores de los perjuicios que reciba, estimándose la indemnización, en caso necesario, por tres peritos, nombrados uno por cada uno de los interesados, y otro por el jefe civil.

ART. 103. En cuanto á la servidumbre é indemnizaciones á que den lugar las aguas que se emplean en las minas, se observará lo dispuesto en este reglamento.

## SECCIÓN XII.—*Del laboreo y policía de las minas.*

ART. 104. Cada Estado de los que componen la Unión, cada Territorio, así como también el Distrito Federal, constituye una circunscripción minera, subdividida en tantos distritos mineros, cuantos sean los que componen el Estado, Territorio ó Distrito Federal.

ART. 105. En los distritos mineros, la policía que dependa de las autoridades del Estado, Territorio ó Distrito Federal, estará en el deber de prestar apoyo inmediato al inspector técnico y á los guardaminas, siempre que lo soliciten, para el cumplimiento y ejecución de las funciones que tienen atribuidas.

ART. 106. Los dueños ó administradores de minas, están obligados á explotarlas conforme á los preceptos del arte, de modo que esté siempre garantizada la vida de los operarios, y á cumplir las disposi-

ciones que en cada caso especial dictaren las autoridades competentes, fuera de las expresadas á continuación.

1ª. Á mantener bien ventilados los lugares en que se efectúen los trabajos de laboreo, de manera que los operarios no se ahoguen ni se sofoquen por la aglomeración ó retención de gases ó de miasmas, ó por las infiltraciones ó acumulaciones de agua. De consiguiente, establecerán con el exterior las comunicaciones necesarias para ventilación, desagüe y extracción de materiales.

2ª. Á asegurar los cielos y paredes ó costados de las labores de tránsito y de arranques, por medio de enmaderamientos, mamposterías ó muros de desmonte, según lo exija la consistencia del terreno. Estas obras se revisarán de tiempo en tiempo, para hacerles las reparaciones que exija la solidez que deben tener. Los pilares naturales que sirvan para el sostenimiento de una mina, no podrán quitarse, sino á condición de reemplazarlos con otros artificiales de igual resistencia.

3ª. Á facilitar la entrada y salida, y el tránsito en general de los obreros. Al efecto, si las labores de tránsito tienen una inclinación mayor de  $35^{\circ}$  estarán provistas de un pasamano; y si llega á  $40^{\circ}$ , á más del pasamano deberán tener un patillaje, ó sean tramos labrados en la roca misma ó formados artificialmente. Las escaleras colocadas en los piques, chiflones ó barrancos, para el tránsito, tendrán las condiciones convenientes de seguridad, y de cinco en cinco metros tendrán un descanso que impida pasar una persona ú objeto que por ellas rueda. Si los trabajadores tuvieren que bajar á las minas en carros, jaulas ó tinas, se emplearán cables de primera calidad, y se usarán los aparatos de seguridad necesarios para evitar accidentes.

4ª. Á no permitir poner barrenos ó tiros, en roca ó ganga, hoyos ó agujeros que hayan sido antes cargados ó tirados. Tampoco se permitirá el uso de atacadores cuya extremidad sea de hierro, bronce ú otra materia capaz de producir chispas al usarlos.

5ª. Á prohibir á los obreros que trabajen en galerías ó niveles, túneles ó socavones, cruceros, chiflones y estopes, que limpien sus respectivos puestos lanzando el mineral á un nivel inferior, sin que antes se haya dado aviso á los obreros que se encuentren en él.

6ª. Á organizar los trabajos de explotación de la mina, dividiendo las veinte y cuatro horas del día en tres guardias, así: 7 a. m. á 3 p. m., de 3 p. m. á 11 p. m. y de 11 p. m. á 7 a. m., empleando en cada una de esas guardias un número suficiente de trabajadores, caporales y directores, los cuales deberán ser hombres y en ningún caso menores de doce años ó mujeres.

7ª. Á colocar una campana ó timbre en la parte superior del pozo ó tiro, provisto de un alambre que debe pasar por las distintas plataformas colocadas en las labores de tránsito. Los toques de ordenanza de las minas se darán por medio de las señales siguientes: una campanada indica que debe pararse la tina ó carro, dos es señal de

bajada, tres es señal de subida, cuatro indican que debe subirse ó bajarse lentamente y con precaución, y cinco ó un repique continuado, significa aviso de haber ocurrido desgracias ú otro accidente grave en la mina.

8ª. Á prohibir en absoluto la entrada ó bajada á las galerías ó excavaciones y demás labores mineras, lo mismo que á los molinos y máquinas de beneficio, á todo el que no sea dueño, director de trabajos ó jornalero, salvo permiso de la empresa. Quedan exceptuados el inspector técnico de minas y el guardaminas de la circunscripción, quienes pueden entrar siempre que lo juzgen conveniente.

ART. 107. Los perjuicios ocasionados á una mina por los trabajos de explotación de otra, serán indemnizados por el dueño de ésta, según la tasación que de ellos hagan tres peritos nombrados uno por cada una de las partes y otro por el jefe civil de la localidad.

ART. 108. Si el accidente ocurrido en una mina ocasiona la muerte, herida ó la inutilización de un obrero para trabajar, se pagará á los interesados sus perjuicios. En el caso de que no se entiendan las partes en el monto de ellos, se fijará por tres expertos nombrados uno por cada una de las partes y el otro por el jefe civil del lugar.

ART. 109. La policía de las minas corre á cargo del director de la mina, pero su autoridad no se extenderá más allá de los límites de su pertenencia minera, y para proceder, pedirá auxilio á las autoridades territoriales, que lo prestarán en obsequio al buen servicio de las minas, y podrá ocurrir á las autoridades de la localidad en todo caso en que el procedimiento no esté comprendido en la esfera de sus facultades.

ART. 110. Las compañías mineras están obligadas á llevar sus libros en castellano, y con arreglo á las formalidades establecidas en el Código de Comercio.

### SECCIÓN XIII.—*De los funcionarios.*

ART. 111. En la capital de la República habrá un inspector técnico de minas, el cual montará por cuenta del Gobierno Nacional una oficina en toda forma. Este funcionario, que debe ser ingeniero graduado, tendrá un oficial archivero, quien actuará como secretario cuando haya lugar.

ART. 112. En cada circunscripción minera habrá un guardaminas, el cual deberá tener conocimientos prácticos en la materia, saber interpretar un plano y ser mayor de edad. Estas mismas condiciones se requieren para ser nombrado oficial archivero de la inspectoría.

ART. 113. En la inspectoría técnica de minas se llevarán los libros siguientes: Libro de registro de títulos de propiedad minera; libro de índice de minas, en el que se expresará el nombre de la mina, su clase, número de hectáreas de que conste, nombre del dueño, fecha de la adjudicación, número del expediente, lugar de su situación, traspaso



y demás indicaciones relativas á ella; libro de registro de traspasos; libro de registro deresoluciones ejecutivas de caducidad, y libro de registro de las sentencias que dicte el inspector técnico de minas en los juicios de oposición.

ART. 114. Los guardaminas llevarán un libro con el índice de las pertenencias mineras ubicadas en la jurisdicción á su cargo, en la que consten todos los datos relativos á ellas, conforme al de la inspección técnica.

ART. 115. El plano que presente el interesado junto con el expediente respectivo al Ministerio de Fomento, será sometido al estudio del inspector técnico de minas, quien al encontrarlo conforme le pondrá el Visto-Bueno. Caso de no encontrarlo ajustado á la ley ó falto de los datos y detalles que se requieren para que quede bien definida la posición que ocupa la pertenencia minera en el terreno, rendirá informe al Ministerio de Fomento, para los fines consiguientes.

ART. 116. Siempre que el Ejecutivo Federal lo juzgare necesario, el inspector técnico de minas visitará las circunscripciones mineras de la República, tomará nota circunstanciada de los métodos que se empleen en el laboreo de las minas y de los ensayos de los diversos minerales y redactará un informe sobre cada circunscripción, en que exprese su estado general, las mejoras de que son susceptibles y los vicios que deban corregirse en beneficio de la industria minera.

ART. 117. Cuando de la inspección ó visita practicada por el inspector técnico, resultare que la vida de las personas ó la seguridad de las explotaciones puedan estar comprometidas por cualquier motivo, el mencionado funcionario dictará las medidas conducentes para hacer desaparecer las causas del peligro. En caso de haber reclamación, se oirá á tres ó más ingenieros, nombrados por la primera autoridad civil del lugar, á costa de los interesados, debiendo dicho funcionario, de acuerdo con la opinión del mayor número de ingenieros que oiga, resolver la declaración en el menor tiempo posible.

ART. 118. El director ó representante de una ó más pertenencias mineras deberá poner á disposición del inspector técnico de minas los medios y modos necesarios, cuando los solicite, para inspeccionar los trabajos de ella, y exhibirle los planos, rol de trabajadores y demás datos que puedan servir al completo conocimiento de la explotación. Deberá, asimismo, presentarle el título de propiedad y demás documentos que comprueben los derechos adquiridos sobre la pertenencia minera, cuando él los necesite para esclarecer cualquiera circunstancia que pueda afectar derechos de la Nación ó de tercero.

También pondrá á disposición del guardaminas, ó del empleado que designe el Ejecutivo Federal, sus libros de cuentas para verificar la exactitud de las liquidaciones y pagos trimestrales. Si del examen de los libros se comprobare que alguna empresa está defraudando al Tesoro Público, los indicados de fraude pagarán una multa diez veces

mayor que el fraude cometido y serán, además, puestos á disposición de los tribunales competentes para el juicio correspondiente.

ART. 119. El Director ó representante legal de la explotación minera pasará trimestralmente al guardaminas, y éste cuidará de que así se haga, un informe detallado en que se exprese: la cantidad de mineral extraído, el tanto por ciento de sustancia útil producida, el número de obreros empleados y su nacionalidad y todos los demás gastos ocasionados en la explotación. Este informe lo pasarán los guardaminas al Ministro de Fomento después de verificado con los libros de la empresa, para que sea conservado en el archivo del Ministerio y se pase copia de él á la inspección técnica de minas, y sirva de base para el servicio estadístico de este ramo de la riqueza territorial. Este informe se utilizará también como comprobante en la verificación de las cuentas presentadas para el pago del impuesto.

*Parráfo único.* En caso de no haber guardaminas, las funciones que se les atribuyen en este artículo quedarán á cargo de la primera autoridad civil de la localidad.

ART. 120. El inspector técnico de minas y los guardaminas deberán intervenir, además, en las demarcaciones de pertenencias, cuando haya motivo para dudar de la exactitud de sus demarcaciones, y en todos aquellos actos y reclamaciones de los mineros, que puedan afectar la propiedad de la Nación sobre las minas, ó su interés directo en las explotaciones.

ART. 121. En los casos de dificultades con los trabajadores, el guardaminas inquirirá las causas de ellas, y si amistosamente no pudiere allanarlas, se ceñirá á velar por los intereses de ambas partes, y cuando sea necesario, para la conservación del orden público en la mina y su vecindario, solicitará el apoyo de la autoridad civil inmediata, la cual deberá dárselo.

ART. 122. Las copias certificadas de planos de pertenencias mineras que se soliciten ante el Ministerio de Fomento, se harán expedir por la inspección técnica de minas, y serán después legalizadas con la firma del director de riqueza territorial, agricultura y cría en el citado despacho.

ART. 123. La inspección técnica de minas estará á las órdenes inmediatas del Ministro de Fomento.

ART. 124. Los guardaminas gozarán de la asignación mensual que les señale el presupuesto de rentas y gastos públicos, y tendrán derecho á cobrar los emolumentos siguientes:

Por asistir al acto de posesión y deslinde de cada pertenencia minera, 100 bolívares;

Por conocer y dictar sentencia en juicio administrativo de oposición, 150 bolívares;

Por verificar sobre el terreno el plano de una pertenencia minera y visarlo, 20 bolívares;

Por certificar que una pertenencia minera se encuentra en explotación, 100 bolívares.

*Párrafo único.* Además, para cada diligencia en que deba intervenir el guardaminas, se le suministrarán por el interesado los alimentos y caballería necesarios.

ART. 125. Si un guardaminas extendiese indebidamente una certificación de explotación de minas, se le destituirá del cargo y se le impondrá una multa de 200 á 500 bolívares, según la gravedad de la falta.

#### SECCIÓN XIV.—*De las minas de asfalto.*

ART. 126. Las pertenencias mineras de asfalto, nafta, petróleo, betún, osokerita ó cera mineral, vigentes para la fecha de la promulgación de este reglamento, quedan en toda su fuerza y vigor legales y sometidas á todas las disposiciones que él y la ley de minas establecen, con excepción de aquellos preceptos que se refieren á su readquisición, en caso de que se declare la caducidad de ellas; pues entonces se adquirirán conforme á lo dispuesto en esta Sección.

ART. 127. Las pertenencias mineras de asfalto y demás sustancias á que se refiere el artículo anterior, pagarán el impuesto superficial de dos bolívares anuales por hectárea; quedando además gravada la exportación de la tonelada de esas sustancias, con el impuesto de cuatro bolívares.

Ambos impuestos se satisfarán por medio de los timbres que establece este reglamento para el pago de impuestos mineros.

ART. 128. Las minas de asfalto y demás sustancias citadas en esta sección, sólo se otorgarán por contratos especiales que celebrará el Ejecutivo Federal, en los cuales se estipularán los derechos que paguen los contratistas al fisco.

Los contratos á que se refiere el presente artículo, se considerarán como títulos especiales de minas, y de consiguiente, no tendrán que ser sometidos en lo venidero á la consideración del Congreso Nacional.

#### SECCIÓN XV.—*De las minas de carbón.*

ART. 129. Todos los yacimientos ó minas de carbón mineral, hulla, antracita y lignito, existentes en el territorio de la República, sólo serán explotados por el Ejecutivo Federal. De consiguiente, no se expedirán nuevos títulos para las expresadas minas.

ART. 130. Quedan en toda su fuerza y vigor legales los derechos ya adquiridos por títulos de propiedad de pertenencias de los citados minerales, que se encuentren en completa vigencia para la fecha del presente reglamento.

ART. 131. Por resoluciones especiales se reglamentará la forma en que el Ejecutivo Federal explote los yacimientos de los minerales citados en esta Sección.

SECCIÓN XVI.—*Disposiciones generales.*

ART. 132. Ningún traspaso de pertenencia minera podrá efectuarse, sin que tanto el cedente como el adquirente, den por separado previo aviso al Ministro de Fomento. Caso de que los que vayan á adquirir la pertenencia sean extranjeros, ya se trate de particulares ó de compañías, manifestarán en el citado aviso que se someten en un todo á las prescripciones que sobre adquisición y explotación de minas establecen la ley de minas y sus reglamentos; y que de consiguiente, los negocios relacionados con la pertenencia minera y su explotación, no darán en ningún caso ni por ningún motivo, lugar á acción diplomática ni á reclamación internacional. Igual manifestación á la del expresado permiso harán las compañías y particulares extranjeros en la escritura de traspaso en que se les ceda la pertenencia. Si no llenaren este requisito, el registrador respectivo no protocolizará el citado documento de traspaso y dará inmediatamente aviso de lo ocurrido al Ministerio de Fomento.

*Párrafo 1º.* Bajo ningún concepto podrán hacerse traspasos de pertenencias mineras á Gobiernos ó Estados extranjeros, ni ser éstos admitidos como socios.

*Párrafo 2º.* Cualquiera infracción que se cometa á las disposiciones que establece este artículo, dará lugar á que el traspaso de la pertenencia minera quede de hecho y de derecho nulo y de ningún valor.

*Párrafo 3º.* El Ministro de Fomento ordenará que en el archivo correspondiente se guarden separados de otros documentos, los avisos que según el presente artículo darán los interesados y el registrador respectivo al citado despacho. También hará guardar junto con los mencionados documentos, las copias certificadas de las escrituras de traspasos de minas, que según el artículo siguiente deben enviarle los registradores, tan pronto como protocolicen las referidas escrituras.

ART. 133. Los registradores de los distritos donde estén ubicadas las pertenencias, inmediatamente que registren los títulos definitivos y traspasos de las pertenencias, enviarán oficialmente copias certificadas de ellos al Ministro de Fomento y al inspector técnico de minas.

ART. 134. El Ministro de Fomento, inspector técnico de minas, presidente de Estado, gobernador de Territorio y del Distrito Federal, registradores y jefes de distritos, municipios y yarroquias, cuidarán de llenar estrictamente todas las obligaciones que les imponen la ley de minas y sus reglamentos, y velarán sobre los libros de registro que deben llevarse de conformidad con las disposiciones legales.

ART. 135. Los superintendentes ó directores de las minas, formularán los reglamentos interiores á que deben estar sometidas las empresas, en los cuales se determinarán las horas de trabajo de los

mineros y demás empleados, los salarios, los días de pago, y el precio de los artículos de primera necesidad, cuando el dueño de la mina los provea por sí ó por medio de un tercero.

De esos reglamentos se fijarán tres en los lugares más públicos de la oficina y se enviará un ejemplar al guardaminas de la circunscripción, otro á la inspección técnica de minas y otro al Ministerio de Fomento.

*Párrafo único.* En todo contrato que el Ejecutivo Federal hiciere con particular ó compañía, deberán ir expresos los artículos 6° y 7° de la ley de minas y el 132 de este reglamento.

ART. 136. El archivo general de minas estará á cargo del director de riqueza territorial, agricultura y cría en el Ministerio de Fomento.

### SECCIÓN XVII *Disposiciones transitorias.*

ART. 137. Todos los títulos de propiedad de pertenencias mineras de veta ó filón y los contratos celebrados con el Ejecutivo Federal para la explotación de oro corrido de aluvión, que se encuentren en su fuerza y vigor, expedidos de conformidad con las disposiciones de las leyes vigentes en el momento de su expedición, quedan revalidados, adaptados y sometidos á las prescripciones de la ley de minas y del presente reglamento, desde la fecha de la promulgación de este último.

ART. 138. Las pertenencias caducadas conforme á las leyes por que fueren concedidas, y que, por razón de dicha caducidad hayan sido denunciadas por un tercero y concedida á éste la propiedad, sin oposición de su antiguo poseedor, pertenecen al nuevo adquirente, que es su legítimo dueño.

En cuanto á las acusaciones que ya tengan título provisorio y que, en consecuencia, se encuentren en estado de obtener el título de propiedad, se les expedirá éste de conformidad con las prescripciones de la ley de minas y sus reglamentos.

*Párrafo único.* Se declaran válidas las acusaciones de minas que hoy están en estado de sustanciación, debiendo los interesados formar sus expedientes al tenor de la tramitación que prescribe el presente reglamento.

### SECCIÓN XVIII.—*Disposiciones finales.*

ART. 139. El presente reglamento empezará á regir desde la fecha en que se publique en la "Gaceta Oficial."

ART. 140. De conformidad con el artículo 11 de la ley de minas decretada por el Congreso Nacional el 3 de agosto de 1905, quedan derogados desde la fecha de este reglamento el código de minas de 23 de enero de 1904, la ley aprobatoria de dicho código de 24 de marzo del mismo año y todas las demás disposiciones sobre la materia.

ART. 141. El Ministro de Fomento queda encargado de la ejecución de este decreto.

Dado en el Palacio Federal, en Caracas, á 23 de febrero de 1906.—  
Año 95° de la Independencia y 48° de la Federación.

[L. s.]

CIPRIANO CASTRO.

Refrendado:

[L. s.]

DIEGO BTA. FERRER,

*Ministro de Fomento.*

ESTADOS UNIDOS DE VENEZUELA,  
MINISTERIO DE FOMENTO, DIRECCIÓN DE RIQUEZA  
TERRITORIAL, AGRICULTURA Y CRÍA,  
*Caracas, 5 de marzo de 1906.—95° y 48°.*

*Resuelto:* ARTÍCULO 1°. De conformidad con lo dispuesto en el artículo 73 del decreto reglamentario de la ley de minas expedido el 23 del mes próximo pasado, se crea el timbre nacional de minas. Éste lo formará el escudo de la República dentro de un círculo de 17 milímetros de diámetro. En un espacio anular formado por este círculo y otro concéntrico de 22 milímetros de diámetro, irán las siguientes inscripciones: En la parte superior, “Estados Unidos de Venezuela,” y en la inferior, “Timbre Nacional de Minas;” este espacio irá dentro de un rectángulo de 25 milímetros de base por 28 milímetros de altura, convenientemente exornado, en cuya parte inferior llevará indicado el respectivo precio del timbre en números y en letras á ambos lados.

ART. 2°. La primera emisión del timbre nacional de minas será de 1,000,000 bolívares, y se hará en la Litografía del Comercio de esta ciudad con las formalidades del caso, en la proporción y con los colores que á continuación se expresan:

	Bolívares.
Mil setecientos cincuenta (1,750) timbres de 100 bolívares, amarillos.....	175,000
Quince mil (15,000) timbres de 10 bolívares, azules.....	150,000
Cuatrocientos mil (400,000) timbres de 1 bolívar, rojos .....	400,000
Un millón (1,000,000) de timbres de 25 céntimos, verdes .....	250,000
Quinientos mil (500,000) timbres de 5 céntimos, morados .....	25,000

1,000,000

Communíquese y publíquese.

Por el Ejecutivo Federal:

DIEGO BTA. FERRER.

**MODIFICACIONES ARANCELARIAS.****I.—Resolución de 20 de septiembre de 1906, relativa á la importación del alambre tejido.**

[“Gaceta Oficial” de 21 de septiembre de 1906, No. 9878.]

Por la presente se resuelve que se consulte al Ejecutivo Federal, en cada caso, el tejido ó diseño de alambre tejido que se desée importar, quedando á juicio del Gobierno determinar si debe ó no pagar derechos.

**II.—Resolución de 21 de septiembre de 1906, por la cual se determina la clase arancelaria en que deben aforarse los “sacos vacíos de loneta, liencillo y otras telas semejantes.”**

[“Gaceta Oficial” de 21 de septiembre de 1906, No. 9878.]

Por la presente se resuelve que cuando se importen por las aduanas de la República los “sacos vacíos de loneta, liencillo y otras telas semejantes,” se aforen en la quinta (5ª) clase arancelaria.

**IMPORTACIÓN DE BULTOS POSTALES, 1905-6.**

Los derechos producidos por la importación de bultos postales en las aduanas de Venezuela que se expresan á continuación, durante el año económico de 1905, ascendieron á 216,896.14 bolívares, siendo las siguientes las cantidades percibidas por cada aduana: La Guaira, 162,375.21 bolívares; Puerto Cabello, 21,322.47; Maracaibo, 18,197.03 bolívares; Ciudad Bolívar, 10,689.96 bolívares; Carúpano, 4,284.47. Total, 216,869.14 bolívares.

## COMERCIO DE LA GRAN BRETAÑA CON LAS NACIONES AMERICANAS EN EL AÑO DE 1906.

Los "Informes relativos al tráfico y navegación del Reino Unido," publicados en diciembre de 1906, contienen los siguientes datos referentes al comercio de dicho Reino con las naciones de América en el año de 1906. Todos estos datos están comparados con los de 1904 y de 1905.

### IMPORTACIONES.

Artículos y países.	Valor.		
	1904.	1905.	1906.
<i>Animales vivos.</i>			
Ganado vacuno:			
Estados Unidos .....	£7,160,062	£7,149,137	£6,937,410
Ganado lanar:			
Estados Unidos .....	456,630	226,628	127,401
<i>Comestibles y bebidas.</i>			
Trigo:			
República Argentina .....	7,522,331	8,282,388	6,678,413
Chile .....	327,203	57,672	285
Estados Unidos .....	2,517,425	2,453,575	8,040,290
Harina de trigo:			
Estados Unidos .....	4,095,749	2,896,317	4,744,970
Cebada:			
Estados Unidos .....	1,220,287	754,090	826,333
Avena:			
Estados Unidos .....	46,971	689,975	985,551
Maíz:			
República Argentina .....	5,518,683	5,090,862	5,943,585
Estados Unidos .....	1,936,137	4,636,676	4,603,767
Carne de vaca, fresca:			
República Argentina .....	2,482,704	3,751,780	4,136,819
Estados Unidos .....	5,130,286	4,814,611	5,235,663
Carne de carnero, fresca:			
República Argentina .....	2,491,210	2,458,915	2,440,996
Carne de puerco, fresca:			
Estados Unidos .....	262,450	292,390	268,804
Tocino:			
Estados Unidos .....	6,209,009	5,828,392	6,859,061
Carne de vaca, salada:			
Estados Unidos .....	173,098	190,839	197,238
Jamones:			
Estados Unidos .....	2,606,129	2,409,993	2,808,823
Café:			
Brasil .....	241,693	282,975	251,498
Centro América .....	831,405	716,921	351,674
Azúcar sin refinar:			
Brasil .....	32,294	80,634	391,296
Cuba .....			41,943
Perú .....	508,422	720,608	243,129
<i>Tabaco.</i>			
Tabaco en rama:			
Estados Unidos .....	2,416,494	1,740,300	2,558,776
Tabaco elaborado:			
Estados Unidos .....	1,188,342	1,145,123	1,284,313
<i>Metales.</i>			
Cobre:			
Chile .....	236,245	356,085	354,158
Estados Unidos .....	2,648	5,659	5,813
Régulo y precipitado:			
Chile .....	144,857	241,525	158,014
Perú .....	155,996	87,135	102,419
Estados Unidos .....	178,123	149,388	223,358
Hierro forjado y no forjado:			
Chile .....	950,459	1,187,260	1,026,476
Estados Unidos .....	2,831,437	1,908,635	2,311,769
Hierro en lingotes:			
Estados Unidos .....	51,516		
Plomo en lingotes y láminas:			
Estados Unidos .....	437,066	325,664	307,782



## IMPORTACIONES—Continúa.

Artículos y países.	Valor.		
	1904.	1905.	1906.
<i>Materias primas para fábricas de tejidos.</i>			
Algodón en rama:			
Brasil.....	£629, 988	£805, 597	£1, 488, 896
Estados Unidos.....	40, 197, 242	38, 314, 379	38, 516, 295
Lana de carnero:			
República Argentina.....	410, 230	962, 328	1, 205, 836
Sud América.....	567, 065	553, 349	689, 678
Uruguay.....	152, 095	119, 497	126, 833
Lana de alpaca, llama y vicuña:			
Chile.....	82, 628	112, 367	158, 664
Perú.....	194, 625	119, 321	154, 378
<i>Materias primas para varias industrias.</i>			
Cueros crudos:			
Repúblicas Argentina y Uruguay.....	52, 268	253, 755	374, 693
Brasil.....	49, 222	49, 631	37, 800
Sebo y estearina:			
República Argentina.....	472, 175	474, 527	351, 859
Estados Unidos.....	411, 516	426, 667	631, 262
Papel:			
Estados Unidos.....	319, 015	287, 223	374, 081
<i>Miscelánea.</i>			
Caballos:			
Estados Unidos.....	98, 692	48, 266	36, 795
Linaza y semilla de linaza:			
República Argentina.....	2, 292, 690	1, 741, 773	1, 132, 993
Estados Unidos.....	1, 320	18, 011	179, 334

## EXPORTACIONES.

<i>Substancias alimenticias y bebidas.</i>			
Aguas gaseosas:			
Estados Unidos.....	£221, 159	£240, 842	£265, 664
Sal, gema y cristalizada:			
Estados Unidos.....	58, 128	58, 304	64, 827
Espíritus:			
Estados Unidos.....	395, 790	413, 682	466, 138
<i>Materias primas.</i>			
Carbón de piedra, cok, etc.:			
República Argentina.....	1, 019, 510	1, 194, 911	1, 630, 414
Brasil.....	707, 364	730, 966	834, 224
Chile.....	261, 620	340, 662	335, 999
Estados Unidos.....	68, 326	87, 164	35, 682
Uruguay.....	281, 663	236, 588	439, 773
Lana de carnero:			
Estados Unidos.....	1, 044, 545	1, 136, 579	875, 102
<i>Artículos manufacturados en todo ó en parte.</i>			
Artículos de algodón de todas clases:			
República Argentina.....	2, 354, 040	2, 149, 145	2, 840, 614
Brasil.....	1, 621, 987	1, 611, 580	1, 675, 596
Centro América.....	487, 917	472, 624	458, 068
Chile.....	364, 302	1, 059, 418	1, 238, 906
Colombia y Panamá.....	473, 235	318, 824	609, 786
Haití y Santo Domingo.....	208, 301	181, 884	197, 842
México.....	308, 875	290, 145	374, 686
Perú.....	385, 549	451, 368	452, 325
Estados Unidos.....	1, 567, 811	2, 021, 340	2, 216, 150
Uruguay.....	423, 064	696, 980	586, 653
Venezuela.....	457, 595	287, 504	453, 035
Hilaza de jute:			
Brasil.....	235, 254	333, 090	520, 426
Estados Unidos.....	34, 932	31, 924	46, 295
Artículos de jute:			
República Argentina.....	206, 616	140, 620	186, 130
Brasil.....	5, 135	5, 166	5, 979
Estados Unidos.....	978, 097	1, 101, 604	1, 436, 089
Hilaza de lino:			
Estados Unidos.....	54, 816	58, 533	77, 527

## EXPORTACIONES—Continúa.

Artículos y países.	Valor.		
	1904.	1905.	1906.
<i>Artículos manufacturados en todo ó en parte—Continúa.</i>			
Géneros de hilo en piezas:			
República Argentina.....	£102,952	£111,425	£167,333
Brasil.....	82,294	90,587	107,115
Colombia y Panamá.....	21,170	27,499	37,235
México.....	30,085	27,624	35,651
Estados Unidos.....	2,166,672	2,534,851	2,873,779
Tejidos de lana:			
República Argentina.....	430,833	465,458	582,903
Brasil.....	124,163	141,454	152,282
Chile.....	206,492	218,086	285,978
México.....	48,165	54,333	78,669
Perú.....	83,433	82,314	84,979
Estados Unidos.....	298,387	362,354	372,827
Uruguay.....	77,718	91,538	108,540
Tejidos de estambre:			
República Argentina.....	404,604	379,545	417,205
Brasil.....	81,026	83,137	71,625
Chile.....	107,681	104,498	160,697
México.....	51,700	37,611	44,157
Perú.....	34,151	23,217	28,422
Estados Unidos.....	985,357	1,341,447	1,015,554
Uruguay.....	48,543	81,154	75,911
Alfombras:			
República Argentina.....	38,688	61,047	75,920
Chile.....	31,245	32,497	64,327
Estados Unidos.....	39,165	53,426	88,441
<i>Metales y artículos de metal.</i>			
Cuchillería:			
República Argentina.....	31,035	29,460	32,598
Brasil.....	38,130	33,728	41,373
Cuba.....	27,021	27,135	22,924
Chile.....	18,466	15,464	15,748
Estados Unidos.....	81,203	79,695	91,066
Ferretería, no enumerada:			
República Argentina.....	71,972	90,842	134,625
Brasil.....	96,402	119,380	121,104
Chile.....	34,152	37,330	47,338
Estados Unidos.....	30,641	31,840	32,352
Hierro en lingotes:			
Estados Unidos.....	269,496	763,343	1,668,538
Hierro en barras, varillas, etc.:			
República Argentina.....	31,552	60,936	85,756
Brasil.....	27,644	29,620	41,941
Chile.....	27,471	28,896	40,471
Estados Unidos.....	53,526	66,120	64,957
Hierro galvanizado en hojas:			
República Argentina.....	581,796	747,497	1,036,862
Centro América.....	23,113	34,976	35,850
Chile.....	92,605	167,163	327,326
México.....	71,210	93,354	78,470
Uruguay.....	26,519	72,221	79,698
Hoja de lata:			
Estados Unidos.....	890,406	796,626	797,064
<i>Maquinaria.</i>			
Locomotoras:			
Sud América.....	377,030	824,805	1,547,093
Estados Unidos.....	25	698	1,180
Maquinaria agrícola:			
Sud América.....	93,923	323,742	289,789
Estados Unidos.....	2,112		2,847
Maquinaria de las demás clases:			
Sud América.....	254,917	330,072	511,923
Estados Unidos.....	30,508	3,240	9,429
Instrumentos de agricultura:			
Sud América.....	252,857	250,578	282,181
Estados Unidos.....	1,245	3,240	1,954
Máquinas de coser:			
Sud América.....	66,740	72,004	57,570
Maquinaria de minas:			
Sud América.....	38,330	40,592	72,006
Estados Unidos.....	1,493	1,470	850
Maquinaria textil:			
Sud América.....	233,365	165,019	210,860
Estados Unidos.....	360,084	411,312	576,983

## EXPORTACIONES—Continúa.

Artículos y países.	Valor.		
	1904.	1905.	1906.
<i>Miscelánea.</i>			
Cimiento:			
República Argentina.....	£24, 877	£28, 326	£55, 150
Brasil.....	12, 321	23, 457	50, 932
Estados Unidos.....	12, 210	22, 680	166, 692
Loza:			
República Argentina.....	101, 258	133, 680	184, 883
Brasil.....	82, 906	104, 422	119, 698
Estados Unidos.....	555, 549	508, 053	572, 465
Aceite de semilla:			
Brasil.....	47, 050	48, 601	54, 529

## LA PRODUCCIÓN DE GOMA EN EL MUNDO DURANTE 1906.

Según cálculos hechos en la Gran Bretaña, la producción de goma en el mundo, durante el año de 1906, fué, aproximadamente, de 65,000 toneladas, y el consumo fué casi lo mismo que la producción. El cultivo ha tomado un grande incremento, y en lo futuro la producción será mayor. El área de terrenos cultivados ha sido calculada del modo siguiente: Ceylon, 100,000 acres; Malaya, Malaca, Sumatra, etc., 90,000 acres; Borneo, 12,000 acres; Java, 20,000 acres. México cuenta con algunas plantaciones extensas, así como también Nicaragua, Honduras, Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia y Perú. En la India han empezado á cultivarse de 10,000 á 20,000 acres, principalmente en la Birmania y Mergui. Las cosechas de Filipinas, Samoa, Hawaii y otras islas del Pacífico, y las de Seychelles, la costa occidental del Africa, y las Antillas, aumentarán la producción. Hay plantaciones en el Congo y el Africa Occidental Alemana que están muy adelantadas. La producción del Amazonas, en el Brasil, sigue en estado próspero, siendo la exportación de esta República 38,000 toneladas. Varias compañías con grandes capitales están dando impulso al cultivo de otras clases de goma en el Brasil, tales como la Maniçoba, etc., y la cosecha de 1906 aumentó considerablemente. En América y Europa se han vendido grandes cantidades de guayule mexicano; este nuevo producto no ha llamado la atención de los fabricantes ingleses, por cuya razón apenas han hecho uso de él, pero están llevando á cabo más experimentos. La demanda de la goma ha sido considerable durante todo el año, y los fabricantes han estado muy ocupados. Los vehículos automóviles de todas clases han aumentado en grande escala los pedidos de los fabricantes de neumáticos.

Según los cálculos hechos por el presidente del sindicato de goma brasileño, la producción mundial de goma durante 1906 fué de 70,000 toneladas, de las cuales un 60 por ciento, es decir, 42,000 toneladas,

corresponden á la América del Sur; de estas 42,000 toneladas, 35,000 ó más procederán del Brasil, ó sea un 50 por ciento de toda la producción mundial, siendo el valor de la brasileña, en números redondos, £17,000,000. Casi todas las 42,000 toneladas de Sur América son procedentes de plantas silvestres, y casi todas las 35,000 toneladas del Brasil son producto del Amazonas y sus tributarios. Esta producción es de absoluta necesidad para la industria manufacturera, porque apesar de los precios bajos que suelen registrarse temporalmente, es indudable que la demanda aumenta en escala excesivamente mayor que la producción. Toda la goma producida en las plantaciones será necesitada, y aún más de la que pueda cultivarse. En la actualidad, la producción de goma cultivada es de unas 1,000 toneladas por año, ó sea,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  por ciento de la producción total, en tanto que el Brasil suministra el 50 por ciento de ésta.

Un informe sobre el mercado de goma en la India durante 1906, publicado por una compañía de Londres, dice que el rápido aumento en la producción ha sido muy considerable, subiendo de 70 toneladas en Ceylon y 75 en Malaya, en 1905, á 160 toneladas en Ceilón y 350 en Malaya.

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## EL CULTIVO DE LA GUTA-PERCHA EN LA PENINSULA MALAYA.

El "British Trade Journal" del 1° de diciembre de 1906, publica la siguiente información recibida de su correspondal en Penang:

"La industria de la goma aquí se halla en un estado muy floreciente. Me es satisfactorio manifestar que recibe la protección del actual gobierno, el cual se esfuerza, según parece, en hacer que la agricultura sea el principal sostén del país. Durante los tres últimos años, grandes extensiones de terrenos han sido ocupadas por plantadores para dedicarlas al cultivo de la guta-percha, y como la afluencia de capitales para este fin ha sido grande, se está haciendo todo lo que el ingenio humano puede concebir, con el fin de establecer la industria sobre una base firme y duradera. La goma malaya ha alcanzado ya precios subidos en el mercado londonense, y en la exposición recientemente celebrada en Ceilón, las muestras de la Península Malaya obtuvieron el mayor de todos los premios—la medalla de oro por la mejor muestra comercial presentada en la exposición. Además de este triunfo, los plantadores de la Malaya pueden estar orgullosos de que su tierra adoptiva sea el mejor país para el cultivo de la goma, y de esta opinión participan peritos de varias partes del mundo después de haber examinado cuidadosamente las plantaciones malayas y de compararlas con otras que han visto en distintos países—Ceilón, Java, etc."





PROF. WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, THE REPRESENTATIVE OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,  
NEW YORK, WHO WILL MAKE A TOUR OF SOUTH AMERICA.

# BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

SECRETARIA INTERNACIONAL DAS REPUBLICAS AMERICANAS,  
União Internacional das Republicas Americanas.

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## PRODUÇÃO MUNDIAL DA BORRACHA EM 1906.

Conforme dados estatísticos britannicos, o supprimento mundial da borracha em 1906 foi de cerca de 65,000 toneladas, e o consumo do mundo foi calculado em quasi egual quantidade. A superficie consagrada a essa cultura augmentou consideravelmente durante o anno. A area plantada e em via de plantação é calculada assim: Ceylão, 100,000 geiras; Malaya, Malaca, Sumatra, etc., 90,000 geiras; Borneo, 12,000 geiras; Java, 20,000 geiras. Existem grandes plantações de borracha no Mexico, assim como em Nicaragua, Honduras, Colombia, Equador, Bolivia e Peru. Na India ha 10,000 a 20,000 geiras plantadas; em Burma e Mergui se está iniciando essa cultura. Outros paizes que cultivam a borracha são as Philippinas, Samoa, Hawai e outras ilhas do Pacifico, Seychelles, Africa occidental e as Antilhas. No Congo e na Africa occidental allemã se está plantando borracha. A produção do Amazonas ainda não tem soffrido diminuição. O Brazil exportou durante o anno 38,000 toneladas de borracha. A cultura da maniçoba e outras arvores que dão borracha está sendo animada no Brazil, estando occupadas nessa cultura diversas companhias com avultados capitães, dando em resultado um augmento consideravel na produção em 1906. Grandes quantidades de Guayule procedente do Mexico encontraram acceitação na America e na Europa.

A produção mundial de borracha em 1906 é estimada em 70,000 toneladas, sendo 60 por cento do total, ou 42,000 toneladas, a produção da America do Sul. Destas 42,000 toneladas, 35,000 toneladas, ou seja 50 por cento da produção mundial, correspondem ao Brazil. O valor da produção do Brazil é calculado, em algarismos redondos, em £17,000,000. Das 42,000 toneladas que representam a produção da America do Sul, 35,000 toneladas são oriundas das florestas do

Amazonas e seus afluentes. Essa produção é absolutamente necessaria á industria manufactureira, pois, apesar dos baixos preços que ás vezes regulam pelo producto, não ha duvida que a procura augmenta em maior proporção que o supprimento. Para satisfazer as necessidades do consumo será necessaria toda a produção das plantações. Na actualidade a produção da borracha nas plantações é de cerca de 1,000 toneladas por anno, ou cerca de  $1\frac{1}{2}$  por cento do total, ao passo que o Brazil fornece 50 por cento do total.

Uma firma de Londres, fazendo o resumo do mercado de borracha em 1906, diz que o rapido augmento na produção tem ultrapassado as expectativas, importando em 160 toneladas, Ceylão, e 350 toneladas, Malaya, contra 70 toneladas e 75 toneladas, respectivamente, em 1905.

## REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

### COMMERCIO EXTERIOR NOS PRIMEIROS NOVE MEZES DE 1906.

A estatistica do commercio exterior da Republica Argentina realizado durante os nove mezes (Janeiro a Setembro) de 1906, mostra um balanço commercial a favor da Republica na importancia de \$27,315,747, ouro. As importações de ouro e de prata excederam ás exportações desses metaes em \$17,901,475.

Foram importadas durante o periodo em revista mercadorias por valor de \$197,315,514, ouro, dos quaes \$136,585,756 representam o valor dos generos que pagaram direitos e \$58,729,758, o dos que entraram livres de direitos. As importações de metaes preciosos foram por valor de \$17,985,128. Comparando-se as importações realizadas durante os primeiros nove mezes de 1906 com as de egual periodo de 1905, vê-se que houve um augmento de \$41,664,054, ao passo que as importações de ouro e de prata mostram uma diminuição de \$8,419,625.

A exportação feita durante os nove mezes de 1906 foi por valor de \$224,631,261, ouro, contra \$247,039,158 em egual periodo de 1905, o que mostra uma diminuição de \$22,478,872. Da exportação, \$224,550,286 representam o valor dos productos que foram isentos de direitos de exportação, e \$80,975 o dos productos que pagaram direitos de exportação. As exportações de ouro e de prata foram por valor de \$83,653, sendo \$662,261 menos que as do anno anterior. As importações, por origens e valores, foram discriminadas assim: Grã Bretanha, \$69,160,935; Allemanha, \$28,513,581; Estados Unidos, \$27,196,249; França, \$20,664,625; Italia, \$18,586,772; Belgica, \$9,209,785; Hespanha, \$5,549,405; Brazil, \$4,875,872; Hollanda, \$1,189,677; Uruguay, \$1,353,770; Paraguay, \$898,825; Cuba, \$520,129; Chile, \$446,365, e Bolivia, \$94,595.



Confrontando essas cifras com as de 1905, vê-se que houve augmentos nos seguintes paizes; Grã Bretanha, \$17,241,263; Allemanha, \$6,359,459; Estados Unidos, \$5,401,664; França, \$368,370; Italia, \$2,222,210; Belgica, \$2,217,496; Hespanha, \$1,170,426; Uruguay, \$656,225; Brazil, \$643,262; Hollanda, \$435,780; Cuba, \$111,689. Houve diminuição nas importações das seguintes procedencias: Chile, \$19,368; Bolivia, \$7,615; Africa, \$6,589; Paraguay, \$6,882.

As exportações por paizes de destino foram as seguintes: Grã Bretanha, \$31,260,840; Allemanha, \$29,183,935; França, \$24,639,892; Belgica, \$19,610,516; Estados Unidos, \$10,329,253; Brazil, \$8,790,003; Italia, \$4,810,475; Uruguay, \$3,816,882; Africa, \$3,283,821; Hollanda, \$2,037,114; Hespanha, \$1,861,187; Chile, \$1,115,693; Bolivia, \$297,777; Cuba, \$199,310, e Paraguay, \$134,848.

Comparando as exportações com as de igual periodo de 1905, vê-se que houve um consideravel augmento, distribuido assim: Belgica, \$3,337,469; Allemanha, \$2,608,081; Italia, \$455,670; Hespanha, \$185,202, e Chile, \$71,764. Os seguintes paizes mostram diminuição: Grã Bretanha, \$2,696,207; Uruguay, \$2,088,691; França, \$1,156,812; Africa, \$969,605; Hollanda, \$689,550; Brazil, \$414,778; Bolivia, \$184,651; Cuba, \$125,235; Estados Unidos, \$114,254; Paraguay, \$114,211.

#### CONSOLIDAÇÃO DE ESTRADAS DE FERRO.

O Congresso Argentino autorizou o Governo Executivo a approvar a consolidação do "Ferrocarril Este Argentino" e o "Ferrocarril Nordeste Argentino." A nova companhia assim constituida será conhecida por "Ferrocarril Nordeste Argentino."

Ambas estas linhas, incluindo os seus ramaes, vão da cidade de Concordia até Santo Tomé e Corrientes, bifurcando-se em um ponto na Provincia de Corrientes, distante 9 kilometros da cidade do Monte Caseros, em direcção noroeste.

O capital que tem de contribuir as duas companhias é baseado no valor por kilometro de estrada como estabelecido nos respectivos contractos, assim: Este Argentino, 160,318 kilometros e 50 centimetros, á razão de \$31,317.69, ouro, por kilometro, ou seja o total de \$5,020,305.08; Nordeste Argentino, 662,731 kilometros e 85 centimetros, á razão de \$30,500, ouro, por kilometro, ou seja \$20,213,321.42.

#### NOVA ESTRADA DE FERRO.

Por um acto do Congresso Nacional, foi feita uma concessão aos Senhores ALEJANDRO MADERO & COMPANHIA para a construcção e exploração de uma estrada de ferro que se estenderá do porto de San Antonio no Golfo de San Matias até a cidade de Mercedes, na Provincia de San Luis, com um ramal desde o porto de San Antonio até o porto de Bahia Blanca. A linha deverá ser concluida dentro de tres annos,

contados da data do inicio dos trabalhos. O concessionario deverá fazer um deposito de 50,000 pesos, moeda nacional, para garantir o fiel cumprimento do contracto.

#### RECEITAS DAS VIAS-FERREAS NACIONAES.

O Ministro das Obras Publicas da Republica Argentina faz as seguintes estimativas das receitas das estradas de ferro nacionaes para 1906, comparadas com as de 1905: Andina, \$2,460,000, ouro, em 1906, contra \$848,062 em 1905; augmento, 33.1 por cento. Argentina del norte, \$970,000 em 1906, contra \$684,601 em 1905; augmento, 46.49 por cento. Central del Norte, \$6,070,000, ouro, em 1906, contra \$4,385,416 em 1905; augmento, 38.3 por cento. Essas cifras representam uma receita total de \$9,500,000 em 1906, contra \$6,644,820 em 1905, ou seja um augmento de 38 por cento em 1906.

Calcula-se que as receitas em 1907 excederão ás de 1906 em 15 por cento.

#### PRODUÇÃO DA MANTEIGA.

A manteiga argentina é um producto que cada dia vae adquirindo maior importancia. A sua exportação, que, ainda ha alguns annos, era insignificante, attingiu, durante os quatro annos de 1899 a 1902 á quantidade de 7,900 toneladas, ou seja uma média por anno de 1,975 toneladas, com um valor commercial de 2,214,327 dollars, o que accusa um preço approximado de 28 centavos por kilogramma, ou 280 dollars por tonelada.

Em 1903 a exportação foi de 5,330 toneladas, com o valor de 2,132,000 dollars, ouro, equivalentes a 40 centavos por kilogramma, ou 400 dollars por tonelada.

Em 1904 a quantidade exportada desceu a 5,294 toneladas e o valor a 2,117,461 dollars, sendo quasi toda exportada para possessões inglezas—isto é, 4,022 toneladas para a Inglaterra e 1,250 para a Africa do Sul.

Durante os seis primeiros mezes de 1905 as exportações elevaram-se a 3,228 toneladas, no valor de 1,280,880 dollars. É, portanto, provavel que o total do anno de 1905 seja superior ao de 1905.

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### BOLIVIA.

#### MOVIMENTO COMMERCIAL DE DIVERSAS ALFANDEGAS EM 1906.

Os seguintes dados estatisticos, recebidos ultimamente da Bolivia, mostram o movimento commercial das diversas alfandegas da Republica em certos periodos de 1906:

*Alfandega de Oruro.*—No periodo de Janeiro a Setembro de 1906 foram importadas por esta alfandega mercadorias na quantidade

de 5,573,917 kilogrammas, das seguintes procedencias: Allemanha, 1,722,294 kilogrammas; Estados Unidos, 1,113,960 kilogrammas; Inglaterra, 1,087,673 kilogrammas; Peru, 871,462 kilogrammas; Chile, 211,360 kilogrammas; Belgica, 160,836 kilogrammas; Italia, 114,769 kilogrammas; Panamá, 189,687 kilogrammas; Hespanha, 35,598 kilogrammas; França, 43,552 kilogrammas; Equador, 20,076 kilogrammas; Portugal, 2,450 kilogrammas.

*Alfandega de Uyuni.*—Foram importados por esta alfandega durante o primeiro semestre de 1906, 17,745,983.500 kilogrammas de mercadorias, no valor de 2,546,606.41 bolivianos; no mesmo periodo foram exportados 1,073,002.003 kilogrammas de mercadorias, no valor de 843,095.90 bolivianos.

*Alfandega de Villa Bella.*—Esta alfandega importou durante o primeiro quartel de 1906, 159,261 kilogrammas de mercadorias, no valor de 86,921.04 bolivianos.

*Posto Fiscal em Arica, Chile.*—Durante o primeiro trimestre de 1906 foram importados por este posto, com destino á Bolivia, 1,078,293 kilogrammas de mercadorias, no valor de 1,563,200.74 bolivianos.

Foram exportados pelo Posto Fiscal de Colquechaca durante o primeiro trimestre de 1906 minerios de prata por valor de 118,981.93 bolivianos.

Pela Agencia Fiscal de Potosí foram exportados durante o primeiro semestre de 1906, 27,756.52 quintaes de estanho e minerios de prata por valor de 2,493.76 marcos.

Pela Alfandega de Corococo foram exportados durante o terceiro trimestre de 1906, 21,132 quintaes de cobre.

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## BRAZIL.

### REGULAMENTO DA CAIXA DE CONVERSÃO.

O seguinte decreto, No. 6267, de 13 de Dezembro de 1906, dá regulamento para execução da lei No. 1575 de 6 de Dezembro de 1906, creando a Caixa de Conversão:

#### “CAPITULO I.—*Da Caixa de Conversão.*”

“ARTIGO 1º. A Caixa de Conversão instituida pela lei No. 1575 de 6 de Dezembro de 1906, é especialmente destinada a receber moeda de ouro nos termos da referida lei, entregando em troca bilhetes ao portador representativos do valor igual ao das moedas recebidas, fixado este valor em 15 dinheiros esterlinos por milreis ou seu equivalente para as moedas a que se refere o artigo 5º da referida lei.

“ART. 2º. Os bilhetes emittidos pela Caixa de Conversão terão curso legal em todo o territorio da Republica, possuindo assim effeito libe-

ratorio para todos os contractos e pagamentos em geral, exceptuados os referidos no artigo 2º da lei supracitada, e serão resgatados e pagos á vista a quem os entregar para serem trocados por moeda de ouro na mesma Caixa.

“ART. 3º. O ouro que a Caixa de Conversão receber em troca dos bilhetes que emittir será conservado em deposito e não poderá ser destinado em caso algum, nem por ordem alguma, a outro fim que não seja o de converter ao typo de cambio fixado os bilhetes emittidos, sob responsabilidade pessoal dos membros da Caixa de Conversão e com a garantia do Thesouro Nacional.

“ART. 4º. Pelo desvio do deposito a que se refere o artigo antecedente incorrem os membros da Caixa de Conversão nas penalidades do artigo 221 do Codigo Penal, além da responsabilidade pessoal de que trata o referido artigo.

“ART. 5º. O ouro depositado na Caixa de Conversão será conservado em caixas ou envoltorios convenientes com declaração do valor que contiver cada volume, que será numerado, datado, lacrado e guardado nas caixas fortes.

“ART. 6º. Os marcos, francos, liras, dollars, além da libra esterlina, servirão para constituição do deposito de que trata o artigo precedente, guardada, para os effeitos da emissão e conversão, a taxa de 15 dinheiros por 1,000 reis para as libras esterlinas e as taxas a ella correspondentes para as outras moedas.

“ART. 7º. Ficam transferidos para a Caixa de Conversão os fundos de resgate e de garantia do papal-moeda, instituidos pela lei No. 581 de 20 de Junho de 1899.

“1º. Os saldos do fundo de resgate continuarão a ser applicados de accordo com o artigo 1º da supramencionada lei.

“2º. O fundo de garantia tambem será destinado ao resgate do papel-moeda, sendo este permutado pelos bilhetes que a Caixa de Conversão emittir correspondentes ao dito fundo, de accordo com o § 2º do artigo 9º da lei No. 1575 de 6 de Dezembro de 1906.

“3º. A administração e movimentação dos fundos a que se refere este artigo continuam a cargo do Ministro da Fazenda.

## CAPITULO II.—*Das Emissões.*

“ART. 8º. O valor dos bilhetes emittidos pela Caixa de Conversão corresponderá sempre exactamente ao valor dos depositos em ouro existentes na dita Caixa.

“ART. 9º. Em caso algum poderão ser emittidos bilhetes contra depositos de moeda de prata ou notas conversiveis em ouro ou contra cambiaes.

“ART. 10º. As emissões serão constituidas por bilhetes conversiveis á vista e ao portador desde o valor de 10,000 reis até 500,000 reis cada um.

“1º. Taes bilhetes conterão, além do valor que representarem, a seguinte declaração: “A Caixa de Conversão pagará ao portador á vista, no Rio de Janeiro, a importancia deste bilhete em ouro amoeado ao cambio de 15 dinheiros por mil reis, valor recebido, nos termos da lei n. 1,575 de 6 de Dezembro de 1906.”

“2º. Si houver conveniencia, poderão ser retirados da circulação os bilhetes de dez e de vinte mil reis, ficando limitadas as emissões aos bilhetes dos outros valores a começar de cincoenta mil reis e accrescidas com bilhetes do valor de um conto de reis, cada um.

“ART. 11. As fracções de valor sem correspondentes em ouro amoeado serão pagas em moeda nacional de prata, nickel ou cobre. A administração da Caixa de Conversão fará affixar em lugar publico no edificio da Caixa tabellas contendo a demonstração dos equivalentes em moedas de ouro estrangeiras e as fracções destas pagaveis em moeda nacional de prata, nickel ou cobre, de accordo com o quadro annexo a este regulamento, referente á moeda ingleza.

“ART. 12. Nenhum bilhete será emittido segunda vez. Quando fôr apresentado a troco e resgatado, será immediatamente inutilizado por perfuração ou outro meio conveniente, annotado nos respectivos livros, e incinerado com as formalidades que a administração da Caixa estabelecer.

“ART. 13. Deverá existir sempre nas caixas fortes da Caixa de Conversão uma quantidade de bilhetes preparados e assignados para acudir ás exigencias da emissão.

“1º. A assignatura será feita pelos empregados da Caixa de Conversão ou do Thesouro, si assim determinar o Ministro da Fazenda, e occupará a maior parte do espaço a ella destinada.

“2º. Os bilhetes recebidos pela Caixa serão devidamente conferidos, reunidos em massos rotulados, assignados e sellados pelos funcionarios que houverem feito a conferencia.

“ART. 14. Todas as emissões serão escripturadas em livros proprios, onde ficarão especificados o valor dos bilhetes, sua numeração, serie, nome do signatario, etc., de accordo com as instrucções que expedir o Ministro da Fazenda.

“ART. 15. Para o troco, substituição, remessa e queima dos bilhetes serão observadas, no que forem applicaveis, a juizo do Ministro da Fazenda, as disposições do decreto n. 9,370 de 14 de Fevereiro de 1885.

“ART. 16. O resgate dos bilhetes apresentados á conversão será feito de forma a deixar bem reconhecida a legitimidade do bilhete e garantida a regularidade de fiscalização do pagamento.

“ART. 17. Cessarão as emissões da Caixa de Conversão quando os bilhetes emittidos attingirem o valor de trezentos e vinte mil contos (320,000:000\$), correspondentes a vinte milhões esterlinos, podendo então por lei do Congresso Nacional ser alterada para mais a taxa de

15 dinheiros por mil reis, de que trata o artigo 1º da lei n. 1,575 de 1906.

“ART. 18. Attingido o limite a que se refere o artigo antecedente e alterada a taxa, serão chamados a troco, em prazo nunca menor de um anno e que será fixado pelo Ministro da Fazenda, os bilhetes emitidos.

“Esgotado o prazo fixado, continuará o troco durante cinco annos contados da data incial do troco, com desconto no valor dos bilhetes.

“Esse desconto será de 5 por cento durante o primeiro semestre, 10 por cento no segundo, 15 no terceiro e 20 nos seguintes. Depois dos cinco annos dar-se-ha prescripção, revertendo o fundo prescripto, inclusive a importancia dos descontos, em favor do fundo de que trata o artigo 9º da lei n. 1,575 de 1906.

“ART. 19. A Caixa de Conversão manterá uma conta especial para os bilhetes que emittir e ouro que receber, publicando no ultimo dia util de cada semana um balanço demonstrativo do estado dos depositos e das emissões.

“*Paragrapho unico.* Diariamente, depois de encerrados os trabalhos da repartição, o presidente da Caixa de Conversão enviará ao Ministro da Fazenda uma nota contendo o movimento do dia e o valor dos depositos que passam para o dia seguinte.

“ART. 20. Enquanto não forem impressos bilhetes especiaes para serem emittidos pela Caixa de Conversão, serão utilizadas para este fim notas do Thesouro não usadas, que serão devidamente assignadas, numeradas e conterão a seguinte declaração: Na Caixa de Conversão se pagará ao portador desta a quantia de . . . valor recebido em ouro, de accordo com a lei n. 1,575 de 6 de Dezembro de 1906.

### “CAPITULO III.—*Da administração da Caixa.*

“ART. 21. Todos os funcionarios da Caixa de Conversão são empregados em commissão e conservados enquanto bem servirem.

“ART. 22. A Caixa de Conversão, que ficará sob a immediata superintendencia do Ministro da Fazenda, será administrada por um presidente, um vice-presidente, um secretario, um thesoureiro, tres fieis, um chefe da contabilidade, um ajudante deste, seis escripturarios, um encarregado das balanças, um porteiro, dous continuos e dous serventes.

“Si fôr necessario, será nomeado um perito para exame das moedas.

“ART. 23. Cabe ao presidente:

“1º. Dirigir e inspecionar todos os trabalhos da repartição.

“2º. Executar e fazer executar o presente regulamento e mais disposições legaes concernentes ao serviço da repartição, bem como as instruções que expedir o Ministro da Fazenda.

“3º. Dar balanços extraordinarios nos cofres.

“4°. Corresponder-se com as repartições publicas, quando fôr isso exigido pelo serviço.

“5°. Escrever annualmente um relatorio sobre as operações da Caixa e tudo o que interesse os trabalhos da repartição.

“6°. Assignar os balanços e orçamentos e abrir, encerrar e rubricar os livros da escripturação.

“7°. Legalizar com a sua rubrica as contas, notas ou pedidos de material, modificando-os quando julgar conveniente.

“8°. Julgar, sem recurso, com o auxilio do thesoureiro e do perito que nomear, em caso de necessidade, da legitimidade ou falsidade das moedas apresentadas á Caixa.

“9°. Propor ao Ministro da Fazenda os empregados idoneos para provimento dos logares vagos e para substituição dos impedidos.

“10. Advertir, reprehender e suspender os empregados da repartição e impor-lhes penas de accordo com este regulamento.

“11. Prorogar as horas do expediente.

“12. Nomear peritos na forma do artigo 22.

“13. Ordenar a detenção de qualquer pessoa que fôr encontrada dentro do recinto da repartição, em flagrante delicto, ou praticando actos que prejudiquem a policia do estabelecimento ou a conservação do seu material, mandando lavrar auto do occorrido, que remetterá, com o delinquente, á autoridade competente.

“ART. 24. Cabe ao vice-presidente auxiliar o presidente e substituí-lo nos seus impedimentos.

“ART. 25. Compete ao secretario todo o serviço da correspondencia official, registró e archivo, cumprindo-lhe dar execução ás ordens do presidente.

“ART. 26. O thesoureiro terá a seu cargo.

“1°. A proposta da nomeação de seus fieis, os quaes servirão sob sua fiança e responsabilidade, podendo o thesoureiro exigir delles as garantias e fianças que julgar necessarias.

“2°. O recebimento, deposito e guarda dos metaes amoedados, bilhetes e quaesquer valores recebidos pela repartição.

“3°. Os pagamentos que se tiverem de fazer na repartição, entrega ou sabida dos valores, troco das notas, devendo fiscalizar a regularidade das transacções.

“4°. Indicar o fiel que o deva substituir.

“5°. Organizar diariamente uma demonstração do movimento dos valores da thesouraria.

“ART. 27. É responsavel o thesoureiro pelos valores recebidos e pelos bilhetes ou moedas falsos ou falsificados que apparecerem no troco realizado na Caixa.

“ART. 28. Compete aos fieis:

“1°. Substituir o thesoureiro em seus impedimentos e coajual-o em todo o serviço a seu cargo.

“2º. Desempenhar as obrigações do thesoureiro em todos os actos de recebimento, pagamento e guarda de valores, quando por elle forem delegadas taes funcções.

“ART. 29. Por designação do thesoureiro, um dos fieis poderá exercer as funcções de recebedor e outro de pagador.

“ART. 30. Ao chefe da contabilidade compete:

“1º. Dirigir e fiscalizar todo o serviço de contabilidade.

“2º. Informar por escripto todos os negocios da sua competencia.

“3º. Estabelecer de accordo com o presidente e approvação do Ministro da Fazenda os livros que fôrem julgados necessarios para que a escripturação se faça com clareza e simplicidade.

“4º. Assignar com o thesoureiro os balanços e quaesquer documentos extrahidos dos livros, bem como os que nelles houverem de ser lançados.

“ART. 31. Os escripturarios terão a seu cargo:

“1º. Desempenhar com zelo, diligencia, exactidão e asseio os trabalhos de escripturação e contabilidade que lhes forem distribuidos ou determinados pelo chefe da contabilidade ou pelo presidente.

“2º. Velar pela guarda dos livros e papeis a seu cargo e responder por elles durante o tempo em que estiverem sujeitos ao seu exame.

“3º. Coadjuvar-se mutuamente no desempenho de suas obrigações, para que o serviço seja feito com ordem e regularidade.

“ART. 32. Cumpre ao porteiro:

“1º. Abrir e fechar as portas do edificio ás horas marcadas neste regulamento para principio e termo dos trabalhos diarios, certificando-se que ao terminarem não fique pessoa alguma dentro do edificio, salvo si para isso houver ordem do presidente.

“2º. Cuidar da limpeza do edificio, conservação dos moveis e objectos nelle existentes, dos quaes tomará conta por inventario, sendo responsavel pela guarda delles, bem como pela dos livros e papeis.

“3º. Fazer chegar ao seu destino a correspondencia official.

“4º. Manter a ordem e respeito entre as pessoas que se acharem dentro do edificio, requerendo ao presidente as providencias que fôrem necessarias.

“5º. Não se ausentar do serviço da portaria senão por motivo de molestia ou de necessidade urgente, precedendo sempre licença do presidente.

“ART. 33. Cabe aos continuos:

“1º. Coadjuvar o porteiro em seus trabalhos.

“2º. Levar ao seu destino a correspondencia official.

“3º. Executar as ordens que lhes forem dadas pelos seus superiores.

“4º. Ter cautela para que se não extraviem os livros, papeis e objectos que ficarem sobre as mesas, depois de findo o trabalho.

“5º. Comparecer meia hora antes do começo dos trabalhos ou mais cedo, si o porteiro o determinar.



“6º. Substituir o porteiro em seus impedimentos, mediante designação do presidente.

“ART. 34. O presidente, vice-presidente e thesoureiro serão nomeados por decreto do Presidente da Republica e os demais funcionarios por portaria do Ministro da Fazenda.

“ART. 35. A fiança do thesoureiro será de cem contos de reis, e constituida da mesma forma em vigor para o thesoureiro do Thesouro Nacional.

#### CAPITULO IV.—*Disposições geraes.*

“ART. 36. O Ministro da Fazenda, sempre que julgar necessario, fará inspecionar os serviços da Caixa de Conversão por funcionarios ou pessoas de sua confiança, e expedirá as instrucções que forem convenientes á regularidade dos trabalhos da repartição e execução deste regulamento.

“ART. 37. Os trabalhos da Caixa de Conversão começarão ás 10 horas da manhã e terminarão ás 4 da tarde de todos os dias uteis.

“ART. 38. Serão clavicularios das caixas fortes o presidente e o thesoureiro, não podendo ser abertas taes caixas sem a presença delles.

“ART. 39. Aos funcionarios da Caixa de Conversão são applicaveis as disposições da secção XI do decreto n. 5,390 de 10 de Dezembro de 1904.

“ART. 40. Poderá o Governo estabelecer em Londres uma agencia da Caixa de Conversão, nos termos do artigo 10, § 1º, da lei n. 1,575 de 6 de Dezembro de 1906.

“§ 1º. Havendo conveniencia, poderá a Caixa de Conversão emittir bilhetes conversiveis á vista em Londres.

“§ 2º. O Ministro da Fazenda expedirá instrucções regulamentares dos trabalhos da dita agencia e determinará o modelo dos bilhetes especiaes a emittir.

“ART. 41. Creada a agencia, serão fixados os vencimentos dos funcionarios respectivos por decreto do Governo, que será submettido á approvação do Congresso Nacional.

“ART. 42. Será creada no Thesouro Federal uma secção de cambios, de accordo com o n. III do artigo 10 da lei n. 1,575 de 6 de Dezembro de 1906.

“*Paragrapho unico.* Para realizar as operações desta secção poderá o Governo utilizar até tres milhões do fundo de garantia do papel-moeda, desde que não resolva applicar immediatamente os saldos do dito fundo ao resgate do papel-moeda, nos termos do § 2º do artigo. 9º da lei n. 1,575 de 6 de Dezembro de 1906.

“ART. 43. As operações da secção de cambios consistirão:

“§ 1º. Na compra e venda de cambiaes á vista, a noventa dias de vista e a cento e vinte dias da data, sobre todas as praças da Europa e America.

“2º. Na compra e venda de ouro amodado ou em barras.

“ART. 44. A direcção da secção de cambios será confiada a um director nomeado por decreto do Presidente da Republica.

“ART. 45. O pessoal encarregado do serviço da secção de cambios constará de um ajudante do director, um encarregado de cambias a entregar, cinco auxiliares dõ mesmo, um encarregado de cambias a receber, um auxiliar do mesmo, um encarregado da correspondencia e telegrammas, um contador, um auxiliar do contador, um thesour-eiro, dous fieis recebedores, um fiel pagador, dous continuos.

“ART. 46. Toda a correspondencia será assignada pelo director e todos os saques terão a sua assignatura e a do contador ou a do ajudante do director, na falta daquelle.

“ART. 47. O director da secção de cambios apresentará semanalmente ao Ministro da Fazenda um balancete das operações da secção e, diariamente, uma demonstração do estado da Caixa.

#### DISPOSIÇÕES TRANSITORIAS.

“ART. 48. Até ulterior deliberação do Governo a secção de cambios continuará a funcionar como até aqui no Banco do Brazil.

“ART. 49. Para inicio dos trabalhos da Caixa de Conversão, poderá o Ministro da Fazenda commissioner para os serviços daquelle repartição quaesquer funcionarios das repartições subordinadas ao Ministerio, expedindo-lhes as instrucções que julgar convenientes e marcando-lhes gratificação que não excederá de metade do valor dos vencimentos que percebem.”

#### EXPULSÃO DE ESTRANGEIROS.

O Presidente da Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brazil:

Faço saber que o Congresso Nacional decretou e eu sanciono a seguinte resolução:

ARTIGO 1º. O estrangeiro que, por qualquer motivo, comprometter a segurança nacional ou a tranquillidade publica, pode ser expulso de parte ou de todo o territorio nacional.

ART. 2º. São tambem causas bastantes para a expulsão:

1ª. A condemnação ou processo pelos tribunaes estrangeiros por crimes ou delictos de natureza commum;

2ª. Duas condemnações, pelo menos, pelos tribunaes brasileiros por crimes ou delictos de natureza commum;

3ª. A vagabundagem, a mendicidade e o lenocinio competentemente verificados.

ART. 3º. Não pode ser expulso o estrangeiro que residir no territorio da Republica por dous annos continuos, ou por menos tempo, quando:

(a) casado com brasileira;

(b) viuvo com filho brasileiro.

ART. 4°. O Poder Executivo pode impedir a entrada no territorio da Republica a todo estrangeiro cujos antecedentes autorizem incluil-os entre aquelles a que se referem os artigos 1° e 2°.

*Paragrapho unico.* A entrada não pode ser vedada ao estrangeiro nas condições do artigo 3°, si tiver se retirado da Republica temporariamente.

ART. 5°. A expulsão será individual e em forma de acto, que será expedido pelo Ministro da Justiça e Negocios Interiores.

ART. 6°. O Poder Executivo dará annualmente conta ao Congresso da execução da presente lei, remettendo-lhe os nomes de cada um dos expulsos, com a indicação de sua nacionalidade, e relatando igualmente os casos em que deixou de attender á requisição das autoridades estaduaes e os motivos da recusa.

ART. 7°. O Poder Executivo fará notificar em nota official ao estrangeiro que resolver expulsar, os motivos da deliberação, concedendo-lhe o prazo de tres a trinta dias para se retirar, e podendo, como medida de segurança publica, ordenar a sua detenção até o momento da partida.

ART. 8°. Dentro do prazo que fôr concedido, pode o estrangeiro recorrer para o proprio poder que ordenou a expulsão, si ella se fundou na disposição do artigo 1°, ou para o Poder Judiciario Federal, quando proceder do disposto no artigo 2°. Sómente neste ultimo caso o recurso terá effeito suspensivo.

*Paragrapho unico.* O recurso ao Poder Judiciario Federal consistirá na justificação da falsidade do motivo allegado, feita perante o juizo seccional com audiencia do ministerio publico.

ART. 9°. O estrangeiro que regressar ao territorio de onde tiver sido expulso será punido com a pena de um a tres annos de prisão, em processo preparado e julgado pelo juiz seccional e, depois de cumprida a pena, novamente expulso.

ART. 10. O Poder Executivo pode revogar a expulsão, si cessarem as causas que a determinaram.

ART. 11. Revogam-se as disposições em contrario.

Rio de Janeiro, 7 de Janeiro de 1907, 19° da Republica.

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## CHILE.

### RENDAS ADUANEIRAS ARRECADADAS NO MEZ DE NOVEMBRO E DURANTE OS PRIMEIROS ONZE MEZES DE 1906.

Conforme dados estatisticos, foram arrecadadas pelas alfandegas do Chile durante o mez de Novembro de 1906, rendas por valor de 10,764,975.30 *pesos*, discriminados assim: 3,554,842.52 *pesos*, direitos de importação; 7,009,610.84 *pesos*, direitos de exportação; 200,521.94 *pesos*, entradas diversas.

Durante egual mez de 1905, as rendas attingiram á importancia total de 9,193,431.50 *pesos*, sendo 2,983,176.52 *pesos*, o producto dos direitos de importação; 6,013,508.19 *pesos*, o producto dos direitos de exportação, e 196,746.79 *pesos*, o producto de impostos diversos.

Comparando-se as rendas arrecadadas em Novembro de 1906, com as de egual mez de 1905, verifica-se que houve um augmento de 1,561,543.80 *pesos*, distribuido assim: direitos de importação, 551,666 *pesos*; direitos de exportação, 996,102.65 *pesos*; rendas diversas, 3,775.15 *pesos*.

O quadro que segue mostra as rendas arrecadadas, por alfandegas, nos dous mezes em revista:

Alfandegas.	Novembro—	
	1905.	1906.
I. Direitos de exportação:	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos</i>
Pisagua .....	1,008,308.46	956,243.94
Iquique .....	2,479,775.32	2,992,172.65
Tocopilla .....	776,235.76	849,788.42
Antofagasta .....	943,872.69	1,504,309.32
Taltal .....	805,315.96	727,096.51
Total .....	6,013,508.19	7,009,610.64
II. Direitos de importação:		
Arica .....	38,648.71	97,978.96
Pisagua .....	19,631.71	23,492.19
Iquique .....	240,107.92	350,270.33
Tocopilla .....	16,726.93	20,467.94
Antofagasta .....	219,262.17	214,383.76
Taltal .....	30,147.90	79,767.24
Caldera .....	9,859.25	11,535.04
Coquimbo .....	63,691.99	128,597.77
Valparaiso .....	1,736,002.17	1,908,428.31
Talcahuano .....	469,573.61	499,800.17
Coronel .....	13,419.43	63,155.16
Valdivia .....	78,823.21	84,907.42
Puerto Montt .....	2,100.89	2,622.00
Ancud .....		122.55
Alfandegas da fronteira .....	45,180.03	39,404.68
Total .....	2,983,176.52	3,554,842.52
III. Receitas diversas .....	196,746.79	200,521.94
Total geral .....	9,193,431.50	10,764,975.30

As rendas arrecadadas pelas alfandegas durante os onze mezes de 1906 foram na importancia de 91,487,120.39 *pesos*, contra 82,298,589.51 *pesos* em egual periodo do anno anterior, ou seja um augmento de 9,108,530.58 *pesos*.

### OS DEPOSITOS DE NITRATO.

Com o fim de desmentir certas noticias publicadas pela imprensa estrangeira sobre o esgotamento mais ou menos proximo do salitre no norte da Republica do Chile, “El Mercurio,” jornal diario de Valparaiso, publicou em um de seus numeros do mez de Novembro de 1906, uma opinião do delegado fiscal de depositos salitreiros, Senhor WASHINGTON LASTRARRIA, quem é considerado no paiz como uma autoridade nestes assumptos. O Senhor LASTRARRIA disse que o Fisco possui

ainda, mais ou menos, 2,000,000 hectares de terrenos salitreiros. Os calculos feitos por peritos asseguram que em 1,000,000 de hectares de terreno ha, mais ou menos, 10,000,000, de quintaes hespanhões de nitrato. De modo que si se calcula exaggeradamente a exportação annual em 80,000 quintaes hespanhões (até agora a exportação não tem alcançado jamais a 40,000), haveria, só nestes terrenos, salitre para cento e vinte cinco annos. Si tomarmos agora em conta os terrenos que pertencem a particulares que se exploram ou que começarão a ser explorados, este calculo subirá a um numero de annos trezentos e quatro vezes maior.

#### CENSO DAS FABRICAS DE SANTIAGO EM 1906.

Os seguintes dados foram tomados do censo das fabricas de Santiago para 1906: Numero de fabricas, 945; capital empregado em machinas, 7,506,846 *pesos*; total dos capitaes empregados nas fabricas, 31,741,310 *pesos*; materias primas consumidas em um anno, 23,451,209 *pesos*; numero de motores, 209; força dos motores, 3,296 cavallos; produção média, 37,857,517 *pesos*.

No numero das fabricas estão incluídas sómente as que funcionam na cidade de Santiago; nelle não estão comprehendidas as pequenas fabricas que empregam menos de cinco operarios.

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### COLOMBIA.

#### EXPORTAÇÃO DE MOEDAS DE PRATA E DE OURO PROIBIDA.

Em vista do augmento que se tem verificado ultimamente nas exportações de moedas de ouro e de prata, e do facto que tal exportação está em detrimento dos interesses nacionaes, o Presidente da Republica promulgou um decreto em 8 de Dezembro de 1906, prohibindo a exportação dessas moedas. Os infractores deste decreto serão punidos como defraudadores do Thesouro nacional.

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### COSTA RICA.

#### COMMERCIO DE EXPORTAÇÃO DE PUNTARENAS, ABRIL A NOVEMBRO DE 1906.

Segundo estatisticas publicadas em “La Gaceta” de Costa Rica, em sua edição de 22 de Dezembro de 1906, foram exportados pelo Porto de Puntarenas de 1º de Abril a 30 de Novembro de 1906, 250,295 kilogrammas de mercadorias no valor de 186,179.69 *colones*. Os principais artigos exportados foram os seguintes: Ouro em barras, 57,377.50 *colones*; café, 43,246.80 *colones*; borracha, 31,883.40 *colones*; cacáo, 14,964.80 *colones*; pelles, 18,606.55 *colones*; couros, 10,491.80 *colones*, e outros productos de menor importancia.

## CUBA.

## TRATADO DE EXTRADIÇÃO COM A REPUBLICA DOMINICANA.

A "Gaceta Oficial" de Cuba, em sua edição de 15 de Janeiro de 1907, publica o texto de um tratado de extradição concluído entre Cuba e a Republica Dominicana, e assignado pelos respectivos plenipotenciarios na cidade de Havana no dia 29 de Junho de 1905, e approvado pelo Congresso de Cuba a 10 de Janeiro de 1906. As ratificações desse tratado foram trocadas em Havana em 11 de Janeiro de 1907, e entrará em vigor dentro de trinta dias contados dessa data, devendo vigorar por um anno depois da data em que qualquer das partes contractantes tenha notificado officialmente o seu desejo de terminal-o.

## CAPITAL NORTE-AMERICANO E INGLEZ.

Segundo os dados estatisticos mais recentes, o total dos capitães norte-americanos empregados em Cuba é de \$141,000,000, sendo distribuidos assim: Estradas de ferro, \$34,000,000; industrias de assucar e fumo, \$68,000,000; bens de raiz, \$18,000,000; industrias agricolas, \$4,000,000; industria mineral, \$3,500,000; commercio e manufacturas, \$4,000,000; instituições de credito, \$5,000,000; companhias de navegação, \$1,500,000; hypothecas, \$3,500,000.

O capital inglez empregado na Republica monta a \$100,000,000, distribuidos assim: Estradas de ferro, \$90,000,000; companhias de navegação, \$5,000,000; bens de raiz, \$5,000,000.

## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

## COMMERCIO COM OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS.

## RELAÇÃO MENSAL DAS IMPORTAÇÕES E EXPORTAÇÕES.

O quadro dado na pagina 344 é extrahido da relação compilada pelo Chefe da Repartição de Estatística do Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho, mostrando o commercio entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos. A relação corresponde ao mez de Dezembro de 1906, com una relação comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os doze mezes findos em Dezembro de 1906, comparados com egual periodo de 1905. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das varias alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mes, não se recebem no Departamento do Theosouro até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte, e perde-se algum tempo necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por conseguinte, as estatisticas para o mez de Dezembro, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de Fevereiro.

## O COMMERCIO EXTERIOR EM 1906.

Os dados ultimamente publicados pela Repartição de Estatística dos Estados Unidos, relativos ao commercio estrangeiro do paiz durante o anno civil de 1906, demonstram que o valor total deste commercio elevou-se a \$3,118,857,193, comparado com \$2,806,135,345 no anno anterior.

As importações realizadas em 1906 foram por valor de \$1,320,609,250, comparadas com \$1,179,144,550 em 1905, o que mostra um augmento de \$141,464,700 a favor de 1906. As exportações subiram de \$1,626,990,795 em 1905 a \$1,798,247,943 em 1906.

As importações, por procedencias, foram discriminadas assim: \$700,053,785 da Europa, \$240,722,414 de paizes norte-americanos, sendo a maior parte do Canadá; \$148,050,955 da America do Sul, sendo tres quintas partes approximadamente procedentes do Brazil; \$219,331,374 da Asia e Oceania, \$12,450,722 da Africa. O augmento verificado no commercio com a Europa foi muito maior que o realizado com os demais paizes. Das importações europeas, \$231,458,430 representam o valor dos generos procedentes da Grã Bretanha, \$150,894,393, do Imperio Allemão, e \$119,900,329 da França.

O augmento havido nas exportações foi ainda maior. De um total de \$1,798,247,943, \$1,246,590,946 foram com destino á Europa; \$325,871,044, paizes norte-americanos; \$78,822,379, America do Sul; \$126,593,906, Asia e Oceania; \$18,369,668, Africa. Foram exportados para a Grã Bretanha, productos no valor de \$587,465,219; Allemanha, \$242,922,487; França, \$103,623,431; Hollanda, \$104,396,865. As exportações com destino ao Canadá foram por valor de \$168,699,070, ao passo que se importaram desse paiz productos por valor de \$71,647,500. O augmento havido no commercio com a Europa não está em proporção com o do commercio realizado com os demais paizes. O commercio com a China e o Japão em 1906, mostra uma diminuição. As importações provenientes da China augmentaram de \$28,113,811 em 1905 a \$30,775,557 em 1906, mas as exportações com destino a este paiz baixaram de \$58,574,793 em 1905, a \$29,934,015 em 1906. As importações do Japão subiram de \$50,703,377 em 1905 a \$64,791,485 em 1906, ao passo que as exportações para este paiz diminuíram de \$55,757,868 em 1905 a \$34,405,978 em 1906.

O quadro em seguida mostra o movimento commercial entre os Estados Unidos e as Republicas da America Central durante o anno de 1906, em comparação com o do anno anterior:

Paizes.	Importações.		Exportações.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Costa Rica .....	\$4,111,476	\$4,715,510	\$1,973,796	\$2,473,281
Guatemala .....	3,243,629	2,822,020	2,875,579	2,980,072
Honduras .....	1,671,773	2,204,692	1,583,084	1,896,204
Nicaragua .....	1,433,815	1,331,172	1,833,595	2,041,231
Panamá .....	879,145	1,448,686	7,831,564	14,239,471
Salvador .....	924,857	1,216,262	1,473,822	1,321,765
Total geral .....	12,264,695	13,738,342	17,571,440	24,952,024

O commercio com o Mexico no anno de 1906, em comparação com 1905, foi como se segue: Importações, \$50,218,018 em 1905, e \$51,999-267 em 1906; exportações, \$51,181,674 em 1905 e \$62,273,845 em 1906.

Os seguintes algarismos mostram o movimento commercial entre os Estados Unidos e Cuba, Haiti e a Republica Dominicana durante os dous annos em comparação:

Paizes.	Importações.		Exportações.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Cuba.....	\$95,857,856	\$85,055,184	\$44,569,711	\$46,491,844
Haiti.....	1,171,303	1,036,330	2,916,379	3,266,425
Republica Dominicana.....	4,682,842	3,464,425	1,840,600	2,271,292

O seguinte quadro mostra o movimento commercial entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes da America do Sul nos annos de 1905 e 1906:

Paizes.	Importações.		Exportações.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Republica Argentina.....	\$17,053,166	\$18,291,368	\$28,434,360	\$33,271,569
Bolivia.....			144,450	242,616
Brazil.....	90,548,908	86,476,959	12,351,236	16,547,375
Chile.....	11,020,884	18,146,232	7,006,977	9,392,453
Colombia.....	6,268,939	6,669,461	3,635,417	2,961,671
Ecuador.....	2,262,775	3,281,684	1,907,639	1,834,756
Paraguay.....	2,205	1,200	6,719	110,496
Peru.....	2,608,665	2,933,508	4,287,228	5,193,455
Uruguay.....	3,529,495	2,453,013	2,703,761	3,160,606
Venezuela.....	7,010,357	7,789,893	3,208,864	3,310,518

As classes das importações e exportações, com seus respectivos valores, foram as seguintes:

#### IMPORTAÇÕES.

	1905.	1906.
Productos alimenticios.....	\$138,581,944	\$138,118,168
Productos alimenticios manufacturados.....	154,718,814	140,520,131
Materias primas para fabricas.....	404,577,756	447,938,822
Materias em parte manufacturadas para fabricas.....	196,290,557	249,535,019
Productos manufacturados.....	277,187,403	334,810,699
Productos diversos.....	7,788,076	9,686,411
Total.....	1,179,144,550	1,320,609,250

#### EXPORTAÇÕES.

	1905.	1906.
Productos alimenticios.....	\$155,216,866	\$177,216,268
Productos alimenticios preparados, em todo ou em parte.....	315,664,895	344,096,464
Materias primas para fabricas.....	480,129,393	524,902,516
Materias em parte manufacturadas para fabricas.....	213,108,894	248,897,752
Productos manufacturados.....	429,781,924	470,033,393
Artigos diversos.....	5,520,050	7,574,147
Total das exportações de productos nacionaes.....	1,599,422,622	1,772,720,530
Exportação de mercadorias estrangeiras.....	27,568,173	25,527,413
Total das exportações.....	1,626,990,795	1,798,247,943



O commercio dos Estados Unidos com os demais paizes foi o seguinte:

Paizes.	Importações.		Exportações.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Grã Bretanha .....	\$191,076,577	\$231,458,430	\$542,552,317	\$587,465,219
Allemanha .....	124,127,448	150,894,393	212,624,359	242,922,487
França .....	98,621,662	119,900,329	90,060,345	103,623,431
Hollanda .....	23,256,017	31,177,624	79,911,425	104,396,865
Canadá .....	63,927,323	71,647,500	144,079,628	168,699,070
China .....	23,113,811	30,775,557	58,574,793	29,934,015
Japão .....	50,703,377	64,791,485	55,757,868	34,403,978

### COMMERCIO COM PANAMÁ.

Segundo os dados preliminares publicados pela Repartição de Estatística sobre o movimento commercial entre os Estados Unidos e Panamá no anno civil de 1906, os generos que os Estados Unidos exportaram nesse periodo com destino á nova Republica, foram por valor de \$14,000,000, contra \$8,000,000 no anno anterior. As cifras correspondentes ao mez de Dezembro ainda não foram recebidas, mas baseando-se nas cifras para os onze mezes, no valor de \$12,956,871, pode-se calcular que o total attingirá a \$14,000,000.

Os principaes artigos exportados foram os seguintes:

Carros .....	\$1,613,738
Locomotivas .....	996,230
Taboas de madeira .....	640,000
Tubos e accessorios .....	508,000
Trilhos de estradas de ferro .....	318,338
Tecidos de algodão .....	307,912
Calçado .....	285,000
Mobilia .....	263,000
Farinha de trigo .....	259,047
Pannos de algodão .....	255,392
Carvão de pedra betuminoso .....	255,191
Productos chimicos .....	250,000
Banha .....	184,421
Madeiras, excepto taboas .....	147,000
Composto de banha .....	138,052
Espiritos de malt .....	135,000
Toros .....	129,500
Louça de barro .....	106,000
Instrumentos scientificos .....	105,000
Sabão .....	100,000
Oleo de illuminação .....	98,600
Ferro e aço de construcção .....	93,653
Tintas .....	70,000
Polvora .....	63,000
Peixe .....	62,000
Manteiga .....	61,000
Presuntos .....	58,000

Pão e biscoitos.....	\$56,874
Carnes salgadas.....	55,000
Cimento.....	54,674
Papel de escrever.....	54,000
Assucar refinado.....	50,000
Batatas.....	47,000
Fructas.....	45,000
Vinhos.....	44,000
Machinas de escrever.....	32,700
Carne em lata.....	26,363
Ovos.....	24,739
Toucinho.....	18,700
Alcool.....	12,000

A classificação e o valor dos generos importados de Panamá foram os seguintes:

Bananas.....	\$415,595
Borracha da India.....	154,033
Couros de gado.....	70,409
Mogno.....	49,997
Outras madeiras de marcenaria.....	37,885
Couros, excepto os de gado vaccum.....	21,586
Marfim vegetal.....	17,757
Chapéos, etc.....	8,957
Café.....	5,974

## GUATEMALA.

### EXPLORAÇÃO DAS FLORESTAS NACIONAES.

“El Guatemalteco,” em seu numero correspondente a 2 de Novembro de 1906, publica o texto de um contracto que o Governo celebrou com o Senhor José WER, autorizando este a derrubar arvores e extrahir borraça, gomma chicle e outras resinas das florestas nacionaes do departamento de Petón. O prazo do contracto é de cinco annos, e o concessionario deverá pagar, além dos direitos de exportação especificados no contracto, a quantia de 500 *pesos* por anno.

Este contracto foi approved pelo Poder Executivo em 20 de Outubro de 1906.

## MEXICO.

## RENDAS DAS ALFANDEGAS, PRIMEIRO SEMESTRE DE 1906-7.

O seguinte quadro mostra as rendas arrecadadas pelas alfandegas da Republica do Mexico durante o primeiro semestre do exercicio de 1906-7, comparadas com as do periodo correspondente de 1905-6:

	Primeiro semestre de—	
	1906-7.	1905-6.
Direitos de importação.....	<i>Pesos.</i> 24, 757, 267. 08	<i>Pesos.</i> 20, 431, 855. 58
Direitos de exportação.....	524, 240. 70	468, 015. 42
Direitos de doca.....	519, 841. 31	428, 657. 19
Total.....	24, 801, 349. 09	21, 328, 508. 19

## NOVO SERVIÇO DE NAVEGAÇÃO A VAPOR.

O Congresso do Mexico approvou no dia 5 de Dezembro de 1906 um contracto que o Governo celebrou com o Senhor THOMAS HERBERT WORN SOP para o serviço de navegação a vapor entre a cidade de Victoria, na Colombia Britannica, e os portos mexicanos de Mazatlán, Manzanillo, Acapulco e Salina Cruz, podendo fazer escalas por outros portos mexicanos. Os vapores deverão realizar uma viagem mensal, pelo menos, fazendo connexão em Canadá com os vapores de linhas de navegação para a Europa, Japão, China e Australia, de accordo com o itinerario que fôr approvedo pelo Governo.

Este serviço deverá ser iniciado oito mezes depois da approvação do contracto. Os vapores do concessionario poderão tocar em outros portos estrangeiros.

O Governo pagará ao concessionario, ou á companhia que este organizar, a subvenção de \$6,333.33 por cada viagem de ida e volta realizada entre Victoria e Mazatlán, Manzanillo, Acapulco e Salina Cruz no Pacifico, ou a subvenção total de \$100,000, moeda mexicana, por anno.

O prazo do contracto é de dous annos. O concessionario fez o deposito de 3,000 *pesos*, em titulos da dívida publica consolidada, para garantir o cumprimento das clausulas do contracto.

## CONCESSÃO DE GAZ.

Em Novembro de 1906 o Governo do Mexico concedeu autorização aos Senhores DOHENY, CANFIELD e BRIDGE para construir e explorar em qualquer cidade da Republica usinas de gaz para o fim de fabricar e distribuir gaz para illuminação. Os concessionarios obrigam-se a

iniciar os trabalhos de construcção dentro de seis mezes, a empregar a somma de \$500,000 moeda mexicana, e a fornecer gaz aos districtos de Santa Maria, San Rafael, Juarez e Roma dentro de quatro annos. A usina de gaz na cidade de Mexico com sua canalização deverá ser concluida dentro de dez annos, e logo que fôr concluida a companhia poderá empregar a quantia de \$100,000 em qualquer usina que estabelecer em outra cidade da Republica.

A companhia organizada para explorar esta concessão será conhecida por "The Mexican National Gas Company."

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## PERÚ.

### RENDAS DA ALFANDEGA DE CALLÁO, PRIMEIROS ONZE MEZES DE 1906.

Segundo os dados estatisticos officiaes foram arrecadados pela alfandega de Calláo durante os primeiros onze mezes de 1906 impostos aduaneiros na importancia de £666,159.846, comparados com £558,254.373 em egual periodo de 1905, o que mostra um augmento de £107,905.473. As rendas arrecadadas no mez de Novembro de 1906 foram na importancia de £62,458.040, contra £50,082.262 em egual mez de 1905, ou seja um acrescimo de £12,375,758.

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## URUGUAY.

### A INDUSTRIA DO FUMO EM 1905-6.

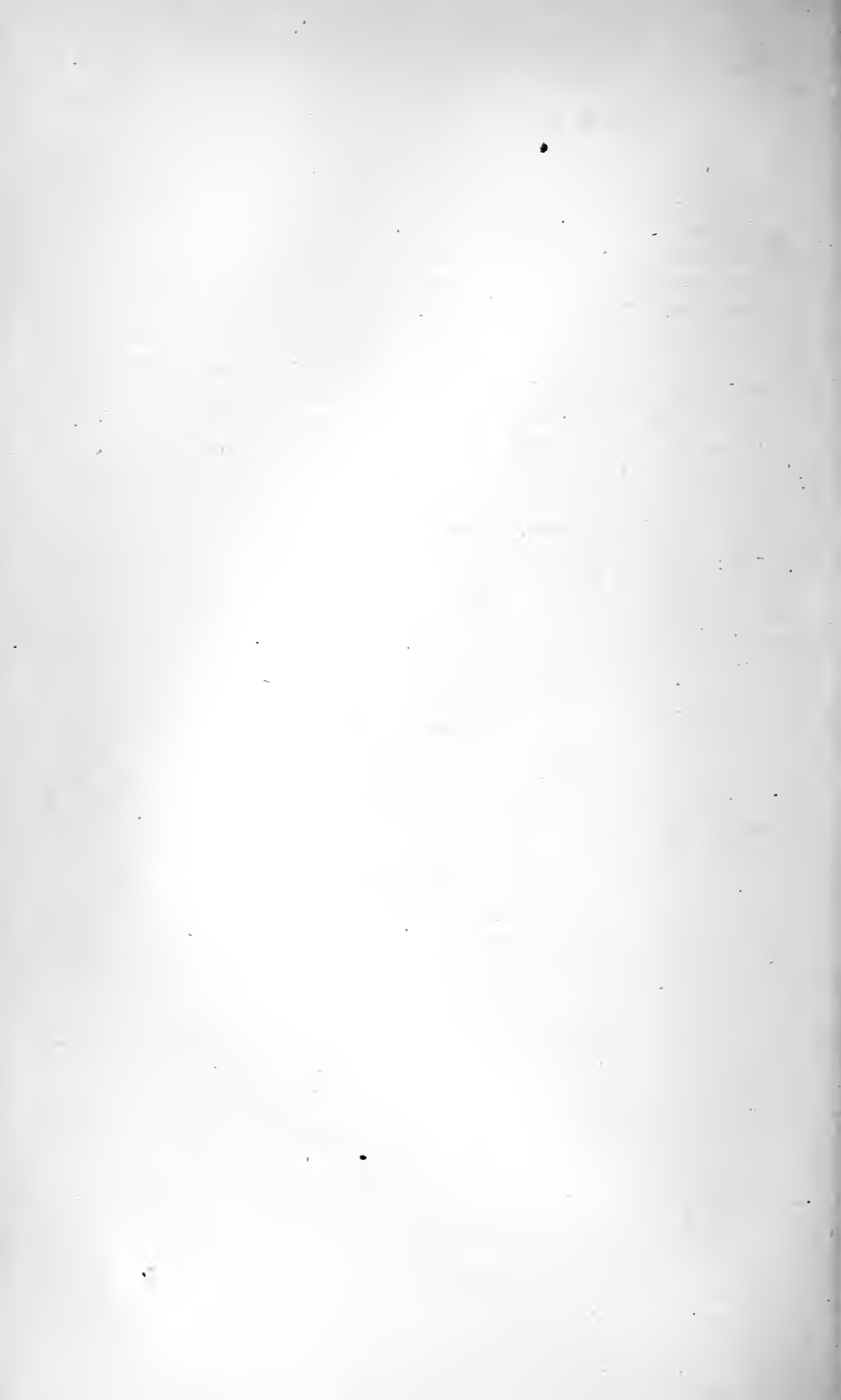
Os seguintes dados estatisticos foram tomados do relatorio sobre a cultura do fumo no Uruguay, preparado pelo Senhor José Macchiavello, engenheiro agricola, e apresentado ao Director Geral das Rendas. Por este relatorio se vê que o numero dos cultivadores que se dedicaram á cultura do fumo durante o anno de 1904-5 foi de 471; a area sob cultivo foi de 482 hectares e 8.55 metros quadrados, com 5,220,402 plantas; a colheita foi de 496,116 kilogrammas. No anno agricola de 1905-6 o numero dos cultivadores de fumo foi de 608; a area semeada 786 hectares e 15,432 metros quadrados, com 8,572,754 plantas; colheita, 516,478 kilogrammas. Por estes algarismos se vê que houve um augmento a favor de 1906 de 137 no numero dos cultivadores, 303 hectares, e 6,680 metros quadrados na area cultivada, de 3,352,352 no numero das plantas e 47,362 kilogrammas na produção. As rendas internas provenientes desta fonte attingirão a cerca de 200,000 *pesos*.

**\*VENEZUELA.****COMMERCIO EXTERIOR DE CARUPANO, PRIMEIRO SEMESTRE DE 1906.**

O movimento commercial do porto de Carupano, Venezuela, no primeiro semestre de 1906 foi por valor de 1,508,084 *bolivares*, sendo as importações por valor de 1,073,546 *bolivares* e as exportações por valor de 434,538 *bolivares*. Em egual periodo de 1905 as importações foram por valor de 605,461 *bolivares*, e as exportações por valor de 384,972 *bolivares*, o que perfaz o total de 990,433 *bolivares*. O confronto do commercio de 1906 com o de 1905 mostra um augmento para 1906 de 517,651 *bolivares*.

**RENDAS PROVENIENTES DE ENCOMMENDAS POSTAES EM 1905-6.**

O producto dos impostos cobrados durante o exercicio de 1905-6 pelas diversas alfandegas da Republica sobre encomendas postaes foi de 216,896.14 *bolivares*, distribuidos assim: La Guaria, 162,375.21 *bolivares*; Puerto Cabello, 21,322.47 *bolivares*; Maracaibo, 18,197.03 *bolivares*; Ciudad Bolivar, 10,689.96 *bolivares*; Carupano, 4,284.47 *bolivares*.







DR. JOSÉ IGNACIO RODRÍGUEZ, LATE LIBRARIAN AND CHIEF TRANSLATOR OF THE BUREAU  
OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS.



# BULLETIN MENSUEL

DU

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## RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

### CHEMIN DE FER ENTRE LE PORT DE SAN ANTONIO ET LA VILLE DE MERCEDES.

Le Congrès argentin, par une loi votée dernièrement vient d'accorder une concession à M. ALEJANDRO MATERO Y COMPAÑÍA pour la construction et l'exploitation d'une ligne de chemin de fer partant du port de San Antonio dans le golfe de San Matias, et allant à la ville de Mercedes, dans la province de San Luis, avec embranchement dudit port de San Antonio au port de Bahia Blanca.

Cette ligne doit être achevée dans trois ans à partir du commencement des travaux. Le concessionnaire doit déposer 50,000 piastres en monnaie nationale pour garantir l'exécution des conditions de l'adjudication.

### RAPPORT DE LA GRANDE COMPAGNIE NATIONALE DE TRAMWAYS DE BUENOS-AYRES.

Le rapport de la Grande Compagnie Nationale de Tramways de Buenos-Ayres pour l'année finissant le 31 mars 1906, soumis à Londres le 2 janvier 1907, aux actionnaires de la compagnie, fait savoir que les recettes brutes des lignes exploitées par cette compagnie (se composant des lignes de cette compagnie et de celles de la Nouvelle Compagnie de Tramways de Buenos-Ayres) se sont élevées à £251,283 contre £216,036 en 1905. Les dépenses de construction se sont élevées à £191,579 contre £162,188 pour l'année précédente.

Les travaux pour changer le système actuel en traction électrique sont assez avancés et au 30 novembre 1906 on avait déjà terminé le travail sur une longueur totale de 69½ milles.

**RECETTES DES CHEMINS DE FER LE L'ÉTAT, 1906.**

Dans un rapport sur les recettes des chemins de fer de l'Etat, le Ministre des Travaux publics de la République Argentine fait les prévisions suivantes sur lesdites recettes pour l'année 1906, comparativement à celles de l'année 1905: Andine, 1905, \$848,062 or; 1906, \$2,460,000 or, une augmentation de 33.1 pour cent; Argentin del Norte, 1905, \$684,801 or; 1906, \$970,000 or, augmentation de 46½ pour cent; Central Northern, 1905, \$4,388,416 or; 1906, \$6,070,000 or, augmentation de 38.3 pour cent. Ces chiffres représentant un revenu total de \$6,844,826 or en 1905 et de \$9,500,000 or en 1906, soit une augmentation de 38 pour cent sur l'année 1905.

L'augmentation prévue pour l'année 1907 est de 15 pour cent sur l'année 1906.

**RÉCETTES MUNICIPALES DE BUENOS-AYRES, POUR LES DIX PREMIERS MOIS DE L'ANNÉE 1906.**

D'après un tableau préparé par le receveur municipal de la ville de Buénos-Ayres et publié en décembre 1906, les recettes provenant des différentes taxes municipales, depuis le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier jusqu'au 31 octobre 1906, se sont élevées à 16,245,978 piastres 45.

Pendant la même période de l'année 1905 les perceptions s'étaient élevées à 15,333,814 piastres 87, soit une augmentation de 912,163 piastres 58 pour l'année 1906.

**PRODUCTION DE BEURRE.**

Le beurre devient l'un des produits importants de la République Argentine. Les exportations qui, il y a quelques années, étaient insignifiantes, se sont élevées pendant les quatre années de 1889 à 1902 à 7,900 tonnes, soit en moyenne 1,975 tonnes par an, évaluées à \$2,214,327.

En 1903 les exportations de ce produit se sont élevées à 5,330 tonnes, évaluées à \$2,132,000, ce qui équivaut à environ 40 cents par kilogramme. En 1904 les exportations ne se sont élevées qu'à 5,294 tonnes, évaluées à \$2,117,461, dont 4,022 tonnes ont été exportées en Angleterre et 1,250 tonnes dans l'Afrique du Sud. Pendant les six premiers mois de l'année 1905 les exportations se sont élevées à 3,222 tonnes, évaluées à \$1,280,880.

**RECETTES PROVENANT DES TERRES ET FORÊTS PUBLIQUES POUR LES ONZE PREMIERS MOIS DE L'ANNÉE 1906.**

Les statistiques publiées dernièrement par le Bureau des Terres et Colonies de la République Argentine font ressortir que les recettes

provenant des ventes, loyers, etc., de terres publiques et de forêts pendant les onze premiers mois de l'année 1906, se sont élevées à 2,647,541 piastres, dont 263,525 piastres pour le mois de novembre. La somme totale de 2,647,541 piastres se décompose comme il suit:

Ventes de terres publiques, 2,398,399 piastres; loyers, 154,318 piastres; concessions pour l'exploitation des forêts, 59,539 piastres; intérêt et amendes, 34,634 piastres.

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## BRÉSIL.

### MOUVEMENT COMMERCIAL DES DOUANES EN 1906.

Les chiffres suivants, tirés des statistiques reçues dernièrement de Bahia, ont trait au mouvement commercial des bureaux de douane pendant les périodes spécifiées de l'année 1906.

Douane d'Oruro: De janvier 1906 à septembre 1906, il a été importé par cette douane des marchandises formant un poids total de 5,573,997 kilogrammes, provenant des pays suivants; Allemagne, 1,722,294 kilogrammes; Etats-Unis, 1,103,960 kilogrammes; Angleterre, 1,067,873 kilogrammes; Pérou, 871,462 kilogrammes; Chili, 211,360 kilogrammes; Belgique, 160,836 kilogrammes; Italie, 114,769 kilogrammes; Panama, 189,687 kilogrammes; Espagne, 35,598 kilogrammes; France, 43,552 kilogrammes; Equateur, 20,076 kilogrammes; Portugal, 2,450 kilogrammes.

Douane d'Uyuni: Les importations constatées par ce bureau pendant le premier semestre de 1906 se sont élevées à 17,745,983,500 kilogrammes, formant une valeur de 2,546,606.41 boliviens; le poids total des exportations pendant la même période s'est élevé à 1,073,002,003 kilogrammes, évalués à 843,095.90 boliviens.

Douane de Villa-Bella: Il est entré par cette douane pendant le premier trimestre de 1906, 159,261 kilogrammes de marchandise évalués à la somme de 86,921.64 boliviens.

Agence des douanes à Arica, Chili: Pendant le premier trimestre de 1906 il est entré par cette agence 1,078,293 kilogrammes de marchandises, dont la valeur a atteint 1,563,200.74 boliviens.

Bureau de perception de Colquechaca: Pendant le premier trimestre de 1906 il est sorti par ce bureau des minerais d'argent pour une valeur de 118,981.93 boliviens.

Bureau de perception de Potosi: Pendant le premier semestre de 1906, il est sorti par ce bureau 27,756.52 quintaux d'étain et 2,493 mares de minerais d'argent.

Douane de Corocoro: Pendant le troisième trimestre de l'année 1906 il est sorti par cette douane 21,132 quintaux de cuivre.

**RECETTES DOUANIÈRES DE RIO DE JANEIRO EN NOVEMBRE 1906.**

Les recettes douanières du port de Rio de Janeiro pour le mois de novembre 1906 se sont élevées à \$3,264,170,533 en or et \$4,995,504,640 en papier, soit un total de \$8,259,674,980, faisant ressortir une augmentation de \$1,055,914,929 sur le même mois de l'année 1905.

**RECETTES DOUANIÈRES DE SANTOS EN NOVEMBRE 1906.**

Pendant le mois de novembre 1906 les recettes douanières de Santos se sont élevées à \$4,164,620,901, dont \$2,635,381,655 en papier et \$1,529,239,245 en or. Le total pour le même mois de l'année 1905 s'était élevé à \$3,433,293,703, ce qui fait ressortir une augmentation pour le mois de novembre 1906.

**IMMIGRATION DANS LA VILLE DE RIO DE JANEIRO EN 1905.**

Les dernières statistiques font voir qu'il est entré dans la ville de Rio de Janeiro en 1905, 23,017 immigrants venus par leurs propres moyens, dont 19,385 hommes et 3,623 femmes. Sur ce nombre il y avait 14,120 Portugais, 3,468 Italiens, et 3,111 Espagnols, les autres étant de nationalités diverses.

**MODIFICATIONS DOUANIERES.**

I.—*Décret No. 1499, du 1<sup>er</sup> septembre 1906, établissant les règles à observer pour la perception des taxes applicables d'après le tarif aux bières étrangères.*

[“Diario official” du 4 septembre 1906.]

ARTICLE 1<sup>er</sup>. Les bières dénommées sous le No. 124 du tarif sont soumises, en vertu du présent décret, aux dispositions de l'article 1<sup>er</sup> No. 1, et de la lettre *a* III de l'article, 2 du décret No. 1452 du 30 décembre 1905 (voir 14<sup>e</sup> supplément, III). Est cependant exceptée la bière noire de la marque “Guinness” de fabrication anglaise qui acquittera la taxe fixée dans le tarif, à raison de 50 pour cent en or, ainsi que cela est stipulé dans la lettre *a*, du No. 3 de l'article 2<sup>e</sup> dudit décret.

ART. 2. Sont abrogées toutes dispositions contraires.

II.—*Prorogation de l'accord commercial provisoire conclu entre le Brésil et l'Italie.*

[“Diario official” du 23 octobre 1906.]

Par suite d'un échange de notes entre la Légation d'Italie et le Ministère des Affaires Étrangères du Brésil, est maintenu en vigueur, jusqu'au 31 décembre 1908, l'accord commercial provisoire résultant

des notes échangées le 5 juillet 1900 (voir II<sup>e</sup> suppl.). En conséquence les produits italiens continueront à bénéficier à l'entrée au Brésil du tarif minimum tant que les droits d'entrée applicables en Italie au café de provenance brésilienne ne seront pas supérieurs à 130 francs les 100 kilogrammes.

#### COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR POUR LES NEUF PREMIERS MOIS DE L'ANNÉE 1906.

Le mouvement commercial pour les neuf premiers mois de l'année 1906 fait ressortir des importations évaluées à 337,934,983 milreis, contre 321,098,543 dans la même période de l'année 1905. Les exportations pour les mêmes périodes ont été d'une valeur de 498,691,473 milreis et de 467,703,001 milreis, respectivement. La valeur du milreis brésilien au 1<sup>er</sup> octobre 1906 était de \$0.546 en monnaie des Etats-Unis.

#### NOUVELLE COMPAGNIE MINIÈRE.

Une nouvelle compagnie vient d'être organisée sous la raison sociale de "The São José Diamonds and Carbons, Limited," pour exploiter les gisements d'alluvions diamantifères dans la vallée de Rio São José dans le district municipal de Lençoes, Bahia. Le "cascalho" dans lequel se trouvent les diamants est de 20 à 40 centimètres d'épaisseur et se trouve à 8 et 10 mètres au-dessous du sol.

#### NOUVEL EMPRUNT DE SÃO PAULO.

L'Etat de São Paulo a négocié dernièrement un emprunt de £3,000,000 avec la compagnie Schroeder de Londres et la Banque Nationale de la ville de New York. Le prix d'émission de cet emprunt, qui est fait pour cinq ans, est de 95 et rapportera un intérêt de 5 pour cent.

#### DIVERS.

Le gouvernement de l'Etat de São-Paulo évalue la prochaine récolte du café à environ 5,000,000 de sacs.

On écrit du Brésil qu'il y aurait actuellement une demande dans l'Etat du Rio Grande do Sul, pour charrues convenant spécialement aux terrains durs, ainsi que les houes et pioches. On pourrait vendre aussi des machines à décortiquer le riz, des moulins à farine et à huile, et des appareils à détruire les fourmis.

On écrit de Rio de Janeiro que l'on s'attend à une forte demande de bourses en cuivre au Brésil en raison de la substitution de monnaie métallique à celle de papier.

La valeur du caoutchouc produit par l'Etat de Para pendant l'année finissant au 30 juin 1906 dépasse 3,500,000 livres sterling.

## CHILI.

**APPROBATION D'UN ARRANGEMENT POUR FAVORISER L'IMMIGRATION.**

Le 31 décembre 1906 le Ministre de la Colonisation a approuvé l'arrangement fait entre le gouvernement du Chili et Señor CIRO FANTINI pour faire venir dans le pays par les ports de Valparaiso et de Talcahuano 30,000 ouvriers accompagnés ou non de leur familles. Tous ces immigrants doivent être Italiens, Français, ou Espagnols.

Señor FANTINI doit indiquer le métier ou occupation de chaque immigrant et certifier qu'il a une bonne constitution physique et qu'il n'est pas en but à aucune poursuite criminelle légale.

Le gouvernement chilien garantit le paiement de £9 à chaque adulte, de dix livres sterling à chaque fils âgé de 12 ans et de £4 à chaque enfant au-dessous de 2 ans.

**UNIFORMITÉ DANS LES RAPPORTS CONSULAIRES.**

Le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères du gouvernement chilien a envoyé en date du 11 octobre 1906, une circulaire ministérielle aux différents consuls du Chili dans les pays étrangers. Cette circulaire indique les règles à suivre dans la préparation des données statistiques relatives au commerce extérieur de la République. On insiste surtout sur la préparation uniforme de ces données afin de faciliter la comparaison dans les années successives.

Voici les huit entêtes qui doivent figurer dans les rapports pour servir à la classification des renseignements: Importations—année, quantité et valeur; exportations—année, quantité et valeur. Importations par pays, année, pays d'origine et valeur; exportations, année, pays de destination et valeur. Nature des importations; nature des exportations. Mouvement maritime, entrées et sorties.

On devra donner les chiffres comparatifs pour cinq ans ainsi qu'une nomenclature uniforme des articles de commerce.

**RECONSTRUCTION DE VALPARAISO.**

Le 6 décembre 1906 le Ministre de l'Intérieur a promulgué une loi au sujet de la reconstruction de la ville de Valparaiso qui a été détruite par un tremblement de terre l'été dernier. On ouvrira de nouvelles rues et on posera des conduits pour le gaz, pour l'eau et pour les égouts d'après les dernières méthodes sanitaires. Les travaux seront exécutés suivant les plans approuvés par le Pouvoir Exécutif et les autorités municipales et on fera l'expropriation des terrains nécessaires en se conformant à la loi du 18 juin 1857.

Le Président de la République est autorisé à contracter un emprunt de £1,100,000 à  $4\frac{1}{2}$  pour cent pour l'employer aux améliorations publiques de la ville. On consacra £300,000 aux réparations et à la reconstruction des monuments publics. Les particuliers doivent payer par moitié les frais occasionnés par le nivellement et le pavage de leurs propriétés et tous les travaux seront dirigés par une commission composé du chef de la province, du gouverneur municipal et de cinq personnes désignées par le Président de la République. On a accordé diverses adjudications à des chiliens et à des étrangers pour la construction de nouvelles lignes de tramways électriques, ainsi que pour d'autres travaux d'utilité publique.

#### GISEMENTS DE NITRATE.

Afin de démentir certains rapports publiés par plusieurs journaux étrangers au sujet de la disparition dans un avenir prochain du nitrate dans le nord de la République du Chili, "El Mercurio," journal quotidien de Valparaiso, a publié dans son numéro du 5 novembre 1906 un rapport de Señor WASHINGTON LASTRARRIA, trésorier des gisements de nitrate, considéré dans son pays comme expert en cette matière. Voici ce qu'il a dit:

"Le gouvernement possède encore 2,000,000 d'hectares de terrains nitratiens, mais pour faciliter nos calculs prenons une moyenne de 1,000,000. Les experts et les hommes de science disent qu'il y a environ 10,000,000,000 de quintaux espagnols de nitrate dans 1,000,000 d'hectares de terrains contenant des gisements de cette substance. Donc en estimant à 80,000 quintaux espagnols les exportations annuelles de nitrate (jusqu'ici ces exportations n'ont jamais atteint 40,000 quintaux espagnols), il y aurait dans ces terrains seuls du nitrate pour cent vingt-cinq ans. Maintenant, si nous comptons les terrains appartenant à des particuliers ou à des sociétés, terrains en exploitation ou à exploiter, on peut augmenter cette estimation de trois cent quatre ans.

#### DÉCOUVERTE DE GISEMENTS DE GRAPHITE OU PLOMBAGINE.

"L'Amérique Latine," dans son numéro du 5 décembre 1906, annonce la découverte au Chili de grands gisements de graphite ou plombagine sur les bords de la rivière Gamboa, située dans le département de Castro et dans la partie orientale de l'île de Chiloé au  $42^{\circ} 26'$  de latitude. On a trouvé de grandes masses de plombagine presque pures, d'aspect acéré et éclat métallique.

Ces gisements sont d'une quantité exceptionnelle, ils ne diffèrent nullement de la plombagine des mines de Barrowdale à Cumberland déjà épuisées, lesquelles sont réputées pour les meilleures du monde.

Le graphite s'emploie dans l'industrie en général, dans la fabrication des crayons, des creusets pour la fonte des métaux, ainsi que

pour lubrifier les rouages des machines, pour enduire et préserver de la rouille la tôle et la fonte, pour préparer les objets à la galvanoplastie, etc. Vu l'importance industrielle de cette substance dans ses diverses applications, cette exploitation sera une nouvelle source de richesse du pays.

### PRODUCTION DE ZINC.

Le zinc se trouve en abondance considérable au Chili, soit sous forme de calamine ou carbonate de zinc ou soit plus ou moins mélangé de silicate de zinc et de blende ou sulfure de zinc.

On pourrait extraire des quantités de ce métal des mines du Chili pour l'exporter à l'état naturel ou pour établir dans le pays l'industrie du zinc, en l'extrayant par les méthodes modernes de la voie chimique ou électrique.

De la blende ou sulfure de zinc se trouve dans les montagnes de la Leonera, dans le département de Rancagua, dans la vallée de Maipo, dans la colline de San Pedro Nolasco, dans les mines de Chanarcillo et de Romero à Copiapo.

### RECENSEMENT DES FABRIQUES DE SANTIAGO EN 1906.

Les chiffres suivants sont extraits du recensement des fabriques de Santiago en 1906: Nombre des fabriques, 945; capitaux placés en machines 7,506,846 piastres; total du capital placé, 41,741,310 piastres; matière premières consommées dans un an, 23,451,209 piastres; nombre de moteurs, 209 d'une force de 3,296 chevaux; production moyenne, 37,857,517 piastres.

Le nombre des fabriques ne comprend pas toutes celles qui sont en activité dans la ville de Santiago; on a omis les petites fabriques employant moins de cinq ouvriers.

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## COLOMBIE.

### MODIFICATIONS DOUANIERES.

I. — *Ordonnance No. 993, du 10 juillet 1906, sur le régime douanier applicable aux courroies en poil de chameau.*

[“ Diario Oficial ” du 27 juillet 1906.]

Les courroies en poil de chameau seront rangées parmi les tissus en crins ou autre matière non dénommée compris dans la 10<sup>e</sup> classe du tarif.



II.—*Décret No. 912, du 31 juillet 1906, sur la franchise applicable aux machines et appareils servant à la fabrication du sucre.*

[“Diario Oficial” du 18 août 1906.]

ARTICLE UNIQUE. Seront exempts des droits d'entrée les machines et appareils qui ne se construisent pas dans le pays et qui sont importés pour servir à la fabrication du sucre.

*Paragraphe.* Le présent décret entrera en vigueur à partir de la date de sa publication dans le “Diario Oficial,” mais les machines dont il s'agit, importées à partir du 20 juin 1906, bénéficient également de ce régime de faveur.

III.—*Décret No. 950, du 14 août 1906, relatif à l'exportation des animaux mâles de l'espèce bovine.*

[“Diario Oficial” du 22 août 1906.]

ARTICLE 1<sup>er</sup>. Les animaux mâles de l'espèce bovine, exportés par les ports de la République baignés par l'océan Atlantique, acquitteront 3 pesos par tête.

ART. 2. Le droit dont il s'agit sera applicable dix jours après la publication du présent décret dans le “Diario Oficial.”

ART. 3. Est modifié dans ce sens l'article 1<sup>er</sup> du décret No. 285 du 5 mars dernier.

IV.—*Ordonnance No. 1006, du 26 juillet 1906, établissant le régime applicable aux bougies en paraffine.*

[“Diario Oficial” du 5 septembre 1906.]

Conformément au décret No. 603, du 23 mai 1906, les bougies en paraffine, de même que les bougies en blanc de baleine, seront rangées dans la 9<sup>e</sup> classe du tarif.

V.—*Décret No. 1026, du 28 août 1906, réduisant les droits d'importation applicables à certaines marchandises.*

[“Diario Oficial” du 12 septembre 1906.]

ARTICLE UNIQUE. L'acier en barres ou tiges, destiné à être ultérieurement manufacturé, sera rangé dans la 3<sup>e</sup> classe du tarif.

La toile en fil de fer galvanisé, perforée pour le traitement du café, sera rangée dans la 2<sup>e</sup> classe.

Le gaz carbonique, dans la 4<sup>e</sup> classe.

Les engrais ayant pour base l'azote, les phosphates de chaux et l'ammoniaque, dans la 2<sup>e</sup> classe.

Les sacs d'emballage en pite (figue), dans la 2<sup>e</sup> classe.

Le nitre, l'acide arsénieux, la régule d'antimoine, l'oxyde noir, le cobalt, l'oxyde de manganèse, l'acide borique, les couleurs d'émail, le

nitrate de potasse, le bichromate de potasse, l'arsenic métallique, l'antimoine et l'uranium seront rangés dans la 2<sup>e</sup> classe.

L'huile de mirbane, dans la 4<sup>e</sup> classe.

Les charrues, dans la 2<sup>e</sup> classe.

*Paragraphe.*—Le présent décret entrera en vigueur à partir du jour de sa publication dans le "Diario Oficial."

#### PROHIBITION DE L'EXPORTATION DE MONNAIE D'OR ET D'ARGENT.

Le Président de la République de Colombie, par un décret en date du 8 décembre 1906, a prohibé l'exportation de la monnaie d'or et d'argent. Depuis quelque temps cette exportation se faisait sur une si grande échelle qu'elle devenait nuisible aux intérêts du pays. Les personnes qui ne se conformeront pas à cette loi seront punies comme ayant fait tort au Trésor Public.

## COSTA-RICA.

#### MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

ARTICLE 1. Les dispositions de l'article 9 du Code Fiscal doivent être entendues comme suit:

"ART. 9. Est prohibée l'importation des armes, munitions et objets d'équipement de guerre, de la dynamite ou nitroglycérine, des comestibles reconnus par leur mauvais état de conservation ou qualité nuisible à la santé publique, ainsi que des articles qui font ou feraient l'objet d'un monopole. Le simple fait de débarquer dans le pays de telles marchandises, alors même qu'il ne s'agirait que d'un simple transit, ou le fait de les introduire sur des embarcations de petit tonnage dans les eaux territoriales ou de les y transborder, sera assimilé de plein droit à leur importation proprement dite aux effets des responsabilités et des pénalités comminées par la loi."

ART. 2. Sont réputées embarcations de gros tonnage celles jaugeant plus de 600 tonnes et embarcations de petit tonnage celles jaugeant moins de 600 tonnes. Pour être autorisé à transborder des articles ou marchandises non prohibés à l'entrée d'une embarcation de gros tonnage à une embarcation de petit tonnage ou d'une embarcation de petit tonnage à une autre embarcation de petit tonnage, l'intéressé devra acquitter au préalable les droits d'importation et de quai désignés dans le tarif et afférents aux marchandises à transborder. Cette disposition est également applicable aux intéressés qui demandent le rembarquement sur des embarcations de petit tonnage, ou si ces dernières doivent pénétrer dans les eaux territoriales avec des produits ou des marchandises étrangers. Le transbordement entre embarcations de gros

tonnage ou le rembarquement sur une d'elles ne sera pas soumis à des droits autres que ceux établis en vertu de l'article 93 du Code Fiscal.

ART. 3. Le présent décret entrera en vigueur à la date de sa publication, sauf pour les dispositions de l'article 2, qui n'entreront en vigueur qu'à partir du 1<sup>er</sup> mars prochain.

II.—*Circulaire du 13 février 1906, relative à l'importation des machines à moudre le maïs.*

[“La Gaceta” du 14 février 1906.]

Aux termes de la circulaire ci-dessus, les machines à moudre le maïs, qu'il soit cru ou cuit, que certains importateurs désignent sous le nom de “molinillos para tortillas,” seront rangées sous le No. 14 du tarif à la taxe de 3 centimes de colon par kilogramme.

III.—*Décret du 20 février 1906, relatif à l'importation du tabac “iztepeque.”*

[“La Gaceta” du 21 février 1906.]

ARTICLE UNIQUE. A partir du 1<sup>er</sup> avril 1907 le tabac dit “iztepeque” pourra être importé par des particuliers moyennant paiement en douane du droit fixé par décret No. 3, du 12 août 1896, c'est-à-dire 1 colon et 75 centimes par kilogramme, en plus des droits de quai et de théâtre qui lui sont applicables.

IV.—*Décret du 21 mars 1906, établissant le régime applicable aux cartables, classeurs et serviettes pour bureaux.*

[“La Gaceta” du 22 mars 1906.]

ARTICLE 1<sup>er</sup>. Les articles ci-après dénommés seront taxés comme suit:

(a) Les cartables ou sacs dont se servent les écoliers pour le transport de leurs livres et de leurs accessoires de classe, à raison de 11 centimes le kilogramme.

(b) Les classeurs ou cartonnières employés pour ranger les papiers, à raison de 16 centimes le kilogramme.

(c) Les portefeuilles ou serviettes pour bureau, à raison de 43 centimes le kilogramme.

ART. 2. Les droits susindiqués ne sont pas soumis à la surtaxe de 50 pour cent, et les marchandises dont il s'agit se trouvant en douane, ou pour lesquelles des réclamations se seraient élevées, seront dédouanées conformément aux dispositions du présent décret.

V.—*Décret du 5 juin 1906, relatif à l'importation de la dynamite et autres explosifs destinés à l'industrie.*

[“La Gaceta” du 7 juin 1906.]

ARTICLE UNIQUE. Est approuvé le décret No. 17 rendu par la commission permanente le 19 avril 1906, approuvant la convention conclue

entre le Pouvoir Exécutif et la Standard Explosives Company (Limited), autorisant l'importation et l'entreposage dans le pays de la dynamite et autres explosifs destinés à des usages industriels.

VI.—*Décret du 7 juin 1906, fixant le régime douanier applicable à l'acide carbonique liquéfié.*

[“ La Gaceta ” du 13 juillet 1906.]

ARTICLE UNIQUE. A partir du 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1906, l'acide carbonique liquéfié sera tarifé à raison de 5 centimes le kilogramme sans être soumis à la surtaxe de 50 pour cent.

Est modifié dans ce sens le décret No. 10 du 26 janvier dernier.

VII.—*Décret du 6 juillet 1906, sur la franchise applicable à certaines machines.*

[“ La Gaceta ” du 13 juillet 1906.]

ARTICLE UNIQUE. Seront admises en franchise de droits pendant une période de cinq ans les machines de toutes sortes servant au traitement du café, du cacao, du sucre, de l'amidon, du riz et des *panelas*, ainsi qu'à la fabrication des balais, des pâtes alimentaires et de la bière.

VIII.—*Décret du 4 août 1906, sur le régime douanier applicable aux objets d'habillement en coton imprégnés d'huile.*

[“ La Gaceta ” du 5 août 1906.]

ARTICLE UNIQUE. A partir du 1<sup>er</sup> septembre 1906 les objets d'habillement en tissu de coton imprégnés d'huile, servant à protéger contre la pluie, acquitteront 30 centimes le kilogramme sans être assujettis à la surtaxe de 50 pour cent.

IX.—*Décret du 16 août 1906, sur le régime applicable au produit pharmaceutique dénommé “santyl (knoll).”*

[“ La Gaceta ” du 17 août 1906.]

ARTICLE UNIQUE. La spécialité pharmaceutique dénommée “santyl (knoll)” acquittera 3 colons 50 centimes le kilogramme, sans être assujettie au paiement de la surtaxe de 50 pour cent.

X.—*Décret du 21 septembre 1906, établissant le régime douanier applicable aux tôles de fer préparées pour la fabrication des cheminées.*

[“ La Gaceta ” du 22 septembre 1906.]

ARTICLE UNIQUE. A partir du 15 octobre 1906, les tôles de fer préparées pour la fabrication des cheminées suivront le régime de celles-ci. Les tôles perforées importées du 21 septembre au 15 octobre exclusivement seront tarifées conformément à l'usage établi.

**EXPORTATIONS DE PUNTA-ARENAS DU MOIS D'AVRIL AU MOIS  
DE NOVEMBRE 1906.**

D'après les statistiques publiées dans le numéro du 22 décembre 1906 de "La Gaceta" de Costa-Rica, les exportations du port de Punta-Arenas depuis le 1<sup>er</sup> avril jusqu'au 30 novembre 1906, se sont élevées à 250,295 kilogrammes, évalués à 186,179.69 *colones*. Voici les principaux articles exportés, ainsi que leur valeur: Or en lingots, 57,377.50 *colones*; café, 43,246.80 *colones*; caoutchouc, 31,883.40 *colones*; cacao, 14,964.80 *colones*; peaux, 18,606.55 *colones*, cuirs 10,491.80 *colones*. Le reste se compose d'autres produits de moins d'importance.

**CUBA.**

**RECETTES FISCALES EN 1906.**

Voici, par mois, d'après les statistiques publiées par le Ministère des Finances de la République de Cuba, les sommes d'argent représentant les impôts perçus pendant l'année 1906:

Janvier.....	\$2,524,762.40	Août.....	\$2,392,288.36
Février.....	2,453,036.99	Septembre.....	1,674,170.73
Mars.....	2,686,501.62	Octobre.....	1,951,893.36
Avril.....	2,109,281.55	Novembre.....	2,211,869.22
Mai.....	2,577,942.08	Décembre.....	2,303,529.50
Juin.....	2,177,059.71		
Juillet.....	2,356,099.62	Total.....	27,418,435.14

L'impôt spécial pour l'amortissement de l'emprunt a produit une somme totale de \$3,683,742.84 pendant l'année qui nous occupe, repartis comme il suit:

Janvier.....	\$323,307.96	Août.....	\$338,850.18
Février.....	278,756.35	Septembre.....	186,462.78
Mars.....	312,700.22	Octobre.....	292,712.39
Avril.....	271,455.50	Novembre.....	360,503.21
Mai.....	297,710.64	Décembre.....	347,506.37
Juin.....	309,350.17		
Juillet.....	365,427.07	Total.....	3,683,742.84

**PLACEMENTS DE CAPITAUX ANGLAIS ET AMÉRICAINS.**

D'après les dernières statistiques, le capital américain placé à Cuba s'élève à \$141,000,000, distribués de la manière suivante: Chemins de fer, \$34,000,000; industries de sucre et de tabac, \$68,000,000; immeubles, \$18,000,000; petites industries agricoles, \$4,000,000; exploitation minière, \$3,500,000; commerce et manufactures, \$4,000,000; banques, \$5,000,000; compagnies de navigation, \$1,500,000; hypothèques, \$3,500,000.

Le capital anglais qui y est placé s'élève à \$100,000,000, dont \$90,000,000 en chemins de fer, \$5,000,000 en vapeurs et \$5,000,000 en immeubles.

#### TRAITÉ D'EXTRADITION AVEC LA RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE.

La "Gaceta Official" de Cuba, dans son numéro du 15 janvier, publie le texte d'un traité d'extradition pour les criminels entre les Républiques Cubaine et Dominicaine, conclu et signé le 29 juin 1905 par les plénipotentiaires respectifs dans la ville de La Havane, et approuvé par le Sénat cubain le 10 janvier 1906. Ce traité est entré en vigueur trente jours après cette date et doit continuer d'exister pendant une année à partir de son approbation par les parties contractantes.

### RÉPUBLIQUE DOMINICAINE.

#### IMPORTATIONS POUR L'ANNÉE 1905.

Voici, d'après leur importance et en dollars, les pays qui ont pris part au commerce d'importation en 1905:

Etats-Unis d'Amérique .....	\$1, 961, 075
Angleterre .....	366, 686
Allemagne .....	429, 699
France .....	162, 413
Italie .....	80, 873
Espagne .....	43, 002
Belgique .....	4, 443
Cuba .....	10, 167
Porto Rico .....	16, 123
Autres pays .....	21, 782
Total .....	3, 096, 263

La valeur totale des importations des Etats-Unis comprend l'or et l'argent, qui y figurent pour une somme s'élevant à \$359,435.

Les produits américains importés dans la République Dominicaine consistent principalement en farines, graisses, huiles, poissons salés, porc salé, beurres, savons, riz, fers, machines de tout genre, huiles minérales, planches, souliers, etc.

L'Angleterre envoie surtout des cotonnades, du fer, des machines, du ciment, du charbon de terre.

L'Allemagne introduit du riz, de la bière, des beurres, du fromage, des articles de fer, des lainages, des meubles, des produits pharmaceutiques, des allumettes.

Les importations françaises consistent en éventails, huile d'olive, fils, articles de Paris, cotonnades, tulles, rubans, riz, conserves, vins, chocolats, bière, bouchons, cuirs tannés, fruits secs, fer manufacturé,

machines à coudre, instruments de précision, bijouterie, parfumerie, objets artistiques, papier, fromages, pommes de terre, vinaigre, bougies, produits pharmaceutiques, soieries, chapeaux, etc.

L'Italie fournit de l'huile d'olive, quelques tissus, du macaroni, du riz, des confitures, des fruits secs, des lainages, des parapluies, du marbre, du papier, des chapeaux, des légumes conservés, de la parfumerie, de la verrerie, des vins, etc.

L'Espagne importe principalement de l'huile d'olive, des tissus de toile, des pâtes alimentaires, des biscuits, des fruits confits, des parapluies, des bouchons, des cuirs tannés, des épices, des fruits secs, des livres, du papier, de la parfumerie, des conserves, des oignons, du vin, etc.

La Belgique ne contribue aux importations du pays que par du matériel électrique, des fers manufacturés, des outils, etc.

Cuba introduit des plantes, des raisins, des livres, du savon, du papier, des viandes fumées et salées, des tabacs, des oignons, etc.

L'île de Porto Rico fournit principalement des chevaux, des engrais, des graisses, du fer travaillé, des roues, des voitures, des briques, du sel, des chapeaux, des légumes secs, du sel, quelques tissus, etc.

Les autres pays n'ont importé que quelques tissus, du charbon de terre, des fruits, etc.

## ETATS-UNIS.

### COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

#### IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 344 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les Etats-Unis et l'Amérique Latine, extrait de la compilation faite par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère du Commerce et du Travail. Le rapport a trait au mois de décembre 1906, et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1905. Il donne aussi un tableau des douze mois finissant au mois de décembre 1906, en les comparant avec la période correspondante de l'année précédente. On sait que les chiffres de différents bureaux de douane montrant les importations et les exportations pour un mois quelconque ne sont reçus au Ministère des Finances que le 20 du mois suivant, et qu'il faut un certain temps pour les compiler et les faire imprimer, de sorte que les résultats pour le mois de décembre ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois de février.

#### COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR EN 1906.

Les chiffres publiés par le Bureau des Statistiques des Etats-Unis sur le commerce extérieur du pays pendant l'année 1906 font ressortir un total de \$3,118,857,193, contre \$2,806,135,345 en 1905.

Les importations totales en 1906 se sont élevées à \$1,320,609,250, contre \$1,179,144,550 en 1905, soit une augmentation de \$141,464,700 pour l'année; quant aux exportations, elles se sont élevées au chiffre de \$1,798,247,943 en 1906, contre \$1,626,990,795 en 1905.

Voici les différents pays qui figurent dans les importations pour l'année 1906 : Europe, \$700,053,785, soit un peu plus de la moitié; pays de l'Amérique du Nord (principalement le Canada), \$240,722,414; pays de l'Amérique du Sud, \$148,050,955 (les trois cinquièmes environ provenant du Brésil); pays d'Asie et Océanie, \$219,331,374; Afrique, \$12,450,722.

C'est dans le commerce avec l'Europe que l'augmentation dans les importations s'est fait le plus sentir. Sur le chiffre de \$700,053,785 total des importations d'Europe, l'Angleterre y figure pour \$231,458-430, l'Allemagne pour \$150,894,393 et la France pour \$119,900,329.

Dans l'augmentation des exportations l'Europe y figure encore davantage. Sur un total de \$1,798,247,943, elle en a reçu pour la somme énorme de \$1,246,590,946, contre \$325,871,044 expédiés dans l'Amérique du Nord, \$78,822,379 dans l'Amérique du Sud, \$128,593,906 en Asie et Océanie et \$18,369,668 en Afrique. Parmi les pays européens c'est l'Angleterre qui en a reçu la plus grande partie, soit \$587,465,219, ou presque la moitié, ce qui fait le tiers environ des exportations totales. L'Allemagne a reçu pour une valeur de \$242,922,487, la France pour une valeur de \$103,623,431 et les Pays-Bas pour une valeur de \$104,396,865. Les exportations des Etats-Unis au Canada se sont élevées à \$168,699,070; d'un autre côté les exportations du Canada aux Etats-Unis se sont élevées à \$71,647,500.

L'augmentation dans le commerce avec l'Europe est hors de toute proportion avec le commerce des autres pays. Le commerce avec la Chine et le Japon pour l'année fait ressortir une diminution. Nos importations de Chine ont passé du chiffre de \$28,113,811 à celui de \$30,775,557, mais nos exportations ont tombé du chiffre de \$58,574,793 à \$29,934,015. Nos importations du Japon ont passé du chiffre de \$50,703,377 à celui de \$64,791,485, mais nos exportations ont tombé du chiffre de \$55,757,868 à celui de \$34,405,978.

Les chiffres suivants représentent le commerce fait avec les pays de l'Amérique Centrale pour les douze mois finissant en décembre 1906. On donne aussi les statistiques comparatives pour l'année précédente:

	Importations.		Exportations.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Costa-Rica .....	\$4,111,476	\$4,715,510	\$1,973,796	\$2,473,281
Guatemala .....	3,243,629	2,822,020	2,875,579	2,980,072
Honduras .....	1,671,773	2,204,692	1,583,084	1,896,204
Nicaragua .....	1,433,815	1,331,172	1,833,595	2,041,231
Panama .....	879,145	1,448,686	7,831,564	14,239,471
Salvador .....	924,857	1,216,262	1,473,822	1,321,765
Total .....	12,264,695	13,738,342	17,571,440	24,952,024



Voici les chiffres montrant le commerce fait avec le Mexique pendant les mêmes périodes:

	Importations.		Exportations.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Mexique.....	\$50,218,018	\$51,999,267	\$51,181,674	\$62,273,815

Les chiffres suivants montrent le commerce avec Cuba, Haïti, et la République Dominicaine pour les deux périodes en question:

	Importations.		Exportations.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Cuba.....	\$95,857,856	\$85,055,184	\$44,569,711	\$46,491,844
Haïti.....	1,171,303	1,036,330	2,916,379	3,266,425
République Dominicaine.....	4,682,842	3,464,425	1,840,600	2,271,292

Les divers pays de l'Amérique du Sud sont représentés de la manière suivante dans le commerce avec les Etats-Unis pendant les années 1905 et 1906:

Pays.	Importations.		Exportations.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
République Argentine.....	\$17,053,166	\$18,291,368	\$28,434,360	\$33,271,569
Bolivie.....			144,450	242,616
Brésil.....	90,548,908	86,476,959	12,351,236	16,547,375
Chili.....	14,020,884	18,146,232	7,006,977	9,392,453
Colombie.....	6,268,939	6,669,461	3,635,417	2,961,671
Equateur.....	2,262,775	3,281,684	1,907,639	1,834,756
Paraguay.....	2,205	1,200	6,719	110,496
Pérou.....	2,608,665	2,933,508	4,287,228	5,193,455
Uruguay.....	3,529,495	2,453,013	2,703,761	3,160,606
Vénézuéla.....	7,010,357	7,789,893	3,208,864	3,310,518

Voici la nature des importations et exportations, avec les évaluations respectives:

## IMPORTATIONS.

Articles.	1905.	1906.
Produits alimentaires non préparés et bestiaux.....	\$138,581,944	\$138,118,168
Produits alimentaires préparés en partie ou entièrement.....	154,718,814	140,320,131
Matières premières pour servir à la fabrication d'articles divers.....	404,577,736	447,938,822
Articles préparés pour la fabrication d'autres articles.....	196,290,557	249,535,019
Articles manufacturés prêts à être mis en vente.....	277,187,403	334,810,699
Divers.....	7,788,076	9,686,411
Total.....	1,179,144,550	1,320,609,250

## EXPORTATIONS.

Produits alimentaires non préparés et bestiaux.....	\$155,216,866	\$177,216,258
Produits alimentaires préparés en partie ou entièrement.....	315,664,895	344,096,464
Matières premières pour servir à la fabrication d'articles divers.....	480,129,393	524,902,516
Articles préparés pour la fabrication d'autres articles.....	213,108,894	248,897,752
Articles manufacturés prêts pour être mis en vente.....	429,781,924	470,033,293
Divers.....	5,520,650	7,574,147
Total des exportations du pays.....	1,599,422,622	1,772,720,530
Total des exportations de marchandises étrangères.....	27,568,173	25,527,413
Total des exportations.....	1,626,990,795	1,798,247,943

Voici les recettes, résultats commerciaux des contrées autres que celles de l'Amérique Latine, pendant la période qui nous occupe :

Pays.	Importations.		Exportations.	
	1905.	1906.	1905.	1906.
Angleterre.....	\$191, 076, 577	\$231, 458, 430	\$542, 552, 317	\$587, 465, 219
Allemagne.....	124, 127, 448	150, 894, 393	212, 624, 359	242, 922, 487
France.....	98, 621, 662	119, 900, 329	90, 060, 345	108, 623, 431
Pays-Bas.....	23, 256, 017	31, 177, 624	79, 911, 425	104, 396, 865
Canada.....	63, 927, 323	71, 647, 500	144, 079, 628	168, 699, 070
Chine.....	28, 113, 811	30, 775, 557	58, 574, 793	29, 934, 015
Japon.....	50, 703, 377	64, 791, 485	55, 757, 868	34, 405, 978

### COMMERCE AVEC PANAMA.

Le Bureau des Statistiques vient de publier un rapport préliminaire montrant l'étendue du commerce entre les Etats-Unis et Panama pour l'année 1906. Les exportations des Etats-Unis dans la nouvelle république se sont élevées à un total d'environ \$14,000,000, contre \$8,000,000 pour l'année précédente. On n'a pas encore reçu les chiffres pour le mois de décembre, mais ceux des onze mois précédents, s'élevant à \$12,956,871, justifient les prévisions que les recettes totales de l'année atteindront \$14,000,000.

Le tableau qui suit montre les principaux articles exportés des Etats-Unis à Panama.

Wagons de chemins de fer.....	\$1, 613, 738
Locomotives.....	996, 230
Bois de charpente, planches.....	640, 000
Tuyaux et ses accessoires.....	508, 000
Rails pour chemins de fer.....	318, 338
Articles de coton, sauf les toiles de coton.....	307, 912
Chaussures.....	285, 000
Meubles.....	263, 000
Farine de blé.....	259, 047
Toiles de coton.....	255, 392
Charbon bitumineux.....	255, 191
Produits chimiques.....	250, 000
Saindoux.....	184, 421
Bois de charpente autre que planches.....	147, 000
Saindoux mélangé.....	138, 052
Bières.....	135, 000
Troncs d'arbres.....	129, 500
Poterie.....	106, 000
Instruments scientifiques.....	105, 000
Savon.....	100, 000
Huile d'éclairage.....	98, 600
Fer et acier pour la construction.....	93, 633
Couleurs.....	70, 000
Poudre à canon.....	63, 000
Fibres et cordage.....	62, 747

Poisson .....	\$62, 000
Beurre .....	61, 000
Jambons .....	58, 000
Pain et biscuits .....	56, 874
Viandes salées .....	55, 000
Ciment .....	54, 674
Papeterie .....	54, 000
Sucre raffiné .....	50, 000
Pommes de terre .....	47, 060
Fruits .....	45, 000
Vins .....	44, 000
Machines à écrire .....	32, 700
Viande en conserve .....	26, 363
Œufs .....	24, 739
Lard .....	18, 700
Alcool .....	12, 000

Le tableau suivant montre la nature et la valeur des produits de Panama exportés aux Etats-Unis:

Bananes .....	\$415, 595
Caoutchouc d'Inde .....	154, 033
Cuir, de bestiaux .....	70, 409
Acajou .....	49, 997
Autres bois d'ébénisterie .....	37, 885
Cuir, autres que ceux de bestiaux .....	21, 586
Ivoire végétal .....	17, 757
Chapeaux, bonnets, etc .....	8, 957
Café .....	5, 974

### EXPORTATIONS DE COTON ET D'HUILES MINÉRALES, 1903-1906.

	Coton.			Huile minérale.	
	<i>Balles.</i>	<i>Livres.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1903—Janvier .....	892, 525	453, 681, 982	39, 607, 922	58, 143, 049	4, 497, 647
Février .....	781, 435	401, 594, 799	37, 423, 317	68, 866, 613	4, 958, 132
Mars .....	733, 626	373, 279, 364	36, 501, 001	62, 132, 628	4, 670, 910
Avril .....	315, 035	160, 292, 144	15, 944, 517	77, 324, 094	6, 036, 878
Mai .....	236, 850	119, 913, 329	12, 871, 604	75, 552, 756	5, 780, 415
Juin .....	117, 040	58, 553, 626	7, 150, 173	72, 022, 095	5, 388, 684
Juillet .....	72, 978	36, 473, 845	5, 037, 068	85, 037, 703	6, 192, 968
Août .....	31, 151	15, 579, 548	1, 983, 096	77, 688, 035	5, 747, 281
Septembre .....	379, 859	195, 505, 694	21, 179, 900	85, 525, 511	6, 379, 476
Octobre .....	1, 161, 654	594, 387, 272	60, 265, 902	80, 946, 629	6, 755, 878
Novembre .....	1, 224, 509	627, 363, 986	67, 582, 284	79, 403, 837	6, 482, 604
Décembre .....	1, 138, 776	582, 922, 302	72, 375, 921	85, 652, 621	7, 454, 621
Total, 12 mois .....	7, 085, 438	3, 619, 548, 191	378, 323, 105	908, 297, 571	70, 344, 894
1904—Janvier .....	668, 348	336, 796, 190	46, 394, 855	70, 566, 073	5, 908, 432
Février .....	413, 471	209, 434, 145	30, 565, 022	70, 654, 509	6, 143, 004
Mars .....	305, 973	156, 211, 574	23, 263, 438	67, 604, 189	5, 812, 472
Avril .....	309, 290	156, 776, 509	22, 706, 511	97, 241, 371	7, 432, 519
Mai .....	144, 260	72, 330, 657	9, 836, 142	69, 418, 367	5, 469, 420
Juin .....	154, 326	77, 082, 238	8, 915, 444	86, 946, 610	7, 041, 341
Juillet .....	99, 457	49, 903, 234	5, 455, 022	96, 888, 252	7, 074, 094
Août .....	109, 832	55, 726, 918	6, 136, 334	81, 519, 152	6, 500, 880
Septembre .....	777, 702	410, 940, 894	43, 742, 325	88, 505, 020	7, 260, 505
Octobre .....	1, 201, 440	621, 935, 663	62, 922, 658	91, 496, 137	7, 273, 966
Novembre .....	1, 181, 860	607, 035, 081	59, 740, 704	88, 702, 330	6, 564, 067
Décembre .....	1, 190, 993	611, 231, 981	48, 856, 545	73, 187, 947	5, 656, 657
Total, 12 mois .....	6, 556, 952	3, 365, 405, 084	368, 535, 000	985, 729, 957	78, 217, 167

*Exportations de coton et d'huiles minérales, 1903-1906—Suite.*

	Coton.			Huile minérale.	
	<i>Balles.</i>	<i>Livres.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1905—Janvier.....	812, 149	419, 836, 795	30, 469, 421	81, 183, 722	5, 599, 848
Février.....	503, 030	258, 753, 563	19, 630, 909	65, 922, 993	4, 459, 431
Mars.....	695, 980	359, 791, 062	28, 476, 974	106, 342, 469	7, 528, 178
Avril.....	595, 064	307, 620, 571	23, 928, 794	102, 724, 003	6, 764, 749
Mai.....	632, 713	326, 105, 236	26, 473, 056	95, 390, 157	5, 927, 120
Juin.....	533, 573	273, 866, 288	23, 910, 712	101, 808, 202	6, 382, 891
Juillet.....	320, 851	164, 575, 350	17, 455, 875	104, 744, 103	6, 399, 762
Août.....	322, 761	164, 547, 012	17, 244, 684	104, 266, 155	6, 833, 287
Septembre.....	603, 525	314, 248, 245	32, 689, 656	116, 227, 366	7, 397, 463
Octobre.....	889, 305	461, 029, 946	47, 166, 508	103, 674, 763	8, 902, 421
Novembre.....	998, 939	516, 653, 838	57, 773, 502	82, 264, 377	5, 770, 801
Décembre.....	1, 094, 503	566, 560, 847	67, 004, 367	101, 009, 447	6, 732, 560
Total, 12 mois.....	8, 002, 393	4, 133, 588, 773	392, 224, 458	1, 165, 557, 757	76, 698, 516
1906—Janvier.....	647, 321	335, 241, 116	38, 991, 818	100, 585, 268	6, 908, 771
Février.....	512, 845	263, 180, 662	28, 782, 905	80, 503, 657	5, 715, 775
Mars.....	478, 892	244, 986, 152	26, 832, 841	114, 371, 037	7, 917, 995
Avril.....	550, 461	282, 116, 953	31, 779, 455	97, 234, 688	6, 791, 765
Mai.....	295, 420	149, 809, 557	16, 530, 958	90, 818, 260	6, 217, 663
Juin.....	325, 845	166, 023, 412	18, 174, 398	93, 968, 021	6, 853, 792
Juillet.....	176, 433	89, 356, 629	9, 580, 748	87, 978, 328	6, 048, 405
Août.....	180, 061	93, 502, 170	9, 292, 992	111, 054, 960	7, 376, 250
Septembre.....	503, 481	265, 105, 827	25, 264, 325	98, 130, 562	6, 648, 013
Octobre.....	1, 176, 727	612, 572, 102	65, 871, 540	105, 929, 660	7, 254, 723
Novembre.....	1, 266, 069	654, 543, 232	68, 393, 082	102, 439, 915	6, 739, 334
Décembre.....	1, 328, 727	689, 567, 387	73, 151, 302	98, 499, 745	6, 540, 578
Total, 12 mois.....	7, 442, 282	3, 846, 005, 199	412, 646, 364	1, 181, 514, 101	81, 013, 004

## GUATÉMALA.

## EXPLOITATION DES FORÊTS NATIONALES.

“El Guatemalteco” publie dans son numéro du 2 novembre 1906 le texte du marché fait entre le gouvernement et M. JOSÉ WEIR, autorisant ce dernier à couper le bois et à extraire le caoutchouc, le chicle et autres résines des forêts nationales situées dans le Département de Patén. La durée de cet arrangement est de cinq ans et le concessionnaire doit payer 500 piastres par an en plus des droits d'exportation spécifiés dans l'acte qui a été approuvé par le Pouvoir Exécutif le 20 octobre 1906.

## HAÏTI.

## RÉTABLISSEMENT DES ANCIENS DROITS SUR LES SAVONS.

Aux termes d'un décret du gouvernement d'Haïti, les droits d'importation établis sur les savons, à l'entrée dans ce pays, sont modifiés comme suit :

Aux termes du tarif actuel le savon est frappé d'un droit de \$2.15 par 450 kilogrammes.

Depuis le 1<sup>er</sup> novembre il ne paie plus que 50 cents par 50 kilogrammes.

La plus grande partie des savons importés à Haïti pour le blanchissage sont de provenance nord-américaine, tandis que les meilleures qualités destinées à la toilette viennent de France.

#### CONCESSION DE CHEMIN DE FER.

“Le Moniteur,” journal officiel d’Haïti, vient de publier le texte du contrat intervenu entre le gouvernement et un individu pour la concession d’une ligne de chemin de fer de Port-au-Prince aux Cayes, par Léogane, Grand-Goave, Petit-Goave, Miragoane, Anse-à-Veau, l’Asile et Cavaillon. Cette ligne aura une longueur d’environ 240 kilomètres: l’écartement des rails sera de 42 pouces.

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## MEXIQUE.

#### INAUGURATION DU CHEMIN DE FER DE TEHUANTEPEC.

L’inauguration du chemin de fer interocéanico-mexicain à travers l’Isthme de Tehuantepec a eu lieu dans la dernière semaine du mois de janvier 1907, et a été l’occasion de fêtes nationales. Le 23 janvier le Président de la République, accompagné des membres de son cabinet, des représentants du corps diplomatique et d’autres personnages distingués, a inauguré la ligne à Salina Cruz, point terminus sur le Pacifique; ensuite il a traversé l’isthme pour se rendre à Coatzacoalcos, le port de l’Atlantique, pour être présent à l’arrivée du premier chargement transporté par la nouvelle ligne le 25 janvier.

Dans les deux cérémonies on a prononcé des discours de félicitations appropriés à la circonstance et MM WEETMANN, PIERSON & FILS ont été chaleureusement félicités pour avoir si bien surmonté les difficultés qu’ils ont rencontrées dès le commencement de l’entreprise.

La distance qui existe entre Coatzacoalcos, qui sera dorénavant connu sous le nom de Puerto de Mexico, et Salina Cruz, qui sont les deux points terminus de la ligne, n’est que de 125 milles, mais par suite de la configuration du terrain on a été obligé de faire des détours, ce qui a augmenté la distance qui se trouve être d’environ 190 milles. Il y a beaucoup de ponts en acier, en sapin créosoté, en bois dur indigène ou en bois rouge californien. C’est un chemin de fer à voie normale et le matériel roulant, construit en majeure partie aux Etats-Unis, est d’un genre spécial propre au transport des cargaisons de sucre qui sera le principal article de transport. Les locomotives sont du nouveau

modèle, employant l'huile comme combustible, et comme on a découvert de grands puits de pétrole aux environs de la ligne, on compte qu'il ne sera bientôt plus nécessaire d'importer l'huile.

La ligne de vapeurs Américo-Hawaïenne qui a été établie pour alimenter le chemin de fer a été aussi inaugurée le 25 janvier, la compagnie ayant signé un marché pour l'expédition annuelle de 300,000 tonnes de sucre de Honolulu à New-York, Philadelphie et à la Nouvelle-Orléans via Tehuantepec.

#### **ENTREPRISE D'UN NOUVEAU SERVICE DE BATEAUX À VAPEUR.**

Le 5 décembre le Congrès mexicain a approuvé l'arrangement fait entre le gouvernement et M. THOMAS HERBERT WORN SOP, pour l'établissement d'un service de vapeurs entre Victoria et Colombie Britannique et les ports mexicains de Mazatlan, de Manzanillo, d'Acapulco et de Salina Cruz, avec autorisation de faire escale à d'autres ports mexicains. Ces vapeurs doivent faire au moins un voyage par mois et assurer la correspondance mensuelle au Canada avec les lignes de paquebots allant en Europe, au Japon, en Chine et en Australie d'après l'itinéraire approuvé par le gouvernement.

L'inauguration de ce nouveau service aura lieu huit mois après l'approbation de l'acte passé entre le gouvernement et l'entrepreneur. Les vapeurs de cette ligne pourront toucher à d'autres ports étrangers, pourvu qu'ils en aient reçu l'autorisation de la part du gouvernement.

Le gouvernement paiera à l'entrepreneur, ou à la compagnie qu'il pourra organiser, la somme de \$8,333.33 pour chaque voyage aller et retour de Victoria à Mazatlan, Manzanillo, Acapulco et Salina Cruz sur le Pacifique et une subvention totale de \$100,000 par an en monnaie mexicaine, mais aucun paiement ne sera fait pour plus de douze voyages aller et retour par an.

La durée de l'arrangement est de deux ans, et l'entrepreneur a déposé 2,000 piastres en obligations de la dette consolidée publique pour en garantir l'exécution.

**PRIX DES TERRAINS PUBLICS, 1907-8.**

Voici, d'après le tarif établi le 21 janvier 1907 par le Ministère de Fomento, les prix des terrains publics pour l'année 1907-8.

[Prix par hectare (2.471 acres) en monnaie mexicaine.]

Départements:		Départements:	
Aguascalientes .....	\$7	Puebla.....	\$11
Campêche .....	4	Queretaro.....	9
Chiapas.....	4	San Luis Potosi.....	4
Chihuahua.....	3	Sinaloa .....	4
Coahuila.....	3	Sonora.....	4
Colima .....	6	Tabasco.....	7
Durango .....	4	Tamaulipas .....	3
Guanajuato .....	12	Tlaxcala .....	17
Guerrero.....	5	Veracruz.....	12
Hidalgo.....	5	Yucatan .....	4
Jalisco.....	9	Zacatecas .....	3
Mexico .....	21	District Fédéral .....	100
Michoacan .....	14	Territoire de Tepic.....	4
Morelos .....	27	Territoire de la Basse Californie.....	2
Nuevo Leon.....	3	Territoire de Quintana Roo.....	2
Oaxaca .....	5		

**ADJUDICATION POUR LA CONSTRUCTION D'USINES À GAZ.**

Le mois de novembre 1906, le gouvernement a donné à Messieurs DOHENY, CANFIELD ET BRIDGE l'adjudication pour la construction et l'exploitation, dans toute ville ou village de la République, d'usines à gaz pour fabriquer et distribuer le gaz provenant d'huile naturelle. Les adjudicateurs s'engagent à commencer les travaux de construction dans un délai de six mois, de faire un placement de \$500,000 en monnaie mexicaine et de fournir le gaz dans les districts de Santa Maria, San Rafael, Juarez et Roma dans le délai de quatre ans.

La construction de l'usine à gaz dans la ville de Mexico ainsi que la pose des tuyaux de conduit doivent être terminées dans le délai de dix ans, et à cette date la compagnie devra placer au moins \$100,000 dans toute usine qu'elle pourrait établir dans toute autre bourgade ou ville de la République. Cette compagnie est organisée sous la raison sociale de "Mexican National Gas Company" (Compagnie Nationale Mexicaine d'Eclairage par le Gaz).

**LA PIASTRE MEXICAINE ET SES ÉQUIVALENTS EN ARGENT.**

Le Président de la République a établi pour les six mois commençant le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 1907, pour servir dans les calculs statistiques

seulement, le tableau suivant des équivalents entre la piastre mexicaine et les pièces de monnaie des pays ayant l'étalon d'argent:

Pays.	Nom des pièces.	Valeur en monnaie mexicaine.	Pays.	Nom des pièces.	Valeur en monnaie mexicaine.
Bolivie .....	Bolivien .....	\$0.98	Nicaragua .....	Piastre .....	\$0.98
Guatemala .....	Piastre .....	.98	Perse .....	Eran .....	.18
Salvador .....	Id .....	.98	Chine .....	Tael .....	1.709
Honduras .....	Id .....	.98			

### RECETTES POSTALES EN OCTOBRE 1906.

Voici, d'après un rapport du Directeur Général des Postes soumis au Ministre des Communications et Travaux Publics, les recettes du service postal mexicain pendant le mois d'octobre 1906. On donne aussi les chiffres pour le même mois de l'année précédente afin d'en faire la comparaison:

	Octobre.	
	1906.	1905.
	<i>Piastres.</i>	<i>Piastres.</i>
Vente de timbres poste .....	285,440.28	261,383.94
Loyers de boîtes aux lettres particulières .....	23,514.00	21,112.00
Amendes, etc .....	2,778.66	4,568.10
Primes sur les mandats-poste—		
Internationaux .....	1,034.12	745.35
Nationaux .....	26,030.88	23,312.65
Afférents aux abonnements de journaux .....	3,291.20	3,011.74
Total .....	341,089.14	314,133.78

### RECETTES DOUANIÈRES, PREMIER SEMESTRE DE L'ANNÉE 1906-7.

Voici, d'après les statistiques officielles publiées dernièrement, les recettes perçues par les différents bureaux de douane pendant le premier semestre de l'année fiscale 1906-7. On donne aussi les chiffres pour la même période de l'année 1905-6, afin d'en faire la comparaison:

	Premier semestre de l'année fiscale—	
	1906-7.	1905-6.
	<i>Piastres.</i>	<i>Piastres.</i>
Droits d'importation .....	21,757,267.08	20,431,835.58
Droits d'exportation .....	524,240.70	468,015.42
Droits de port .....	519,841.31	428,657.19
Total .....	24,801,349.09	21,328,508.19



**PRODUCTION DE CAMPHRE.**

D'après un expert en cultures tropicales qui pense que le camphrier croît dans toutes les régions où prospère le caféier il est possible de produire le camphre au Mexique.

Le camphre s'obtient par distillation des feuilles, du bois et des racines de la plante. Les opérations, assez compliquées et délicates, exigent un matériel moderne compliqué.

Jusqu'à présent le Japon a eu, en quelque sorte, le monopole de ce produit et il s'efforce de le conserver.

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**NICARAGUA.****RECENSEMENT DU DÉPARTEMENT DE GRANADA, 1906.**

D'après le dernier recensement de Nicaragua fait vers le milieu du mois de novembre 1906, la population du Département de Granada s'élève à 29,093 habitants au lieu de 18,938 habitants, chiffre donné par le recensement précédent. Il y a donc une augmentation de 9,045 habitants, soit 48 pour cent.

La population étrangère résidant dans ce département se compose de 60 Honduriens, 34 Salvadoriens et 27 Costariciens.

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**PÉROU.****RECETTES DOUANIÈRES DE CALLAO POUR LES ONZE PREMIERS MOIS DE L'ANNÉE 1906.**

Les statistiques officielles font ressortir que pendant les onze premiers mois de l'année 1906 on a perçu £666,159,846 de droits de douane à Callao, contre £558,254,373 pour la même période de l'année 1905, soit une augmentation de £107,905,473. Pendant le mois de novembre 1906 les recettes douanières se sont élevées à £62,458,040, contre £50,082,282 pendant le même mois de l'année 1905, soit une augmentation de £12,375,758.

**CHEMIN DE FER ALLANT DE LIMA À HUACHO.**

Mr. PARDO, Président de la République du Pérou, vient de promulguer une loi pour la construction d'un chemin de fer de Lima à Huacho, avec embranchements allant aux ports de Supe et de Chancay. On

garantit aux concessionnaires un intérêt de 6 pour cent par an sur le capital placé et la jouissance exclusive du chemin de fer pendant trente ans.

## VÉNÉZUÉLA.

### MODIFICATIONS DOUANIÈRES.

[4<sup>e</sup> supplément au fascicule 30 (7<sup>e</sup> édition), novembre 1906.]

#### I.—*Ordonnance du 20 septembre 1906, relative à la tarification de la toile métallique.*

[“Gaceta Oficial” du 21 septembre 1906.]

Les importateurs de tissus en fil métallique devront au préalable présenter à l'examen de l'Exécutif Fédéral un échantillon ou un dessin dudit tissu, pour que le gouvernement puisse décider s'il doit ou non acquitter des droits d'entrée.

#### II.—*Ordonnance du 21 septembre 1906, établissant le régime douanier applicable aux “sacs vides en toiles dites loneta, liencillo et similaires.”*

[“Gaceta Oficial” du 21 septembre 1906.]

Seront rangés dans la 5<sup>e</sup> classe du tarif, à leur importation dans la République, les sacs vides en toiles dites *loneta*, *liencillo* et similaires.

#### III.—*Ordonnance du 26 septembre 1906, établissant le régime douanier applicable aux parties de brouettes.*

[“Gaceta Oficial” du 27 septembre 1906.]

Les roues en fonte, avec bandages en caoutchouc, d'un diamètre non supérieur à 30 centimètres, les essieux et les supports pour brouettes destinées à être employées dans l'industrie du café, du cacao et pour autres usages agricoles seront rangés dans la 2<sup>e</sup> classe du tarif, pourvu que les brouettes dont il s'agit soient fabriquées dans le pays.

### EXPLOITATION DE PERLES.

Les dernières statistiques sur l'exportation de perles provenant du Vénézuéla ont trait à l'année finissant le 1<sup>er</sup> juillet 1904. Le poids total s'élève à 301,147 grammes évaluées au port d'exportation à \$286,409.

Voici l'exportation par pays et par bureaux de douanes.

Pays.	Grammes.	Valeur.
Grande-Bretagne et colonies .....	139, 182	\$136, 514
France.....	152, 625	135, 951
Italie.....	5, 900	8, 440
Etats-Unis .....	3, 440	5, 504
	301, 147	286, 409
Bureaux de douanes:		
Portama .....	139, 182	135, 514
La Guaira.....	142, 765	123, 755
Carúpano .....	13, 450	16, 140
Puerto Cabello.....	5, 750	10, 100
	301, 147	286, 409

## RECETTES PROVENANT DES COLIS POSTAUX, 1905-6.

Pendant l'année 1905-6 les différentes douanes de la République du Vénézuéla ont perçu des droits sur les colis postaux pour une somme de 216,896, 14 boliviens, distribués de la manière suivante: La Guaira, 162,375, 21 boliviens; Puerto Cabello, 21,322, 47 boliviens; Maracaïbo, 18,197, 03 boliviens; Ciudad Bolivar, 10,689, 96 boliviens; Carúpano 4,284, 47 boliviens.

## LE COMMERCE DES BANANES DANS L'AMÉRIQUE CENTRALE.

Le commerce des bananes dans l'Amérique Centrale prend de jour en jour plus d'importance. Il y a peu de temps, en une seule journée, il est arrivé au port de la Nouvelle-Orléans 7 vapeurs avec une cargaison de 150,000 régimes de bananes, qui se vendirent immédiatement au prix de 2 piastres or (la piastre or vaut 5 francs) le régime. Ce fruit transporté sur les quais de la Nouvelle-Orléans coûte à la "United Fruit Company," qui en fait le commerce avec le Nicaragua, le Honduras et le Guatémala, 1 piastre argent ou 42 centavos or, ce qui a fait à cette compagnie un gain, en un seul jour, de 237,000 piastres.

Plusieurs sociétés nord-américaines se livrent à ce commerce sur le littoral atlantique de l'Amérique Centrale. D'après les statistiques les plus récentes, la valeur des bananes importées des Antilles et de l'Amérique Centrale aux Etats-Unis, s'élève à 1,000,000 pesos, et la production augmente d'année en année.

Les compagnies qui s'occupent de ce négoce représentent un capital de 300,000,000 pesos et emploient 350 vapeurs de fort tonnage.

Depuis le mois de février 1906 la "United Fruit Company" cultive la banane sur des terrains situés le long du chemin de fer en construction de Guatémala à Puerto-Barrios. Cette culture prend une grande extension sur la côte nord du Guatémala.

## LA PRODUCTION DE LA HOUILLE.

Une statistique qui vient d'être publiée donne les chiffres suivants des cinq principaux pays producteurs de houille pour l'année 1905 : La Grande-Bretagne, 236,129,000 tonnes; l'Allemagne, 119,349,000 tonnes; la France, 34,778,000 tonnes; la Belgique, 21,506,000 tonnes, et les Etats-Unis, 350,821,000 tonnes.

Les chiffres pour la Grande-Bretagne, l'Allemagne, la France et les Etats-Unis accusent une augmentation sur toutes les années précédentes, la Belgique seule donne un chiffre en diminution.

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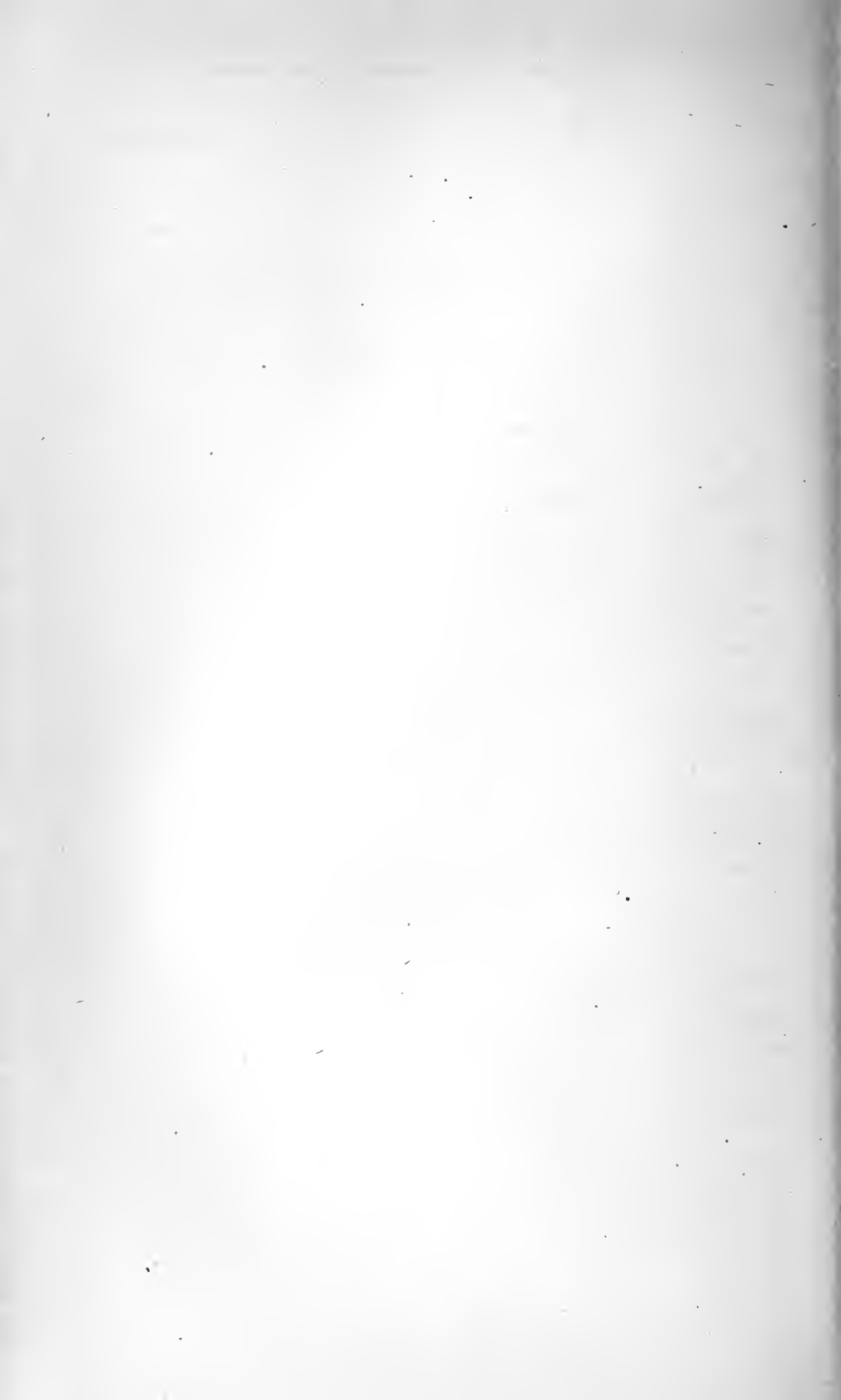
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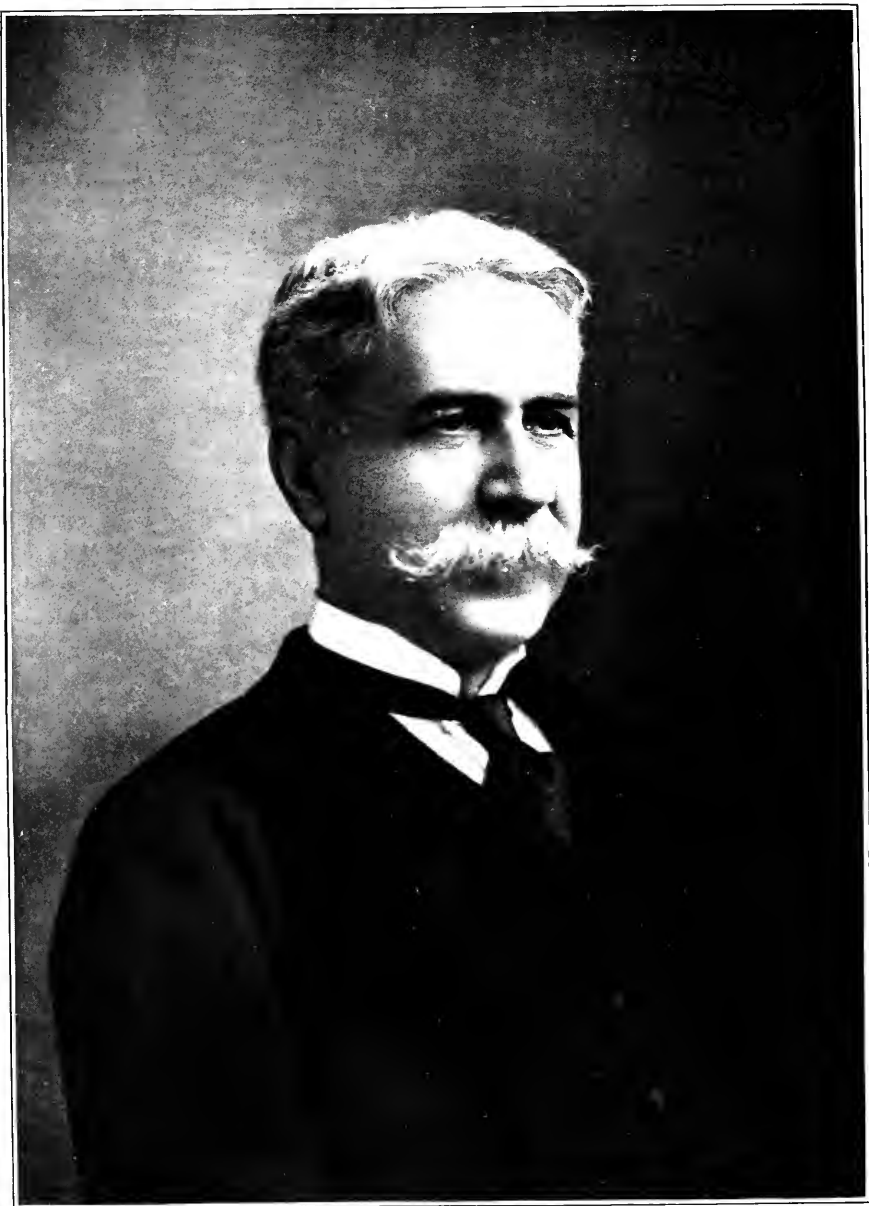
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MR. JOAQUIM NABUCO, AMBASSADOR OF BRAZIL TO THE UNITED STATES, PRESIDENT OF  
THE THIRD PAN-AMERICAN CONGRESS.

# MONTHLY BULLETIN

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS,

International Union of American Republics.

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No. 3.

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The Director of the International Bureau of the American Republics, in the broadening work of the institution, hopes for the cooperation of all persons interested not only in the promotion of trade among the American Republics but in the development of closer diplomatic, intellectual, and social relations. He trusts that the Latin American as well as the North American press and people will aid all they can, through the Bureau, the advancement of the cause of international American commerce, good will, and mutual acquaintance. Any suggestions which may come from editors, professional men, scholars, business men, and other representative persons, either in public or private life, of the American Republics will be gladly welcomed and carefully considered. If such suggestions can not be followed they will be none the less respected, and they may contain the inspiration for some effort, akin or slightly different, which will be productive of much good.

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## A NEW PROGRAMME ON LIMITED INCOME.

The new programme for the Bureau, outlined by the last Pan-American Conference at Rio Janeiro, is an ambitious one which will require for complete execution more time than might at first be expected. It will be necessary for those watching the growth and progress of the Bureau to be patient and not to expect great results at once. Despite the fact that this programme plans for the enlargement and extension of its work and for the establishment of a department of statistics, with the consequent increasing demands on the present staff, there has been provided as yet no increase in the annual income of the Bureau. It will be impossible, moreover, to provide the institution with more money, in the form of larger appropriations

by the different Republics, until the new budget has been submitted and approved not only by the Governing Board of the Bureau but by their respective Governments and Congresses. This means that practically another year must pass before the revenues of the Bureau can be enlarged to meet the rapidly growing wants.

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#### THE PERMANENT HOME OF THE BUREAU.

Good progress is being made toward the construction of the Bureau's new home, or Temple of Peace, as Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE describes it. One of the best sites in the city of Washington for this edifice has been secured. It is a block covering nearly 5 acres, bounded by Seventeenth, Eighteenth, B, and C streets and Virginia avenue, about three squares below the State, War, and Navy building, facing, on the Seventeenth street side, the park below the White House and fronting, on the B street and Virginia avenue side, the new park system along the Potomac River. Although this section of Washington is not yet fully improved, it will in the course of a few years be one of the beautiful parts of the capital. The corner on which the new building will be erected is one of the most important in the Burnham plan for making a "City Beautiful." By the time the structure is completed, work should also be well under way for the Lincoln memorial statue or monument and the Grant memorial bridge, the approaches to which will be close at hand. It is expected that the general scheme of the building to be submitted to the architects as a basis for the competitive design will be ready before this BULLETIN is off the press, but too late for publication.

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#### PRACTICAL WORK OF THE BUREAU.

As evidence of the new practical work of the Bureau, the Director has pleasure in stating that within the last sixty days, or since the beginning of the new administration of the Bureau, over a dozen leading American manufacturers and exporters have, through the advice and suggestion of the Bureau, decided to send representatives to Latin America for the purpose of studying carefully the field and arranging for closer business connections. Several important commercial publications, like "The American Exporter," "The Bankers' Magazine," and others, are planning, with the assistance of the Bureau, a series of articles on all of the American Republics and specific discussions of the opportunities for investment and the extension of the markets for North American manufactured products. "Mun-

sey's Magazine" will shortly print an article, prepared by this Bureau, on the "New South America," while the "North American Review" has requested the Bureau to discuss the intellectual development of Latin America, which is now so little appreciated in the United States. In this latter connection it can be said that, in addition to Prof. WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, of Columbia University, whose mission to South America was described in the last number of the BULLETIN, there are now in that part of the world, for the same purpose of study, investigation, and acquaintance, Professor L. S. ROWE, of the University of Pennsylvania, and Professor BERNARD MOSES, of the University of California.

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#### CHANGES IN THE BULLETIN.

Those persons who are especially interested in the MONTHLY BULLETIN will note that the Bureau is endeavoring to make this publication more attractive in appearance. A change has been effected in the cover, which is an improvement over the somber appearance of former issues. Photographs of representative men connected with Pan-American activities are being placed in its pages, and in this issue there are a few paragraphs in the nature of editorial comment which are intended to keep the BULLETIN in closer touch with its constituency and to call the attention of its readers to the work that the Bureau is carrying on. The English section has been placed first rather than the Spanish, because the greatest need at the present moment is to educate or inform the people of the United States who speak only English about the resources, possibilities, conditions, and progress of their sister Latin American Republics. The knowledge which the average Latin American has of the United States is far greater than that which the average person in the United States has of the nations to the south.

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#### PROMOTION OF THE MINISTER OF ECUADOR.

The Bureau extends its congratulations to the Minister of Ecuador in Washington, Señor Don LUIS FELIPE CARBO, on his promotion to the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs at Quito, but it regrets that it must lose him from the Supervisory Committee, of which he has been an active member. The Bureau also felicitates Hon. WILLIAMS C. FOX, its late Director, on the assumption of his duties as United States Minister to Ecuador. Minister CARBO and Mr. Fox left Washington together about the middle of March and should now have arrived at their new posts.

## NEW MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNING BOARD.

The Bureau welcomes the arrival in Washington and to the membership of its Governing Board the new Ambassador of Mexico, Señor Don ENRIQUE C. CREEL, and the Ministers, respectively, of Uruguay and Guatemala, Señor Dr. Don LUIS MELIAN LAFINUR and Señor Dr. Don LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE, and hopes that they will take a deep interest in the welfare and development of the Bureau. All are men representative of the best statesmanship of their respective countries.

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## EXHIBIT AT THE JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION.

Good progress is being made in the preparation of the exhibit of the Bureau at the Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition. It is in the hands of Mr. FRANCISCO J. YANES, the efficient Secretary of the Bureau, assisted by Mr. CARLTON FOX, Special Agent.

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## A WORD TO CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

The Director takes advantage of this opportunity to urge upon the Corresponding Members of the Bureau in the different Republics that they will provide it, without delay, with any new and interesting data concerning their respective countries, which will be of interest for publication in the BULLETIN.

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ADDRESS BY THE BRAZILIAN AMBASSADOR,  
MR. JOAQUIM NABUCO.

At Buffalo on February 20, 1907, the Brazilian Ambassador to the United States, Mr. JOAQUIM NABUCO, delivered an interesting address in English on the subject of "Lessons and Prophecies of the Third Pan-American Conference." In the course of his remarks he paid a beautiful tribute to the Secretary of State of the United States, which is given below:

"As its President all I can tell you is that its surface was as smooth as possible, but your distinguished fellow-citizen, Mr. BUCHANAN, the head of the American delegation, who so ably and silently worked in the recess of the committees, could tell you, I feel sure, that the depths were as still as the surface. To that quiet nothing has contributed more than the attitude of the Secretary of State, as the head of the Washington Pan-American Board, when the plans for the meeting were laid out, and than his personal visit to the seat of the conference and to other South American capitals. Mr. ROOT was indeed

the ideal representative this country could send on such a mission. His sincerity, his earnestness, his love of equity, his high-mindedness, his considerateness, together with his powerful intellect and with what, in the broader geographical sense of the word, can be called his genuine Americanism, a most generous sympathy with all the nations of our Continent, could not fail to create among them an impression of confidence likely to last long after his passage. He went to us animated with the spirit of a BLAINE, yet speaking the language of a MARSHALL. His words were received everywhere as political oracles, studied as constitutional lessons on the nature and the working of the institutions we all copied from you. With his presence our nations well realize that your Secretaries of State are still cast on the same mold as in the times of the JEFFERSONS, the MONROES, the WEBSTERS, and the CLAYS. That above all has assured the success of the Rio Conference."

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ADDRESS BY THE BOLIVIAN MINISTER, MR.  
IGNACIO CALDERÓN, BEFORE THE NATIONAL  
GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

In a recent address before the National Geographic Society, of Washington, the Bolivian Minister, Mr. IGNACIO CALDERON, concluded with words of such interest and significance that the BULLETIN quotes in full that portion of his speech:

"Before concluding this already too long address permit me to call your attention to the fact that what is being done in Bolivia is also in progress in the majority of the South American Republics. The Argentine Republic, for instance, by receiving an increasing current of immigration is rapidly developing her wonderful resources. If some of them have not yet succeeded in getting over the fatal disease of internal turmoil, it will not be long before they will enter the road of order, and Mr. Roor's prophecy that the twentieth century will be South America's century will be fulfilled.

"Slowly but surely the onward march of progress will bring closer and closer the Southern Republics, guided by the eternal force of liberty and the broadest sentiments of universal fellowship and community of interests. I venture the hope that in no distant future a confederation of Peru, Bolivia, Chile, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, and Paraguay, as the United States of South America, will be established, and that Ecuador, Venezuela, and Colombia, reunited, and Brazil will form a trinity of nations that with their sisters of the north will be the beacon light of the world, shining with the undimmed brightness of human rights, peace, and happiness.

"Asia is already populated by many hundreds of millions of people whose races, civilization, and traditions will never, perhaps, assimilate

with those of Europe. Africa has been carved among the powers of Europe. This New World, then, remains, where the political traditions of the Old World are broken and the forward march of the democracy of North and South America will be supreme.

"Never was there proclaimed a more vital, lasting, or grander principle than the Monroe Doctrine, which in its purest interpretation is the consecration of all America to democratic life—that is to say, the dignification of man and the empire of justice and the right to work out his own destiny without the tutelage of kings or classes or any other sovereignty than that of citizen and ballot.

"We are thankful and render our tribute of admiration to the history and civilization of Europe; we study the books of her thinkers; enjoy the magnificent works of her artists, of her poets, and of all those who have so highly elevated the intellectual level of mankind. We desire and solicit the concourse of her noble races; but in the political order the whole America is destined to be the throne of liberty and right, where mankind will advance to the highest ideals of his divine mission in the world. And when the barrier separating this grand Republic from her sisters of the South is removed by the completion of the Panama Canal, the two great oceans made one, it is necessary that the bonds of union and of mutual interest and respect be already established on the firm basis of peace and justice.

"The Panama Canal will open a new horizon to commerce, and it might be said that it will be the material consecration of the Monroe Doctrine, that excludes conquest from America, where, under the inspiration of democracy, freedom, and justice, the Christian brotherhood of mankind will be perpetuated."

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## ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

### FOREIGN COMMERCE, 1906.

The figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics of the Argentine Republic relating to the foreign trade of the country during the calendar year 1906 and published recently, state that aggregate value of imports and exports during the year amounted to \$562,224,450 gold as compared with \$527,998,261 in 1905. Imports are credited with a value of \$269,970,521 gold, an increase over 1905 of \$64,816,101 gold, and exports with \$292,253,829 gold, a decrease of \$30,590,012 gold. Despite this decrease, the balance of trade is in favor of the Republic, amounting, in 1906, to \$22,283,308 gold, as against \$117,689,421 gold, in 1905.

The imports of gold and silver were \$14,347,217 gold less than in 1905.



The increase in imports is noted in all items, while exports of the principal national products decreased in the following manner: Cattle, \$3,484,833 gold less than in 1905; wool, \$5,910,156 gold less; jerked beef, \$3,141,801 gold less; animal products, 16,906,547 *pesos* less; flax, 317,990 *pesos* less; wheat, 19,321,960 *pesos* less; wheat flour, 595,735 *pesos* less; all other agricultural products, \$12,580,543 gold less.

The imports from the United States were \$39,000,000 gold, approximately, and the exports thither nearly \$13,000,000 gold. That country holds second rank for imports and seventh for exports. The increase of imports from the United Kingdom amounted to about \$26,000,000 gold and from the United States \$10,000,000.

#### CROP ESTIMATES FOR 1906-7.

A preliminary estimate upon the 1906-7 wheat and flaxseed crops of the Argentine Republic was issued on January 21, 1907, by the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture. The estimate is based upon thrashing-machine returns received up to January 10, and indicates for each crop an abundant harvest. From the data at hand it is estimated that the wheat yield will be 155,000,000 bushels, as compared with final estimates of 135,000,000 bushels in 1905-6 and 154,000,000 bushels in 1904-5. The flaxseed crop is put at 26,000,000 bushels. The final figures for 1905-6 and 1904-5 were, respectively, 23,000,000 and 29,000,000 bushels.

#### THE SUGAR CROP OF 1906.

The total production of sugar in the Argentine Republic during the crop year ended August 31, 1906, was 114,500 tons, while the amount estimated in April, 1906, was 125,000, as minimum.

Of said 114,500 tons, 91,500 more or less were produced by the sugar mills of Tucuman and the rest by those of Salta, Jujuy, Chaco, and Formosa, the sugar districts of the Republic.

This crop has been sufficient to meet the demands of domestic consumption, which is estimated at about 100,000 or 110,000 tons per annum.

According to official statistics recently published, the amount of sugar cane milled from the 1906 crop at the 28 factories of the province of Tucuman until December 31, 1906, shows an increase of 95,791,471 kilograms over that of 1905, while the quantity of sugar manufactured during the same period was 14,917,151 kilograms less than that of the previous year, in spite of the fact that the amount of milled sugar was larger.

The total amount of the cane milled of the crop of 1906 was 1,671,388,411 kilograms. Down to November, 1906, there were manufactured 100,506,206 kilograms of sugar, which, added to 525,375

kilograms manufactured by 9 factories in December, 1906, make a total of 101,031,681 kilograms of manufactured sugar.

The amount of sugar exported to December 31, 1906, was 98,295,076 kilograms.

### BUDGET FOR 1907.

The committee on appropriations of the Argentine Congress submitted, on the latter part of December, 1906, its report on the budget for 1907. The following figures, relating to the revenues and expenditures for said year, having been taken therefrom:

#### EXPENDITURES.

	Gold currency.	Paper currency.
Congress.....		\$3,370,240.00
Interior.....		22,979,210.00
Foreign Relations.....	\$669,581.20	1,467,660.00
Finance.....		11,140,276.20
Public debt.....	23,256,389.79	19,179,936.75
Justice and Public Instruction.....		26,713,632.40
War.....		17,892,014.24
Navy.....	17,088.00	14,343,456.00
Agriculture.....		4,914,508.72
Public Works.....	500,000.00	20,619,104.00
Pensions.....		7,000,000.00
Total.....	24,443,058.99	149,620,038.31
In bonds:		
Justice and Public Instruction.....		2,730,910.00
Public Works.....	2,412,950.32	9,000,000.00

#### REVENUES.

Import duties:		
In general.....	\$44,000,000.00	
Two per cent surtax.....	2,700,000.00	
Storage and hoisting.....	2,000,000.00	
Light-houses and beacons.....	320,000.00	
Sanitary inspections.....	50,000.00	
Port, wharf, and dock dues.....	2,000,000.00	
Hydraulic hoists.....	450,000.00	
Consular fees.....	500,000.00	
Statistics and stamps.....	450,000.00	
Fines and incidentals.....	25,000.00	
Buenos Ayres Province, repayments on account of debt of.....	986,873.44	
National Bank.....	348,232.00	
Total.....	53,830,105.44	
Tax on alcohol.....		\$15,500,000.00
Tax on tobacco.....		15,300,000.00
Tax on matches.....		2,500,000.00
Tax on beer.....		2,500,000.00
Tax on insurance.....		400,000.00
Tax on cards.....		140,000.00
Tax on artificial beverages.....		5,000.00
Sanitation works.....		7,100,000.00
Land tax.....		4,500,000.00
License tax.....		2,300,000.00
Stamp tax.....		8,800,000.00
Cartage.....		700,000.00
Postal service.....		6,500,000.00
Telegraph service.....		2,100,000.00
Forest concessions.....		100,000.00
Public land sales and leases.....		2,600,000.00
Fines and incidentals.....		600,000.00
Railroads.....		9,500,000.00
Health tax (Act No. 4039).....		600,000.00
Bond revenue (Act No. 2782, National Bank).....		80,000.00
Matriculation and examination fees, etc.....		200,000.00
Fees for registration of real estate, attachments, official and judicial bulletins, etc.....		562,040.00
National transports.....		250,000.00

## REVENUES—Continued.

	Gold currency.	Paper currency.
Military tax.....		\$250,000.00
Unexpended appropriations.....		250,000.00
Repayments on account of loan:		
Entre Rios Province.....		100,000.00
Santa Fe Province.....		150,000.00
Mendoza Province.....		50,000.00
Cordoba Province.....		150,000.00
Tucuman Province.....		59,318.75
Total.....	\$53,830,105.44	83,846,358.75
In bonds:		
Various laws.....		11,730,910.00
Act No. 4064.....	2,412,950.32	

## COLLECTIONS OF INTERNAL REVENUE IN 1906.

The report of the Collector-General of Internal Revenue of the Argentine Republic for the calendar year 1906 shows that the collections amounted to 40,470,574.12 *pesos*, an increase of 10.8 per cent over 1905 and an increase of 21.51 per cent on the budget estimates. Following is a detailed account of the amounts yielded by the various taxes in 1906, as compared with the preceding year:

[Argentine peso=\$0.965, United States currency.]

Taxes.	1906.	1905.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Alcohol.....	16,615,869.84	15,536,123.90
Tobacco.....	16,700,975.20	14,525,981.21
Beer.....	3,081,804.20	2,223,328.29
Matches.....	2,263,325.98	2,495,655.96
Playing cards.....	159,324.93	157,884.56
Artificial drinks.....	7,052.85	11,214.77
Wines.....	69,111.01	66,343.66
Insurance.....	462,127.56	412,627.03
Patent medicines.....	677,690.25	537,917.55
Fines.....	36,380.87	43,309.67
Interests.....	332,818.65	436,475.83
Official publications sold.....	2,119.56	1,386.06
Hoisting dues.....	34.97	316.13
Storage dues.....	2,816.24	1,325.00
Roads.....	3,923.45	7,534.87
Denaturalization fees.....	52,401.19	67,806.00
Incidentals.....		82.00
Total.....		

## THE MATCH INDUSTRY.

In a report made by the Chief of the Industrial Section of the Argentine Department of Agriculture it is stated that the Republic maintains ten match factories, giving employment to more than 3,500 workmen, and whose total capital is about 5,000,000 *pesos*. The average tax paid by those establishments amounts to more than 2,000,000 *pesos* annually.

The bearing of this industry upon other national enterprises is shown by the fact that the manufacture of matches in the Republic

requires more than 700 tons annually of stearin; that more than 500,000 *pesos* are expended each year in pasteboard boxes and lithographic work; and that native cotton is employed for the wicks of the so-called "*cerillas*," or wax tapers, with match heads.

These various establishments pay customs duties of 5 per cent on webbing and of 28 per cent and upward on chemical products such as chlorate of potash, antitoxic phosphorus, gums, glue, etc.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCE WITH BRAZIL.

In order to meet the "favored-nation" clause in the new Brazilian custom-house law, the Argentine Republic is preparing to make a reciprocal reduction on coffee, yerba maté, and tobacco. The Brazilian law authorizes the Government to grant rebates on duty on merchandise or produce not indigenous to the country as follows: Twenty per cent to countries which do not impose duties on Brazilian products under similar conditions; 10 per cent to countries which grant a 50 per cent rebate on Brazilian products, and when these products are imported in vessels flying the Brazilian flag, a further rebate of 5 per cent will be allowed.

The three articles mentioned as the subject of Argentine legislation are not only among the leading articles of Brazilian export, but also constitute an important factor in the Argentine market. It is calculated that the loss occasioned by placing them on the Argentine free list will, however, be more than compensated by increased sales to Brazil of grain, flour, and meat products.

During the five years ending with 1905, Argentine products entering Brazil have paid duties amounting to \$7,863,852, gold, and during the same period Brazilian products have paid duty in the Argentine Republic amounting to \$6,951,383.

#### THE FROZEN-MEAT INDUSTRY IN 1906.

The "*Frigorificos*" or frozen-meat establishments of the Argentine Republic report the following shipments of produce during 1906: Carcasses of frozen sheep and lambs, 2,951,812; quarters of frozen beef, 1,576,833, and quarters of chilled beef, 455,459. These figures are compared with 3,468,043 mutton carcasses; 1,507,995 quarters of frozen beef, and 426,002 quarters of chilled beef in 1905, showing a considerable decline in the first-named item and a slight advance in the other two.

The Argentine freezing industry is reported to be passing through a crisis, and the purpose of the Buenos Ayres Provincial Government to levy a tax on every animal slaughtered is regarded with disfavor.

**IMMIGRATION IN 1906.**

The Director of Immigration of the Argentine Republic has issued statistics showing that the year 1906 established a "record" as to the number of immigrants arriving in the country. Passengers and immigrants debarking at the port of Buenos Ayres numbered 366,309, while departures are entered for 164,145, leaving 202,164 persons as additions to the population. It is presumable, however, that some of these were en route to other South American countries, as the total figures for the year place the number of immigrants at 252,536.

The nationalities of the new citizens of the Republic were: Italians, 127,578; Spaniards, 79,287; Russians, 17,424; Syrians, 7,177; Austrians, 4,277; French, 3,698; Germans, 2,178; British, 1,690; Montenegrins, 1,081; Greeks, 945; Portuguese, 885; Brazilians, 608; Swiss, 503, and other nationalities, in smaller numbers. The department reports that it had no difficulty in placing the immigrants in the various provinces.

**MOVEMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS, 1906.**

Statistics concerning the Argentine Post and Telegraph Department show that at the close of 1906 the Republic had in operation 2,010 offices, 86 having been opened during the year and 4 closed. Letters were delivered numbering 535,906,474, an increase of 35,518,611 over the preceding year. Registered letters, with a value of \$4,511,596, paper, were sent and postal drafts for \$6,035,733.25 issued. International drafts were drawn for \$244,693.44, paper, and \$279,848.34 were paid, while postal orders amounted to \$770,436, paper. The Parcels Post movement at the central office was 289,171 packages. Employees numbered 8,586.

A total length of telegraph lines is reported at the close of the year of 53,157 kilometers, covering an area of 24,358 kilometers, the number of messages sent being 9,413,014.

The Departmental revenue was \$9,130,000 (national currency), of which \$7,061,561 was for post-offices and \$2,068,439 for telegraph service. In 1905 the revenue for these sources amounted to \$8,030,852, so that an increase is noted for 1906 of \$1,099,148, although, according to the Budget estimate, a greater advance had been anticipated.

**MEASURES AGAINST BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS.**

The Argentine Government has recently entered into a contract with the famous bacteriologist, Doctor BEHRING, for the right to apply his method curative of bovine tuberculosis in the city of Buenos Ayres. By virtue of this contract Doctor BEHRING sends to the capital his first assistant, Dr. PAUL ROEMER, who shall be charged with

the duty to make the applications of the treatment to all animals imported for the period of one year, at the expiration of which the contract may be rescinded by either party. The Government will establish in this connection a hospital for consumptive animals.

#### CANAL FROM LA PLATA TO BUENOS AYRES.

The Department of Public Works of the Argentine Republic states that the report, plans, specifications, and estimates for the construction of a canal from La Plata to Buenos Ayres have been submitted by the engineer in charge of the surveys. The cost of the work is estimated at \$21,000,000, gold, the annual maintenance at \$1,688,260, gold, and the revenues at \$1,800,000 per year, a probable surplus of \$111,740.

### BOLIVIA.

#### ESTIMATE OF REVENUES FOR 1907.

The Legislative Power of the Republic of Bolivia has approved the estimate of fiscal revenues for 1907, which amounts to 13,303,333 *bolivianos*.

One *boliviano* is equal to \$0.510, United States currency.

#### THE IMPORTATION OF SILVER BULLION IN 1906.

The National Mint of the Bolivian Republic has published recently the following figures relating to the importation of silver bullion during the calendar year 1906:

Month.	Quantity.	Value.	Month.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>		<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
January.....	763, 755	34, 487. 73	August.....	521, 407	23, 545. 16
February.....	710, 648	32, 091. 44	September.....	315, 627	14, 259. 04
March.....	751, 035	33, 900. 23	October.....	613, 646	28, 156. 13
April.....	385, 030	17, 376. 83	November.....	407, 187	18, 755. 71
May.....	830, 265	37, 491. 34	December.....	334, 985	15, 438. 94
June.....	427, 324	19, 304. 80			
July.....	627, 065	28, 307. 81	Total.....	6, 687, 974	303, 115. 16

#### COINAGE IN 1906.

According to statistics published by the National Mint of Bolivia, there were coined during the year 1906, 316,003 *bolivianos*, the distribution of which, by months, is as follows:

	<i>Bolivianos.</i>		<i>Bolivianos.</i>
January.....	35, 871	August.....	1, 087
February.....	32, 610	September.....	35, 784
March.....	860	October.....	23, 914
April.....	16, 305	November.....	27, 175
May.....	43, 480	December.....	19, 566
June.....	30, 436		
July.....	48, 915	Total.....	316, 003

**MINERAL EXPORTS OF POTOSI, 1906.**

Total shipments of tin reported for the year 1906 by the Potosi custom-house amount to 132,509.43 quintals, on which duties to the value of 356,276.32 *bolivianos* were collected. Duties on silver exported, amounted to 1,606.03 *bolivianos*, making the total receipts from mineral exports 357,882.35 *bolivianos*.

**CONSULAR REPORTS ON TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.**

The merchandise exported from New York and San Francisco, consigned to Bolivia, during the months of November and December, 1906, according to Bolivian consular reports, was as follows:

	November.		December.	
	Packages.	Value.	Packages.	Value.
New York via—				
Mollendo.....	10,580	\$61,483.31	12,105	\$76,595.99
Antofagasta.....	2,853	32,431.14	4,272	37,847.22
Para.....	709	6,124.82	116	1,206.20
Rosario.....	134	5,676.77	115	3,510.00
Arica.....	81	765.13	79	1,004.00
Montevideo.....			49	635.75
Total.....	14,357	106,481.17	16,736	120,799.16
San Francisco via—				
Mollendo.....		78,513.26		16,332.73
Antofagasta.....		11,459.13		9,235.55
Arica.....		85.00		
Total.....		90,057.39		25,568.28

*Exports from the United States to Bolivia in 1906.*

	New York.		San Francisco.	
	Packages.	Value.	Packages.	Value.
January.....	2,700	\$48,036.50	21,668	\$12,038.23
February.....	2,695	26,610.40	18,312	23,290.29
March.....	2,339	27,789.42	30,225	18,312.07
April.....	3,601	48,709.39		30,000.00
May.....	7,009	63,754.68		8,125.00
June.....	1,696	27,769.91		9,204.83
July.....	4,251	56,540.14		17,228.47
August.....	5,005	57,574.06		11,535.17
September.....	6,628	87,413.80		67,072.11
October.....	17,329	116,141.27		36,552.17
November.....	14,357	106,481.17		90,057.39
December.....	16,736	120,799.16		25,568.28
Total.....	84,346	787,619.90	70,205	348,984.01

# IMPORTS FROM NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1907.

Following is a statement showing the shipments of merchandise from the ports of New York and San Francisco to Bolivia during the months of January and February, 1907, as reported by the Bolivian consuls at the ports mentioned:

Month.	Via—	Value.
January .....	Port of New York:	
	Mollendo.....	\$286,184.40
	Antofagasta.....	29,458.72
	Para.....	7,601.73
	Rosario.....	5,727.96
	Manaos.....	1,887.85
	Montevideo.....	503.42
	Total.....	\$31,364.08
February .....	Mollendo.....	209,313.16
	Antofagasta.....	27,411.49
	Rosario.....	4,875.00
	Para.....	4,158.38
	Arica.....	508.86
	Puerto Juarez.....	522.00
	Montevideo.....	135.36
	Total.....	246,924.25
January.....	Port of San Francisco:	
	Mollendo.....	53,268.22
	Antofagasta.....	243.86
	Total.....	53,512.08
February .....	Mollendo.....	24,310.07
	Antofagasta.....	1,781.75
	Total.....	26,091.82
	Total, port of New York.....	578,288.33
	Total, port of San Francisco.....	79,603.90
	Grand total.....	657,892.23

## SALE OF THE GUAQUE-LA PAZ RAILWAY.

The United States Minister to Bolivia has informed the Department of State that an executive decree has been issued, by authority of the Bolivian Congress, for the sale of the Guaque-La Paz Railroad. The proceeds of the sale are to constitute a fund to guarantee interest on the cost of the railway that the Executive may contract for from Potosi to Sucre, or from Macha, Bartolo, or other point that the technical studies indicate as the most practical for the starting and route for the railway to said capital.

## RAILROAD LINE TO TARIJA.

On November 28, 1906, the National Congress of the Republic of Bolivia passed a law authorizing the Executive to order the construction, as soon as possible, of a railroad to the city of Tarija, starting



from the Central Northern Argentine Railway, or from the Oran Line. For this purpose the Executive is further authorized to make the necessary combinations, and to raise loans, subject to the approval of the Legislative Power. The receipts from the national custom-house of Tarija, and other national revenues, if necessary, shall be applied exclusively to the amortization of the loans thus raised.

#### CUSTOMS REVENUES, SECOND QUARTER OF 1906.

Official statistics published in December, 1906, show that the custom-houses of the Republic of Bolivia collected during the second quarter of 1906 the amount of 1,053,628.39 *bolivianos*. This sum is thus distributed among the various custom-houses:

	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
Antofagasta.....	582, 114. 22
Arica.....	14, 705. 65
La Paz and Pelechuco.....	395, 444. 23
Tarija.....	15, 653. 05
Uyuni.....	25, 866. 60
Puerto Suarez.....	2, 898. 73
Oruro.....	16, 945. 91
Total.....	1, 053, 628. 39

### BRAZIL.

#### CUSTOMS REVENUES IN 1906.

The customs revenue of the Republic of Brazil for the calendar year 1906 was 247,413,386 *milreis*, of which 84,960,996\$ was gold and 162,452,391\$ paper. During the year 1905, the revenue was 239,689,327\$, of which 53,775,501\$ was gold and 185,913,826\$ paper. The aggregate increase in 1906 was, therefore, 7,724,059\$. The revenue from exports from the Acre district, was 9,177,815\$, as against 8,177,975\$ in 1905, an increase in favor of 1906 of 999,840\$.

#### COFFEE SHIPMENTS IN 1906-7.

For the twelve months, January-December, 1906, total entries of coffee at the Brazilian ports of Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Victoria, Bahia, and other smaller ports, aggregated 15,347,660 bags of 60 kilograms. The shipments from the same ports amounted to 13,965,800 bags, as against 10,820,604 bags recorded for the preceding year. These clearances to foreign ports in 1906 were valued at 418,399,742 *milreis* or £27,615,883, the values for 1905 being 324,678,601 *milreis* or £21,420,330.

Entries for all Brazil for the first half of the last five crop years show as follows:

	Half year.	Total crop.		Half year.	Total crop.
	<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>		<i>Bags.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>
1901-2.....	10,637,309	16,276,465	1904-5.....	8,135,155	10,597,080
1902-3.....	8,532,676	12,993,559	1905-6.....	8,258,498	11,055,378
1903-4.....	8,615,500	11,193,505	1906-7.....	12,550,837	

The average ratio of the half yearly report to the total crop for the periods covered is 71.8 per cent, and on this basis the total output for the year 1906-7 would be 17,480,274 bags.

Commenting on the above figures, the "Brazilian Review" states that the figures for the first six months of the current crop year are so gigantic and so surprising as to disturb judgment, it being evident that the yield will surpass all previous records.

January, 1907, shipments from the ports of Santos and Rio de Janeiro aggregated 1,740,203 bags, as compared with 421,016 in the same month of 1906.

#### EXPORTS OF HIDES FROM RIO GRANDE DO SUL, 1906.

Salted and dry hides shipped from Rio Grande do Sul during 1906 numbered 861,120, the United States taking 28,000 of the last-named class. In 1905 the total number shipped was 723,235, of which dry hides for the United States amounted to 14,513.

#### RUBBER EXPORTS IN 1906.

Figures covering the shipments of Para rubber from Manaos, and in transit from Peru and Bolivia through Para, for the year 1906 aggregate 34,767,755 kilograms, of which 16,192,304 went to the United States and 18,575,451 kilograms were consigned to European parts.

Manaos shipments figure for 17,150,410 kilograms, consigned in the following manner: New York, 7,162,444 kilograms; Liverpool, 6,118,460; Havre and Hamburg, 3,869,506.

The export of rubber from the port of Para for the month of December, 1906, were: To the United States, 3,454,582 kilograms; to Europe, 1,080,530 kilograms. The exports to Europe during the six months July to December, 1906, amounted to 4,616,823 kilograms. The quantity exported during the year was: To the United States, 9,430,234 kilograms; to Europe, 8,204,158 kilograms.

#### CREATION OF A GEOLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL BUREAU.

In connection with the Department of Ways and Public Works recently established by the Brazilian Government, a Bureau of Geological and Mineralogical Research has been created by an Executive decree of January 10, 1907.

The principal objects of the new Bureau are as follows:

To make a scientific study of the geology and mineral resources of the Republic, with special attention to surface and subsoil waters. Such information is to serve as a basis for the organization of communications and other public works, particularly for counteracting the effects of drought. A laboratory and museum are to be maintained in connection with the actual surveys; maps, diagrams, and statistics are to be prepared and issued for the benefit of governmental offices and duly authorized persons, and, in fact, every possible measure is to be taken for the systematic propaganda of the mineral wealth of the country.

#### EXPLOITATION OF MANGANESE DEPOSITS.

The "Brazilian Review" for February 5, 1907, reports the organization at Ougree, Belgium, of a Belgian-Brazilian company having for its object the extraction of manganese and iron and the treatment of the same, and, in general, the development of all business appertaining to the manganese and iron industries and of their derivatives. A capital of 4,700,000 *francs* has been divided into 4,700 shares of 1,000 *francs* each, of which 3,000 shares and 200,000 *francs* in bullion have been remitted for the purchase of manganese concessions in Brazil.

The company, whose duration is fixed at thirty years, also proposes to exploit such other products of the soils as may be included in their concessions.

#### IMMIGRATION AT RIO DE JANEIRO, 1906.

The number of immigrants entering the port of Rio de Janeiro during 1906, exclusive of persons brought into the country through the agents of the government of the State of São Paulo, was 27,147. Their nationalities were as follows: Portuguese, 16,795; Italians, 4,318; Spaniards, 4,074; Turks, 1,110; Germans, 225; Russians, 199; Belgians, 15; Argentines, 14; Swiss, 10; other, 80. Of the total, 23,344 were males and 3,803 females.

#### ERECTION OF A SMOKELESS-POWDER FACTORY.

The Minister of War of the Brazilian Government has approved the contract made with a United States firm for the establishment of a smokeless-powder factory at Piquete.

#### CUSTOMS REVENUE AT RIO DE JANEIRO, DECEMBER, 1906.

The total customs revenue at the port of Rio de Janeiro for the month of December, 1906, amounted to 8,813,608\$812, of which 3,488,240\$050 was gold and 5,325,368\$762 paper. These figures show a decline of 842,112\$845 as compared with December, 1905, when receipts aggregated 9,655,721\$157.

## DIAMOND MINES OF SALOBRO.

The "Bulletin" published by the Department of Agriculture of Bahia, in its issue of July, contains a description and brief history of the diamond mines of Salobro, in the State of Bahia.

These mines were discovered in 1881. A professor from Cannavieiras, while engaged in prospecting at a place called Salobro, found in the gravel of a small tributary of the Pardo River a number of diamonds of rare color and of the first water.

The news of the discovery soon spread, and in a short time a mining town of several thousand inhabitants sprang into existence.

The mines are situated at a distance of about 70 kilometers from Cannavieiras and 6 or 7 kilometers from Jacaranda, the nearest point on the Pardo River. This region differs greatly from the other diamond-bearing regions of Brazil, because of its close proximity to the sea (about 60 kilometers distant), and the absence of hills, which are generally associated with the occurrence of diamonds. The region is traversed by both the Pardo and Jequitinhonha rivers. The geological formation of this region consists of several strata of sandstone and clay schists, and having intercalated between them a thick layer of conglomerate consisting of different kinds of granitic and gneissic rocks. This series is several hundred meters thick, with a marked incline to the east. In the bed of the Salobro River and its tributaries this conglomerate outcrops at different points, and the mines are in the immediate vicinity of these outcrops.

Thus, according to the author, there seems to be no doubt that the diamond is directly connected with this conglomerate. It is probable that this formation extends over a large area of this zone and there is strong ground for the belief that at many, if not at all, its points of outcrop, it will be found diamond-bearing, as at Salobro. This last-mentioned district, however, still offers a large field for mining operations and is undoubtedly destined to a brilliant future.

The production of the mines of Salobro from 1881 to 1890 has been estimated at about 54,000 *oitavas* (193,644 grams).<sup>a</sup> Since 1886 there has been a decline in the production, due to several causes, the main one being the difficulties encountered in working the deposits. The entire region is covered with a thick forest growth and it is necessary first to clear the land and then dig down a distance of about 2 meters before the diamond-bearing gravel is reached.

While the diamonds from the Salobro mines have neither the brilliance nor the hardness of those from the Diamantinas mines they are nevertheless considered very fine and obtain a good price.

Two or three French and English companies have been working these mines for a number of years at a good profit.

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<sup>a</sup> Oitava equivalent to 3.586 grams.

**MINING NOTES.**

"The São José Diamonds and Carbons Limited" is the title of a company that has been organized for the purpose of working the diamond alluvial deposits in the valley of Rio São Jose, in the municipal district of Lençoes, Bahia. The "cascalho" in which the diamonds are found is from 20 to 40 centimeters thick, and is from 8 to 10 meters below the surface.

By a decree of January 3, 1907, the President of Brazil authorized the Datas Diamond and Gold Company to operate in Brazil. This company was incorporated at Wilmington, Delaware, July, 1906. It has a capital of \$100,000.

A commission of mining experts, of which Dr. ORVILLE DERBY is chief engineer, has been appointed to study and report on the manganese and gold deposits situated between Miguel Burnier and Sabara and other points in the vicinity of the Central Railway.

**FLOATING EXHIBIT OF JAPANESE PRODUCTS.**

The Japanese Steam Navigation Company, "Tokio Kisen Kaisha," has inaugurated a service for the exhibition of Japanese products in the principal ports of the South American Republics. The exhibits will be made in vessels especially built for this purpose. The company is to receive aid from the Japanese Government for this service.

**INDUSTRIAL USE OF PERINI FIBER.**

In order to promote the industrial use of the new Perini fiber, the government of the State of Rio de Janeiro offers an annual subsidy of 30,000 milreis, for a period of four years, to anyone who shall establish a paper or rope factory in this State and shall use this fiber in the manufacture of its products.

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**CHILE.****CUSTOMS RECEIPTS IN 1906.**

Customs receipts at the various ports of the Republic of Chile for the calendar year 1906 aggregated \$103,507,555.71 (Chilean currency), as compared with \$91,321,900.98 in 1905, an increase during the twelve months of \$12,185,654.73.

Export duties in 1906 figure for \$60,153,596.41, as against \$57,127,954 in 1905, while import dues for the two periods are reported at \$41,443,545.48 and \$32,265,679.22, respectively.

The monthly receipts throughout the two years were as follows:

Month.	1905.	1906.
January.....	\$8,004,494.00	\$9,191,353.00
February.....	7,200,859.00	6,136,190.00
March.....	7,060,441.61	8,618,323.59
April.....	5,969,326.14	7,018,808.22
May.....	5,577,290.47	7,668,383.48
June.....	6,030,051.13	7,022,879.33
July.....	7,717,045.77	8,928,493.70
August.....	6,714,596.00	6,758,133.05
September.....	8,153,669.71	7,077,541.81
October.....	10,426,193.50	11,960,011.67
November.....	9,193,431.50	10,764,975.30
December.....	9,023,311.17	12,099,435.32

Total receipts at Valparaiso, the principal port of entry, during December, 1906, were \$3,008,039.33, as compared with \$1,712,997.36 in 1905, while Antofagasta, through which the bulk of shipments abroad are made, is credited with \$1,004,740.96 in 1906, as against \$454,340.24 in 1905 for the month of December.

#### BUDGET FOR 1907.

The Chilean budget, as approved by the National Congress, provides for a total expenditure, during the year 1907, of 134,830,532.36 pesos, paper, and 58,796,780.83, gold, distributed among the various branches of public service, as follows:

	Paper.	Gold.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Ministry of the Interior.....	20,605,528.65	5,820,981.33
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Worship, and Colonization.....	3,277,367.42	937,397.69
Ministry of Justice.....	6,911,202.93	.....
Ministry of Instruction.....	16,086.55	161,666.66
Ministry of the Treasury.....	10,829,096.92	28,349,166.23
Ministry of War.....	16,192,780.47	99,733.33
Ministry of the Navy.....	10,460,781.41	6,315,731.27
Ministry of Industry and Public Works.....	9,532,988.10	117,433.32
Ministry of Communications (railroads).....	40,934,273.91	16,984,671.00

#### COPPER PRODUCTION IN 1906.

Chilean copper exports during 1906 aggregated 28,000 tons, a diminution of 1,600 tons being noted as compared with the preceding year.

#### THE WHEAT AND BARLEY CROPS IN 1906.

According to the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics of Chile the wheat and barley crops gathered in 1906 were as follows, compared with those of 1904 and 1905:

[Metric quintals. 1 quintal=220.46 pounds.]

	1904.	1905.	1906.
Wheat.....	5,454,361.70	4,002,393.15	4,293,497.99
Barley.....	1,134,048.41	1,060,541.64	978,664.32

**STATUS OF THE NITRATE INDUSTRY.**

The fiscal delegate charged by the Chilean Government with an investigation of the nitrate beds of the Republic reports that the State still possesses some 2,000,000 hectares (hectare, 2.47 acres) of nitrate grounds. "It may be safely estimated," he says, "that 1,000,000 hectares of ground contain 10,000,000,000 Spanish quintals (Castile and Chile quintal, 101.41 pounds) of nitrate. So that if the yearly exportation of nitrate be put at the absurdly high figure of 80,000,000 quintals—it has never yet reached 40,000,000—there is sufficient nitrate in the supposed 1,000,000 hectares for one hundred and seventy-five years. If to these 1,000,000 hectares, belonging to the State," says the delegate, "there be added the grounds belonging to private persons, the number of years of duration would be three or four times greater."

**STATUS OF CHILEAN BANKS.**

Deposits in Chilean banks on September 30, 1906, aggregated 376,997,423 *pesos*, or \$113,992,268 United States gold, on a capital and reserve fund of 170,421,121 *pesos*, or \$51,126,336 United States gold.

At that time the cash on hand amounted to 75,300,956 *pesos*, or \$22,590,287 United States gold, of which 5,096,138 *pesos*, or \$1,528,841 United States gold, was in gold or silver. The loans amounted to 422,266,645 *pesos*, or \$126,679,994 United States gold.

Of the 25 banks in Chile 13 are either located in Valparaiso or have important branches there. Several of them pay from 3 to 6 per cent interest on deposits, as follows: At sight, 3 per cent; on current account, 3 per cent; two or three months, 4 per cent; four months, 5 per cent, and six months, or thirty days' notice after three months, 6 per cent. Interest settlements are made the last of June and December.

The bank loan rate is from 9 to 12 per cent and in a few extreme cases it was even found to be higher. The usual rate for individual loans is from 10 to 14 per cent and in some cases 3 per cent per month is paid. There is a good opening here for money, and it will pay investigating.

**RAILROAD FROM OSORNO TO PUERTO MONTT.**

On December 12, 1906, a law was promulgated authorizing the President of the Republic to advertise for bids for the construction of a railroad line from Osorno to Puerto Montt, the cost of which must exceed 12,000,000 *pesos*, national gold currency of 18 pennies. The bids must be presented within two months from the publication in the "*Diario Oficial*" of the law referred to.

**PORT MOVEMENT OF VALPARAISO, 1906**

The port movement of Valparaiso, Chile, during the year 1906 was as follows, according to official statistics:

Entries: Steamers, 1,030, with 1,728,381 tons; sailing vessels, 181, with 251,482 tons; total, 1,211 vessels, with 1,979,863 tons.

Clearances: Steamers, 1,048, with 1,706,681 tons; sailing vessels, 72, with 259,488 tons; total, 1,220 vessels, with 1,966,169 tons.

**CUSTOMS TARIFF.**

The "*Feuille officielle suisse*" of commerce publishes the following notice:

The Chilean customs tariff in effect since 1903 will also be applied without modification during the year 1907.

**SCARCITY OF LABOR.**

United States Consul ALFRED A. WINSLOW, of Valparaiso, reports:

"There is a great lack of laborers both in the city and on the farm, and because of this workmen demand very high wages and are so independent that in many cases they are of little service. There are no labor organizations, but workmen are so scarce that anyone who wishes to work can demand and obtain almost any price. Common laborers have been paid 8 and 10 pesos per day, which means from \$2.40 to \$3 United States gold. The usual wage is from 5 to 6 pesos (\$1.50 to \$1.80) per day and skilled labor in proportion. Even at these prices it is impossible to get near enough men.

"One firm in this city with very large interests in this country has arranged to bring over 2,000 coolies on contract, and a corporation is considering the matter of bringing in a like number of workmen from the Argentine Republic. It is conservatively estimated that 10,000 men could be given employment for the next two or three years in rebuilding the city of Valparaiso. Where these men are to come from is a mystery. The Government realizes this, and is considering the question of immigration. It is proposed to grant liberal land concessions to actual settlers. There is still much valuable land not occupied, and the agricultural products are needed for the country to supply food for workmen in the cities and in the mines at a reasonable price. As it is, living is very expensive here."



## COLOMBIA.

## RAILWAYS IN THE REPUBLIC.

According to figures published in the "*Diario Oficial*," of Colombia, for August 29, 1906, the railways of the Republic, and their respective length, were as follows:

	Kilometers.
Antioquia Railway.....	58
Bolivar Railway.....	28
Cartagena Railway.....	105
Cauca Railway.....	37
Cúcuta Railway.....	70
La Dorada Railway.....	33
Girardot Railway.....	78
Northern Railway.....	50
Sabana Railway.....	40
Santa Marta Railway.....	67
Southern Railway.....	29
Tolima Railway.....	22
Total.....	617

## DENATURED ALCOHOL CONCESSIONS.

Under date of August 27 and October 22, 1906, the President of the Republic of Colombia approved two concessions for the exclusive privilege of distilling and selling denatured alcohol in the country, to be used in the production of light, power, heat, or other industrial methods.

The first concession is to CHARLES J. EDER and is limited to the Department of Cauca, and the other to LEO J. KOPP and others for the Department of Cundinamarca and the Federal District.

Both grants are for five years, dating from January 1, 1907, and limit the selling price of the article to 18 *centavos* gold per liter.

## CUBA.

## CUSTOMS REVENUES, CALENDAR YEAR 1906.

A statement recently published by the Department of Finance of the Cuban Republic shows that the various custom-houses collected, during the calendar year 1906, a total revenue of \$25,090,084.05, as compared with \$25,258,005.44 in 1905, a decrease of \$69,910.19.

The following table shows the different amounts collected during each month of the year in reference:

January.....	\$2, 395, 296. 25	August.....	\$2, 159, 197. 54
February.....	2, 240, 081. 70	September.....	1, 501, 388. 95
March.....	2, 462, 204. 54	October.....	1, 720, 145. 71
April.....	2, 006, 211. 58	November.....	2, 009, 085. 76
May.....	2, 419, 977. 97	December.....	2, 098, 613. 87
June.....	1, 951, 724. 31		
July.....	2, 126, 155. 87	Total.....	25, 090, 084. 05

#### THE TOBACCO MARKET IN 1906.

A review of the tobacco market of Cuba for the calendar year 1906 shows that from January 1 to December 31 Cuba exported to the United States, Germany, Canada, the Argentine Republic, France, Austria, England, Chile, Holland, and Australia 277,426 bales of leaf tobacco whose total weight was 12,636,836 kilograms, as against 317,087 bales having a total weight of 14,776,139 kilograms in 1905. A decrease for the year of 89,661 bales with a weight of 2,139,303 kilograms is thus shown.

Markets previously taking Cuban tobacco, but failing to import it in 1906 were: Miquelon, Honduras, Gibraltar, the Canaries, Dutch Indies, Denmark, the British Antilles, and French Africa. For these markets 706 bales, weighing 35,385 kilograms, were reported in 1905. New markets in 1906 were: The Dominican Republic, China, and Brazil, taking 111 bales with an aggregate weight of 4,875 kilograms.

Cigars were exported to the number of 256,738,029 in 1906 to England, the United States, Germany, France, Canada, Belgium, British Africa, Hungary, and Italy, as against 227,028,621 in the preceding year, thus showing an increase of 29,709,508 cigars. The countries failing to import Cuban cigars during 1906 were the Bermudas, the Azores, French Oceania, Korea, and Portuguese Africa, whose purchases in 1905 had amounted to 107,871 cigars. New markets credited with 329,930 cigars of Cuban origin during the year were: European Turkey, Sweden, Trinidad, British Columbia, various regions of Asia, China, Russia, British India, Asiatic Turkey, German Africa, Norway, Ecuador, and Spanish Africa.

Shipments of cigarettes aggregated 15,643,275 packs, as compared with 3,814,199 packs in 1905. Favoring import duties in Colombia—a great market for cigarettes—had important bearing on the trade. Exportation to Mexico, Chile, the Dutch Antilles, Canaries, Venezuela, British Antilles, United States, Peru, England, Costa Rica, Panama, and Gibraltar also increased notably. New markets were found in Trinidad, Egypt, countries of Asia, Australia, Japan, British Indies, and Guayaquil, sales aggregating 36,360 packs, while Auckland, Roumania, British Africa, and Denmark made no purchases, though in 1905 they had received 50,822 packs.

Cut tobacco was exported to the United States, Colombia, France, England, Chile, and French Africa to the extent of 169,260 kilograms, as compared with 119,337 kilograms in 1905, a gain of 49,923 kilograms being thus shown. Among new importers were: Bolivia, Panama, various sections of Africa, Mexico, Salvador, and Ecuador, with a total of 3,070 packs.

The production of all the tobacco districts of the Republic was 286,288 bales in 1906, against 473,617 bales in 1905, a decrease of 187,239 bales, of which, 130,315 were for Vuelta Abajo, 13,818 for Semi Vuelta, 32,147 for Villas or Remedios, and 15,016 for Partidos.

The production of the following districts had an increase in 1906: Santiago de Cuba, 2,755 bales; Puerto Príncipe, 961, and Matanzas, 251.

The value of the tobacco exported during 1906 was as follows:

Leaf tobacco, 277,426 bales, at \$70 each.....	\$19, 419, 820. 00
Cigars, 256,738,029, at \$65 per 1,000.....	16, 688, 571. 88
Cigarettes, 15,643,275 packages, at \$25 per 1,000.....	391, 081. 87
Cut tobacco, 169,260 kilograms, at \$1.20 each.....	203, 112. 00
Total.....	36, 702, 585. 75

The value of the tobacco exports in the previous year was \$29,415,961.16, the increase in 1906 being, therefore, \$7,286,624.59.

The value of the manufactured tobacco consumed during the year under review was \$12,334,154.72. Adding this sum to the value of exported tobacco, the amount of \$49,036,740.47 is obtained, which, compared with the value of tobacco exported and consumed during 1905, amounting to \$42,275,113.42, gives an increase in 1906 of \$6,761,627.05.

Estimating the value of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and cut tobacco consumed and given away in factories, or which passengers carry away with them or which producers and members of their families consume in the plantations, and adding it to the amount of \$49,036,740.47, the production, industry, and trade of tobacco in the Republic would have a total value of over \$51,000,000.

#### REPORT ON YELLOW FEVER.

A report issued January 17, 1907, by Dr. E. B. BARNET, chief of the local health board of Havana, states that there were 112 cases of yellow fever in Cuba for the year 1906, of which 33 were fatal. In Havana there were 71 cases and 12 deaths, and in the provinces 41 cases and 21 deaths, showing a mortality rate of 17 per cent for Havana and 51 per cent for the remainder of the island. There were in Havana from January 1 to October 1 21 cases of yellow fever, of which 6 died, a rate of 29 per cent, and from October 1 to December 31 there were 50 cases and 6 deaths, a rate of only 12 per cent.

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

## FINANCIAL STATUS OF THE REPUBLIC, 1906.

President CACERES, in his annual message to the National Congress for the year 1907, says:

"The receipts for the last year to December 31 have amounted to more than \$3,800,000.

"The sums deposited in the National City Bank of New York by virtue of the decree of March 31, 1905, amount, with interest up to December 31, 1906, to \$2,317,607.40.

"Cash on hand in the office of the Auditor of the Treasury and in other public offices amounts to more than \$280,000.

"It is the first time that the annual balance of the public treasury of the country is closed with a sum equal to that estimated in the Report of the Minister of Finance, a sure guaranty of the immutability of the peace and of the credit that we have attained as a base for the future economic redemption of the Republic, finding therein the means to free it from debt, and to undertake all the improvements which must give an impulse to its productive capacity, on which depends the sure advancement of its prosperity and settled policy.

"The exports for the year represent in value \$6,543,872 and the imports \$4,281,337."

## FOREIGN COMMERCE FOR THE YEAR 1906.

According to figures issued by the Controller and Receiver-General of the Customs Service of the Dominican Republic, the year 1906 was one of advancing prosperity to the country as a whole, as attested by the fact that its industrial and commercial activities, during that period, surpassed those of any previous year in the history of the country. Both its production and consumption were increased to a marked degree.

The general application of the revenue laws furnished the Government with the necessary funds to make many needed improvements, especially in the building of roads. Substantial private enterprises, particularly in agriculture, were generally successful and enlarged in scope. Notable progress was made in every branch of commerce toward orderly and natural business conditions. More people were employed or engaged in profitable labor than ever before and the resulting increased demand for supplies stimulated both the internal trade and foreign importations.

The total value of the foreign trade of the Republic during the calendar year 1906, not including imports and exports of gold, silver, and paper currency, was \$10,601,815, an increase of approximately one million over 1905, which exhibited a greater volume of business than any other year up to that time.

The value of merchandise purchased abroad and imported was \$4,065,437, against local products exported to the value of \$6,536,378, leaving a balance of trade in favor of the Republic of \$2,470,941.

The credits resulting from this accumulating balance enabled the Government to deposit abroad during the year, without the exportation of currency, \$1,476,116 to apply on the public debt. In addition to this the volume of American currency circulating in the country was increased by the net importation of \$208,406, leaving still an apparent foreign credit in favor of the Republic, as a result of the year's transaction, of \$786,424.

All of the principal local products were increased both in quantities and values over those of preceding years except sugar, which, although the output exceeded that of 1905 by 7,781 tons, suffered a considerable decline in value.

Thus while the exportations of 1905, aggregating 47,309 tons, yielded an average net price of \$3.10 per hundredweight, or a total of \$3,292,470, the 55,090 tons shipped during 1906 netted but \$1.93 per hundredweight, or \$2,392,406 for the entire exportation, showing a decrease in value for the larger quantity exported during the latter year of \$900,064. This served to offset the gains in values of other products shipped and reduced the total value of exports to \$6,543,872, as against \$6,896,098 exported during 1905, a net decrease of \$352,226. And as almost the entire sugar exportation was, as usual, to the United States, the principal decrease in export values, amounting to \$734,987, is shown in the products shipped to that country, while it continued to receive by far the greatest quantity of products exported and more than half of the entire values produced.

The production of cacao showed a continued steady increase and a gain for the year of approximately 3,000,000 pounds, the total exportations reaching 14,295 tons. The general prices obtained for this product have also been good, netting an average of slightly more than \$7 per hundredweight and advancing until at the close of the year it was in good demand for export at \$11 per hundredweight, placing it, for the time, at the head of the list as the country's product of greatest value. And, in view of the peculiar suitability of the climate and soil to the production of the highest grades of this article, which has as yet received comparatively little attention, as well as the growing demand for it as a staple both in Europe and America, it seems destined to take its place permanently as the most valuable and profitable product of the Republic.

The production of tobacco leaf, bananas, coffee, hides and skins, wax and dye woods was also considerably increased and the prices received generally higher than those of 1905, as shown by the annexed comparative tables.

But the most striking feature of the year's trade is the marked increase in imports, which were considerably larger than those of any preceding year, consisting almost exclusively of staple merchandise and food supplies, and indicating a greatly increased purchasing power on the part of the general public.

The total value of imports, exclusive of currency, was \$4,281,337, against \$2,736,828 during 1905, showing a net increase of \$1,328,609, or 49 per cent, over the comparative period, which was the record year of the Republic in general commerce and imports up to that time.

Of this *increase* in trade the United States received \$685,938, consisting of larger purchases in that country of general merchandise, but especially of cotton goods, which were more than doubled. Increased purchases were made in Germany to the value of \$382,676, considerably more than half of which represented increased rice importation. Great Britain enjoyed an increased trade to the extent of \$160,143, consisting almost entirely of larger sales of cotton goods. The importations from France were increased 25 per cent, or \$59,196, and those from Spain \$50,315, doubling the trade with the latter country. Other changes in trade of less importance took place, as shown by the annexed tables.

The total values of the commercial transactions of the Republic with foreign countries during 1906 were distributed as follows:

	Values.	Percentage of the whole.
United States.....	\$6,252,707	57.8
Germany.....	2,923,942	27.0
France.....	771,916	7.2
United Kingdom.....	572,714	5.2
Spain.....	93,732	.9
Italy.....	50,842	.5
Cuba.....	47,751	.4
Porto Rico.....	32,936	.3
All other countries.....	78,669	.7
Total.....	10,825,209	100.0

Trade in ordinary textiles, miscellaneous hardware, foodstuffs, and other similar merchandise of first necessity made up the greater part of the importations of the year.

The aggregate declared values of cotton goods, manufactures of iron and steel, rice, wheat flour, provisions, including meat and dairy products, oils, manufactures of vegetable fibers, fish and fish products, and articles of wood and leather manufacture, of relative importance in the order enumerated, constitute 74 per cent of the total value of imported merchandise, the remaining 26 per cent being represented by that of miscellaneous articles of every nature.

Imports under the leading class, cotton goods, were invoiced at \$1,136,358, as against \$552,774 for 1905, the increase having been due principally to larger receipts from the United States and Great Britain.

In manufactures of iron and steel, the United States, while furnishing more than half of the total values imported, showed a decrease in its shipments from those of 1905, although the purchases in Great Britain, Germany, and France were increased in considerable proportions. The total value of imports under this heading was \$474,200, of which \$238,561 came from the United States, \$86,789 from Great Britain, \$57,161 from Germany, and \$34,736 from France.

Rice was the principle food product imported during 1906, and the amount received during the year—18,874,116 pounds, invoiced at \$370,668—shows an increase over importations of the same commodity during the previous twelve months of 8,857,000 pounds. Of this increase, practically all came from Germany, which furnished 15,390,595 pounds of the total importation, while the remainder was divided principally between the United States and Great Britain.

The United States supplied substantially all of the flour imported, consisting of 58,622 barrels, valued at \$250,390, as against 41,172 barrels imported during 1905 at a cost of \$208,968.

The same country led in furnishing the meat and dairy products, the value of these purchased from that source having been \$117,546, or \$35,512 in excess of that of the previous year. The values of provisions from Germany, France, and Porto Rico of this class also show an increase, the total value of meat and dairy products having been \$226,855, as against \$138,195 during the comparative period.

The United States was, as usual, the principal source of the mineral oil supply, which reached a value of \$202,378, or 38 per cent over the invoice value of receipts therefrom during 1905. Spain's trade in olive oil increased from \$2,013 to \$7,738, while the value of the oil trade with the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and "other countries" was a little more than that of the previous year.

Manufactures of vegetable fibers purchased by the Republic from other countries consisted mostly of bagging, in which to export products, and cordage, invoiced at \$149,027, against \$85,721 for 1905. Formerly the United Kingdom controlled the largest portion of this trade, but during 1906 the value of fiber manufactures received from that country were slightly decreased, as well as that from France, while the values of such importations from the United States, Germany, and Spain were more than doubled for each country.

Among the imported foodstuffs consumed were comparatively large quantities of fish and fish products, the bulk of these being salt and dried fish from the United States, the value of which was \$126,299, or \$16,844 more than for 1905. The contributions of Germany and

France to this class were also increased, but the importations from those countries are as yet relatively unimportant.

The aggregate value of manufactures of leather received from all sources was \$118,579, as against \$72,964 during 1905, the increase being due to larger receipts from nearly all countries furnishing these goods, but more especially to those from the United States, the value of which was \$101,833, an increase of 68 per cent over that of the previous year.

The United States also furnished most of the wood manufactures, as was the case in 1905, the shipments therefrom being valued at \$95,780, out of a total of \$110,925. The remainder was supplied principally by Germany. The manufactures included under this heading consist mostly of barrel heads and staves and box shooks, used for export packing.

The remainder of the merchandise imported during 1906 was of a miscellaneous nature and minor importance, distributed throughout some thirty different classes of articles, as may be seen by reference to the accompanying schedules. The largest proportion of this came from the United States, although Germany, as usual, led in the values of malt liquors, woollen goods, and chinaware supplied; Spain in dried fruits and nuts; Italy in hats and caps, and France in wines and liquors.

The principal products sold to other countries were, in the order of their relative value, sugar, cacao, tobacco, bananas, coffee, hides and skins, wax, tropical hard woods, and raw materials for drugs and dyes.

The 123,401,271 pounds of sugar exported, with an invoice value of \$2,392,406, was nearly all destined to the United States, the total shipments to that country aggregating 117,491,975 pounds, declared at \$2,291,527. Of the remainder, 1,754,175 pounds were sent to the United Kingdom, 801,876 pounds to Germany, 304,605 to France, and smaller quantities, aggregating 348,640 pounds, to various other countries.

Cacao beans, valued at \$2,262,912, representing shipments of 32,022,460 pounds, were exported, of which 17,502,961 pounds went to Germany, 9,821,512 to the United States, and the remainder to France.

The total quantity of tobacco exported amounted to 14,965,799 pounds, with a valuation of \$837,057, all of which was divided between the three countries named, as follows: Germany, 8,946,053 pounds, declared at \$528,897; the United States, 3,746,162 pounds, at \$189,279, and France, 2,273,584 pounds, invoiced at \$118,881.

Practically all of the 669,100 bunches of bananas shipped and invoiced at \$334,005 went to the United States.

There were 2,916,727 pounds of coffee exported, with a declared



value of \$220,051. Of this, 1,562,193 pounds, invoiced at \$98,997, went to Germany; 569,215 pounds, at \$50,030, to France; 564,291 pounds, at \$49,556, to the United States, and 86,608 pounds, at \$7,957, to Cuba; the remainder, in all, 134,442 pounds, valued at \$13,511, having been distributed in small lots among all "other countries."

Hides of goats and cattle declared at \$150,440 were sold abroad, principally in the United States, Germany, and France, shipments thereto having been declared at \$78,335, \$60,849, and \$7,521, respectively.

The value of the 514,825 pounds of wax shipped was \$125,599. Of this product, 281,288 pounds went to Germany, 154,233 pounds to the United States, 65,584 pounds to France, and all "other countries," 13,720 pounds.

Shipments of tropical hard woods were made to the United States aggregating in value \$27,773, while smaller consignments were generally distributed among the United Kingdom, France, and "other countries," making a total invoice value of woods exported \$72,859.

The remainder of the total declared value of exports represented shipments of cattle, \$12,359; materials for the manufacture of drugs and dyes, \$56,061; vegetable fibers, \$20,630; honey \$15,985, and of cocoanuts, \$5,814, as well as of many other minor tropical products itemized in the annexed tables.

The maritime movement by means of which the year's foreign commerce was effected were represented by 1,538 entrances and clearances at the eight seacoast entry ports of the Republic of vessels having an aggregate registered tonnage of 1,656,002 tons.

Import cargoes, valued at \$2,445,429, or 57 per cent of the total value of imports, were brought in American bottoms; values to the extent of \$1,308,338, or 32 per cent, were carried in German; \$272,111 in French; \$95,680 in British, and \$55,421 in Norwegian vessels. Cuban, Dutch, and Dominican ships brought cargoes to the value of \$29,628, \$13,316, and \$11,246, respectively, while the remainder of the receipts were distributed among vessels of various other nationalities.

Export cargoes to the value of \$1,102,519, or 32 per cent of the total value of exports, were transported by vessels sailing under the German flag. The export values carried in American vessels amounted to \$2,091,480, also approximately 32 per cent of the whole. Norwegian steamers received cargoes aggregating \$1,412,623 in value, or 21 per cent, while French ships obtained freight invoiced at \$579,723; British, \$311,931; Dutch, \$23,496, the remainder of the exports having been shipped in Dominican vessels.

In the coastwise trade 6,657 entrances and clearances were recorded at the various entry ports of the Republic, representing a total tonnage

movement in local traffic carried on by Dominican vessels thereat of 122,219 tons.

Seventy-five per cent of this trade was carried on by small sailing vessels and the remainder by steamers of less than 60 tons burden.

This branch of commerce has increased in activity to meet the advanced requirements of the country.

*Imports into the Republic of Santo Domingo during the calendar year 1906, showing the values and principal countries of origin, in comparison with those of the calendar year 1905.*

Articles, by classes.	Jan. 1, 1905, to Dec. 31, 1905.		Jan. 1, 1906, to Dec. 31, 1906.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>Agricultural implements:</b>				
United States.....		\$15,394		\$15,450
United Kingdom.....		2,427		4,068
Germany.....		19,230		24,519
France.....		321		60
Cuba.....				3
Porto Rico.....		97		344
Other countries.....		1,362		327
Total.....		38,831		44,771
<b>Animals:</b>				
Horses and mules—	<i>Number.</i>		<i>Number.</i>	
United States.....	52	7,529	3	800
Cuba.....	20	400		
Porto Rico.....	27	1,344	12	1,305
Total.....	99	9,273	15	2,105
<b>Cattle—</b>				
United States.....	2	365		
Porto Rico.....	134	4,075		
Total.....	136	4,440		
<b>All other—</b>				
United States.....		96		82
Germany.....		32		
Porto Rico.....				819
Total.....		128		901
<b>Books, maps, and other printed matter:</b>				
United States.....		2,563		5,664
United Kingdom.....		5		83
Germany.....		1,542		2,512
France.....		1,445		4,791
Italy.....		30		182
Spain.....		463		697
Cuba.....		388		1,013
Porto Rico.....				119
Other countries.....				3,500
Total.....		6,436		18,561
<b>Breadstuffs (wheat flour):</b>	<i>Barrels.</i>		<i>Barrels.</i>	
United States.....	41,172	208,968	58,622	250,390
Germany.....				1
Porto Rico.....	10	50		
Other countries.....	231	805	20	90
Total.....	41,413	209,823	58,642	250,481
<b>All other—</b>				
United States.....		20,508		19,438
United Kingdom.....		70		103
Germany.....		74		153
France.....		433		946
Italy.....		820		710
Spain.....		305		157
Porto Rico.....		4		6
Other countries.....		12		58
Total.....		22,226		21,571

*Imports into the Republic of Santo Domingo during the calendar year 1906, showing the values and principal countries of origin, in comparison with those of the calendar year 1905—Continued.*

Articles, by classes.	Jan. 1, 1905, to Dec. 31, 1905.		Jan. 1, 1906, to Dec. 31, 1906.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>Chemicals, drugs, and dyes:</b>				
United States.....		\$39, 023		\$48, 331
United Kingdom.....		4, 460		5, 982
Germany.....		2, 989		3, 218
France.....		10, 856		7, 063
Italy.....		375		84
Spain.....		85		266
Cuba.....		113		
Porto Rico.....		74		168
Other countries.....		275		40
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>58, 250</b>		<b>65, 152</b>
<b>Coal:</b>	<i>Tons.</i>		<i>Tons.</i>	
United States.....	4, 280	12, 803	5, 743	21, 701
United Kingdom.....	2, 336	8, 582	805	3, 191
Porto Rico.....	2	20		
Other countries.....	425	2, 485	50	375
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7, 043</b>	<b>23, 890</b>	<b>6, 598</b>	<b>25, 267</b>
<b>Cotton, manufactures of:</b>				
United States.....		218, 100		596, 347
United Kingdom.....		190, 074		339, 811
Germany.....		69, 450		97, 109
France.....		36, 347		46, 281
Spain.....		20, 102		31, 752
Italy.....		14, 591		13, 482
Belgium.....		90		
Cuba.....				45
Porto Rico.....		1, 038		7, 052
Other countries.....		2, 982		4, 479
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>552, 774</b>		<b>1, 136, 358</b>
<b>Earthen, stone, and china ware:</b>				
United States.....		589		802
United Kingdom.....		1, 915		2, 185
Germany.....		13, 144		19, 838
France.....		1, 001		611
Italy.....				52
Spain.....		14		26
Belgium.....		73		
Porto Rico.....				7
Other countries.....				12
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>16, 736</b>		<b>23, 533</b>
<b>Fibers, vegetable, manufactures of:</b>				
United States.....		29, 770		60, 310
United Kingdom.....		32, 409		31, 000
Germany.....		12, 943		54, 325
France.....		6, 466		726
Italy.....		471		464
Spain.....		766		2, 040
Other countries.....		2, 896		162
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>85, 721</b>		<b>149, 027</b>
<b>Fish, preserved, and fish products:</b>				
United States.....		109, 455		126, 299
United Kingdom.....		10		
Germany.....		933		2, 129
France.....		1, 590		1, 072
Italy.....		522		18
Spain.....		1, 264		1, 712
Porto Rico.....		140		92
Other countries.....		220		155
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>114, 134</b>		<b>131, 477</b>
<b>Fruits and nuts:</b>				
United States.....		3, 240		5, 685
United Kingdom.....		15		23
Germany.....		99		337
France.....		1, 464		1, 797
Italy.....		108		620

*Imports into the Republic of Santo Domingo during the calendar year 1906, showing the values and principal countries of origin, etc.—Continued.*

Articles by classes.	Jan. 1, 1905, to Dec. 31, 1905.		Jan. 1, 1906, to Dec. 31, 1906.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>Fruits and nuts—Continued.</b>				
Spain.....		\$1,487		\$6,582
Cuba.....		105		240
Porto Rico.....				6
Other countries.....		49		
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>6,567</b>		<b>15,290</b>
<b>Glass and glassware:</b>				
United States.....		5,605		13,473
United Kingdom.....		209		105
Germany.....		3,099		8,399
France.....		441		1,022
Italy.....		176		166
Spain.....		3		515
Belgium.....		7		
Porto Rico.....		23		54
Other countries.....				88
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>9,563</b>		<b>23,822</b>
<b>Gold and silver currency:</b>				
United States.....		359,435		215,900
<b>Grease and grease scraps for soap stock:</b>	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
United States.....	972,205	37,856	503,213	26,875
Germany.....	22,926	503		
France.....	357	8		
Spain.....	1,130	150		
Porto Rico.....	238,637	5,005	31,883	918
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,235,255</b>	<b>43,522</b>	<b>535,096</b>	<b>27,793</b>
<b>Gums and resins:</b>				
United States.....		13,583		17,149
United Kingdom.....		60		415
Germany.....		7		1,319
France.....		12		21
Spain.....				56
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>13,662</b>		<b>18,960</b>
<b>Hats and caps:</b>				
United States.....		9,070		2,162
United Kingdom.....		553		137
Germany.....		2,292		1,199
France.....		4,626		7,444
Italy.....		47,364		15,767
Spain.....		144		212
Porto Rico.....		652		311
Other countries.....		829		
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>65,530</b>		<b>27,232</b>
<b>Iron and steel, manufactures of:</b>				
United States.....		287,381		283,561
United Kingdom.....		63,568		86,789
Germany.....		37,022		57,161
France.....		10,438		34,736
Italy.....		709		7
Spain.....		262		928
Belgium.....		3,752		3,834
Cuba.....		93		45
Porto Rico.....		581		7,067
Other countries.....		353		72
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>404,159</b>		<b>474,200</b>
<b>Jewelry, including watches and clocks:</b>				
United States.....		1,532		795
United Kingdom.....		111		15
Germany.....		846		1,883
France.....		3,588		5,553
Italy.....		1,141		7,193
Spain.....				10
Porto Rico.....		81		
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>7,299</b>		<b>15,449</b>

*Imports into the Republic of Santo Domingo during the calendar year 1906, showing the values and principal countries of origin, in comparison with those of the calendar year 1905—Continued.*

Articles, by classes.	Jan. 1, 1905, to Dec. 31, 1905.		Jan. 1, 1906, to Dec. 31, 1906.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>Leather, and manufactures of:</b>				
United States.....		\$59,455		\$101,833
United Kingdom.....		3,860		4,034
Germany.....		3,188		6,015
France.....		4,988		4,243
Italy.....				175
Spain.....		1,312		2,210
Porto Rico.....		89		69
Other countries.....		72		
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>72,964</b>		<b>118,579</b>
<b>Malt liquors; beer in bottles:</b>	<i>Dozen.</i>		<i>Dozen.</i>	
United States.....	4,175	5,240	9,252	11,006
United Kingdom.....	450	690	912	1,458
Germany.....	20,061	30,572	28,987	45,172
France.....	810	2,601	667	945
Spain.....	12	15		
Other countries.....	55	34	281	430
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>25,563</b>	<b>39,152</b>	<b>40,099</b>	<b>59,011</b>
<b>Metals, and manufactures of (not elsewhere specified):</b>				
United States.....		7,939		13,745
United Kingdom.....		1,016		1,204
Germany.....		2,348		3,504
France.....		244		727
Italy.....		40		3
Spain.....		126		29
Cuba.....		85		
Porto Rico.....		97		
Other countries.....		81		3
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>11,976</b>		<b>119,615</b>
<b>Oils:</b>				
United States.....		147,309		202,378
United Kingdom.....		1,057		1,506
Germany.....		1,609		1,379
France.....		1,653		1,854
Italy.....		465		819
Spain.....		2,013		7,738
Belgium.....		22		
Porto Rico.....		19		1,302
Other countries.....		1,787		483
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>155,934</b>		<b>217,459</b>
<b>Paints, pigments, and colors:</b>				
United States.....		9,117		9,182
United Kingdom.....		2,577		3,431
Germany.....		2,507		4,174
France.....		41		126
Spain.....		82		
Other countries.....		41		
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>14,365</b>		<b>16,913</b>
<b>Paper and manufactures of:</b>				
United States.....		13,170		13,165
United Kingdom.....		299		53
Germany.....		7,945		18,670
France.....		3,053		1,007
Italy.....		760		982
Spain.....		2,837		2,145
Porto Rico.....				9
Cuba.....		182		
Other countries.....		3		176
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>28,249</b>		<b>36,207</b>
<b>Perfumery and cosmetics:</b>				
United States.....		3,078		1,560
United Kingdom.....		200		6
Germany.....		1,082		671
France.....		10,822		8,495
Italy.....		221		105
Spain.....		130		112

*Imports into the Republic of Santo Domingo during the calendar year 1906, showing the values and principal countries of origin, etc.—Continued.*

Articles, by classes.	Jan. 1, 1905, to Dec. 31, 1905.		Jan. 1, 1905, to Dec. 31, 1905.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>Perfumery and cosmetics—Continued.</b>				
Porto Rico.....				\$185
Other countries.....		\$19		
Total.....		15,552		11,134
<b>Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:</b>				
United States.....		72,834		117,546
United Kingdom.....		1,216		539
Germany.....		56,101		89,245
France.....		4,870		9,108
Italy.....		653		931
Spain.....		526		610
Cuba.....		1,241		969
Porto Rico.....		648		7,549
Other countries.....		106		358
Total.....		138,195		226,855
<b>Rice:</b>	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
United States.....	1,532,319	31,613	1,533,985	32,527
United Kingdom.....	2,203,707	35,334	1,310,836	23,000
Germany.....	5,913,424	127,704	15,290,595	302,616
France.....	271,517	4,868	462,801	8,249
Italy.....	1,100	29		
Spain.....	4,032	124	10,149	395
Other countries.....	90,913	1,657	165,750	3,881
Total.....	10,017,012	201,329	18,874,116	370,668
<b>Rubber, manufactures of:</b>				
United States.....		4,286		5,130
United Kingdom.....		822		219
Germany.....		1,300		764
France.....		466		251
Spain.....		12		
Total.....		6,886		6,364
<b>Soap:</b>				
United States.....	707,286	22,382	741,757	25,872
United Kingdom.....	652	27	60	2
Germany.....	82	16	228	9
France.....	801	116	1,822	119
Italy.....			430	17
Cuba.....	308	64		
Porto Rico.....	200	8	30	13
Other countries.....	9,280	309	10,640	336
Total.....	718,609	22,922	754,967	26,368
<b>Sugar and confectionery:</b>				
United States.....		22,265		48,614
United Kingdom.....		411		517
Germany.....		1,549		2,016
France.....		1,457		3,378
Italy.....		246		509
Spain.....		669		1,924
Total.....		26,597		56,958
<b>Tobacco, manufactured:</b>				
United States.....		368		133
Germany.....		61		
Cuba.....		2,365		1,489
Other countries.....				30
Total.....		2,794		1,652
<b>Umbrellas and canes:</b>				
United States.....		960		156
United Kingdom.....		1,366		1,788
Germany.....		1,319		2,986
France.....		1,730		3,188
Italy.....		8,017		3,213
Spain.....		799		297
Other countries.....		38		254
Total.....		14,229		11,882

*Imports into the Republic of Santo Domingo during the calendar year 1906, showing the values and principal countries of origin, in comparison with those of the calendar year 1905—Continued.*

Articles, by classes.	Jan. 1, 1905, to Dec. 31, 1905.		Jan. 1, 1906, to Dec. 31, 1906.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>Vegetables:</b>				
United States.....		\$16,620		\$20,863
United Kingdom.....		271		833
Germany.....		382		590
France.....		2,149		3,981
Italy.....		362		378
Spain.....		3,654		14,004
Cuba.....		4,937		4,284
Porto Rico.....		889		4,505
Other countries.....		85		
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>23,349</b>		<b>49,438</b>
<b>Vehicles:</b>				
United States.....		14,914		9,188
Germany.....				169
France.....				10
Porto Rico.....		50		
Other countries.....		400		120
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>15,364</b>		<b>9,487</b>
<b>Wines, liquors, and distilled spirits:</b>				
United States.....		2,693		1,439
United Kingdom.....		325		29
Germany.....		2,988		6,367
France.....		10,290		17,370
Italy.....		2,142		3,271
Spain.....		4,394		14,972
Cuba.....				115
Porto Rico.....				38
Other countries.....		68		416
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>22,900</b>		<b>44,017</b>
<b>Wood, and manufactures of:</b>				
United States.....		87,355		95,780
United Kingdom.....		3,072		2,601
Germany.....		4,719		10,440
France.....		598		1,413
Italy.....		130		103
Spain.....				147
Cuba.....		138		302
Porto Rico.....				124
Other countries.....		170		15
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>96,182</b>		<b>110,925</b>
<b>Wool, and manufactures of:</b>				
United States.....		989		949
United Kingdom.....		5,105		7,890
Germany.....		6,461		14,643
France.....		2,667		7,452
Italy.....		549		96
Spain.....		535		486
Belgium.....		89		
Other countries.....		17		
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>16,412</b>		<b>31,516</b>
<b>All other articles not elsewhere specified:</b>				
United States.....		155,568		181,143
United Kingdom.....		4,568		3,810
Germany.....		25,394		40,193
France.....		18,655		25,461
Italy.....		952		1,495
Spain.....		1,144		3,710
Belgium.....		410		1,355
Cuba.....		56		1,997
Porto Rico.....		1,139		874
Other countries.....		4,627		8,400
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>112,513</b>		<b>168,438</b>

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*Imports into the Republic of Santo Domingo during the calendar year 1906, showing the values and principal countries of origin, etc.—Continued.*

Articles, by classes.	Jan. 1, 1905, to Dec. 31, 1905.		Jan. 1, 1906, to Dec. 31, 1906.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>RECAPITULATION.</b>				
Countries:				
United States.....		\$1,961,020		\$2,503,423
United Kingdom.....		366,684		526,827
Germany.....		441,450		824,126
France.....		150,304		209,500
Italy.....		80,873		50,842
Spain.....		43,417		93,732
Belgium.....		4,443		5,189
Cuba.....		10,167		10,502
Porto Rico.....		16,123		32,936
Other countries.....		21,782		24,260
Total.....		3,096,263		4,281,337

NOTE.—The total value of imports from the United States includes gold and silver currency amounting to \$539,433 during 1905 and \$215,900 for the year 1906.

*Exports from the Republic of Santo Domingo, during the calendar year 1906, showing the values and principal countries of destination, in comparison with those of the calendar year 1905.*

Article.	Jan. 1, 1905, to Dec. 31, 1905.		Jan. 1, 1906, to Dec. 31, 1906.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Animals, live stock:				
Cuba.....		\$41,937		\$12,604
Other countries.....		160		255
Total.....		42,097		12,859
Bananas:	<i>Bunches.</i>		<i>Bunches.</i>	
United States.....	514,000	257,000	668,000	334,000
Other countries.....	33	17	100	5
Total.....	514,033	257,017	668,100	334,005
Cacao:	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
United States.....	7,816,441	587,812	9,821,512	699,462
United Kingdom.....	197,720	19,343		
Germany.....	11,840,612	859,653	17,502,961	1,220,353
France.....	8,981,591	745,065	4,696,927	343,033
Other countries.....			1,060	64
Total.....	28,836,364	2,211,873	32,022,460	2,262,912
Chemicals and dyes, raw materials for:				
United States.....		2,784		6,005
United Kingdom.....		5,410		4,875
Germany.....		18,061		43,430
France.....		222		15
Cuba.....		228		1,736
Other countries.....		5,093		
Total.....		31,798		56,061
Cocoanuts:	<i>Pounds.</i>			
United States.....	15,984	133	37,040	266
Germany.....	360,392	3,400	577,598	5,500
Other countries.....			5,219	48
Total.....	376,376	3,533	619,857	5,814
Coffee:	<i>Pounds.</i>			
United States.....	458,591	39,992	564,291	49,556
Germany.....	770,691	47,856	1,562,193	98,997
France.....	681,958	51,131	569,213	50,030
Cuba.....	102,587	10,434	86,608	7,957
Other countries.....	135,361	7,550	134,422	13,511
Total.....	2,149,188	156,963	2,916,727	220,051



*Exports from the Republic of Santo Domingo, during the calendar year 1906, showing the values and principal countries of destination, etc.—Continued.*

Article.	Jan. 1, 1905, to Dec. 31, 1905.		Jan. 1, 1906, to Dec. 31, 1906.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
<b>Copra:</b>	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
United States.....			4,252	\$137
Germany.....	128,595	\$2,024	74,693	1,896
Total.....	128,595	2,024	78,945	2,033
<b>Gums and resins:</b>				
United States.....	14,957	2,249	6,751	758
United Kingdom.....	2,565	50		
France.....			1,289	90
Other countries.....	15,237	903	11,831	1,058
Total.....	32,759	3,202	19,871	1,906
<b>Hides and skins:</b>				
Goatskins—				
United States.....	168,594	46,149	181,655	52,874
Germany.....			27,546	2,471
France.....			2,546	351
Other countries.....	4,852	981	22,837	2,826
Total.....	173,446	47,130	234,584	58,522
<b>Hides of cattle—</b>				
United States.....	167,567	17,565	261,347	25,461
Germany.....	248,056	24,278	555,157	58,378
France.....	167,247	21,591	63,006	7,170
Other countries.....	5,111	511	9,104	909
Total.....	587,981	63,945	888,614	91,918
<b>Honey:</b>	<i>Gallons.</i>		<i>Gallons.</i>	
United States.....	111,018	9,756	39,611	10,474
United Kingdom.....	680	68		
Germany.....	1,030	213	9,357	2,995
France.....	945	160	5,000	1,724
Other countries.....	9,330	1,759	4,100	792
Total.....	123,003	11,956	58,068	15,985
<b>Sisal and other vegetable fibers:</b>	<i>Pounds.</i>		<i>Pounds.</i>	
United States.....	77,515	9,393	69,522	5,857
Germany.....			2,000	274
Cuba.....	62,722	11,509	75,125	14,142
France.....	5,950	425	950	107
Other countries.....	33,000	450	1,200	250
Total.....	179,187	21,777	148,797	20,630
<b>Sugar (raw):</b>				
United States.....	104,612,601	3,243,437	117,491,975	2,291,527
United Kingdom.....	1,186,700	43,886	1,754,175	31,978
Germany.....	127,199	4,221	801,876	58,983
France.....			304,605	4,669
Other countries.....	45,900	926	348,640	5,249
Total.....	105,972,400	3,292,470	123,401,271	2,392,406
<b>Tobacco, leaf:</b>				
United States.....	3,719,458	143,951	3,746,162	189,279
Germany.....	5,890,665	244,147	8,946,053	528,897
France.....	1,900,639	92,389	2,273,584	118,881
Total.....	11,510,762	480,487	14,965,799	837,057
<b>Wax:</b>				
United States.....	111,462	25,164	154,233	41,714
United Kingdom.....	14,406	1,055		
Germany.....	182,783	42,614	281,288	67,691
France.....	152,550	23,850	65,584	13,403
Other countries.....	9,721	1,986	13,720	2,791
Total.....	470,922	94,669	514,825	125,599
<b>Wood:</b>				
Mahogany—	<i>Feet.</i>		<i>Feet.</i>	
United States.....	186,519	6,936	22,719	1,070
United Kingdom.....	202,031	7,086	58,834	2,936
Germany.....	27,228	1,609	19,693	990
France.....	58,111	4,653	10,733	453
Other countries.....	62,739	1,951	45,968	1,398
Total.....	536,628	22,235	157,947	6,847

*Exports from the Republic of Santo Domingo during the calendar year 1906, showing the values of and principal countries of destination, etc.—Continued.*

Articles.	Jan. 1, 1905, to Dec. 31, 1905.		Jan. 1, 1906, to Dec. 31, 1906.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Wood—Continued.				
Lignum-vitæ—	<i>Feet.</i>		<i>Feet.</i>	
United States.....	1,942	\$51,674	811	\$16,655
United Kingdom.....	270	2,564	231	2,980
Germany.....	89	815	175	1,893
France.....	115	2,108	70	5,494
Other countries.....	604	12,821	403	6,051
Total.....	3,020	69,982	1,690	33,073
All other woods—				
United States.....		18,522		10,048
United Kingdom.....		3,279		3,118
Germany.....		2,897		5,958
France.....		10,537		8,338
Cuba.....		100		
Other countries.....		7,602		5,477
Total.....		42,937		32,939
All other exports:				
United States.....		21,754		14,141
United Kingdom.....		59		
Germany.....		9,218		1,110
France.....		934		8,673
Cuba.....		2,859		2,531
Other countries.....		5,179		6,800
Total.....		40,003		33,255
RECAPITULATION.				
United States.....		4,484,271		3,749,284
United Kingdom.....		82,800		45,887
Germany.....		1,261,006		2,099,816
France.....		953,065		562,416
Cuba.....		67,067		37,249
Other countries.....		47,889		49,220
Total.....		6,896,098		6,543,872

NOTE.—Under the heading "All other exports," during the year 1906 is included \$7,493.73 worth of gold and silver currency exported to the United States.

*Origin and value of imports and nationality of vessels carrying same during the calendar year 1906.*

Country.	Dominican.	American.	British.	Dutch.	French.	German.	Norwegian.	Cuban.	All other.	Total.
United States.....		\$2,377,050	\$74,143				\$52,230			\$2,503,423
United Kingdom.....		6,476	21,537		\$124,337	\$371,286	3,191			526,827
Germany.....		414			7,381	816,331				824,126
France.....		1,299			127,643	80,558				209,500
Spain.....	\$2,917	15,661			1,096	22,637		\$1,350	\$50,071	93,732
Italy.....		44,479			2,140	4,223				50,842
Belgium.....						5,189				5,189
Cuba.....	30							10,472		10,502
Porto Rico.....	4,089			\$1,529	9,514			17,804		32,936
All other countries.....	4,210	50		11,787		8,114			99	24,260
Total.....	11,246	2,445,429	95,680	13,316	272,111	1,308,338	55,421	29,626	50,170	4,281,337

*Destination and value of exports and nationality of vessels carrying same during the calendar year 1906.*

Country.	Dominican.	American.	British.	Dutch.	French.	German.	Norwegian.	Cuban.	All other.	Total.
United States.....		\$2,053,268	\$310,501	\$2,780			\$1,382,735			\$3,749,284
United Kingdom.....	\$500	7,569		600	\$8,015	\$24,748	4,455			45,887
Germany.....		24,601			4,049	2,071,166				2,099,816
France.....		6,042			554,326	2,047				562,415
Cuba.....	10,387		1,430				25,433			37,250
Porto Rico.....	360				5,613					5,973
All other countries.....	10,754			20,116	7,720	4,558			\$99	43,247
Total.....	22,001	2,091,480	311,931	23,496	579,723	2,102,519	1,412,623		99	6,543,872

*Number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the foreign trade, by ports, during the calendar year 1906.*

Ports.	Entrances.				Clearances.			
	Sailing.		Steam.		Sailing.		Steam.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Azua.....	10	2,641	42	51,602	10	2,641	42	51,602
Barahona.....	10	1,691	23	27,290	10	1,691	23	27,290
Macoris.....	82	5,388	96	117,975	82	5,388	96	117,975
Monte Cristi.....	15	1,021	45	76,381	15	1,021	45	76,381
Puerto Plata.....	31	3,953	140	205,185	31	3,953	140	205,185
Samaná.....	5	611	53	95,831	5	611	53	95,831
Sanchez.....	6	660	68	120,683	6	660	68	120,683
Santo Domingo.....	35	5,692	108	111,397	35	5,692	108	111,397
Total.....	194	21,657	575	806,344	194	21,657	575	806,344

*Number and tonnage of vessels engaged in the coastwise trade, by ports, during the calendar year 1906.*

Ports.	Entrances.				Clearances.			
	Sailing.		Steam.		Sailing.		Steam.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
Azua.....	169	4,833	57	2,406	157	3,564	58	2,448
Barahona.....	157	2,111	25	1,374	155	1,845	25	1,374
Macoris.....	551	10,611	181	5,066	591	10,476	180	5,050
Monte Cristi.....	93	1,081	4	172	105	1,143	4	172
Puerto Plata.....	397	4,228	8	307	478	4,522	9	350
Samaná.....	245	3,391	7	301	294	3,468	6	215
Sanchez.....	364	4,379	8	344	365	4,602	9	387
Santo Domingo.....	759	14,411	204	6,226	782	14,858	210	6,504
Total.....	2,735	45,045	494	16,196	2,927	44,478	501	16,500

### CUSTOMS RECEIPTS, 1906.

The following report of the administration of customs affairs of Santo Domingo has been received in the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department. This brings the statement up to December 31, 1906. Because of the fact that the present administration of customs affairs of Santo Domingo was begun on April 1, 1905, it is impossible to make a comparison with previous calendar years, but

comparison can be made with the year ending March 31, 1906, and also with the nine months ending December 31, 1905. The comparison shows the following results:

Customs receipts for the calendar year 1906, \$3,192,000; for the nine months ending December 31, 1905, \$1,650,655.62; for the twelve months ending March 31, 1906, \$2,502,154.31. Paid to the Dominican Government for twelve months ending December 31, 1906, \$1,340,000; paid to the Dominican Government for the nine months ending December 31, 1906, \$770,641.38; paid to the Dominican Government for the twelve months ending March 31, 1906, \$1,056,368.53.

## ECUADOR.

### EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS, 1906.

In the budget estimate for the year 1906, the following figures are given as the expenditures and receipts of the Government of Ecuador:

#### REVENUE.

	Sucres.
Import duties, with surtaxes.....	6, 275, 000
Export duties, with surtaxes.....	2, 423, 000
Interest, fines, and extraordinary receipts.....	75, 000
Light-house dues.....	10, 000
Tax on removal of goods.....	240, 000
Tax on freights and passengers.....	20, 000
Tax on life insurance.....	2, 000
Tax on fire insurance.....	12, 000
Tax on issues of banks.....	6, 000
Tax on profits.....	15, 000
Pawnbroking establishments.....	30, 000
Product of consulates.....	420, 000
Salt revenue.....	450, 000
Aguardiente revenue.....	620, 000
Matches.....	300, 000
Powder and dynamite revenue.....	80, 000
Cigarette paper.....	60, 000
General contribution and tax on personal estate.....	360, 000
Stamps and stamped paper.....	260, 000
Postal and telegraphic stamps.....	110, 000
Taxes assigned to the Board of Health.....	25, 000
Octrois.....	200, 000
Various.....	195, 000
Total.....	12, 188, 000

#### EXPENDITURE.

Legislative power.....	83, 490
Executive power.....	47, 872
Council of State.....	1, 800
Foreign affairs.....	337, 560

	Sucres.
Public instruction.....	1, 584, 490
Justice, etc.....	353, 568
Interior.....	1, 057, 284
Charity.....	407, 480
Finance and public credit.....	4, 592, 606
Public works.....	1, 180, 200
War and marine.....	2, 650, 948
Post-office and telegraphs.....	529, 840
Sundries.....	110, 042
Extraordinary expenditure.....	300, 000
Total.....	13, 237, 180

In making the estimate of expenditure for 1907 the sum is fixed at 13,000,000 *sucres*.

#### FOREIGN COMMERCE, 1903-5.

According to statistics recently received, the total foreign trade of the Republic of Ecuador, during the year 1905, was represented by imports valued at 15,733,891 *sucres* and exports, 18,565,668 *sucres*.

In the preceding year, imports figured for 15,338,170 *sucres*, as compared with 11,069,814 *sucres* in 1903, and exports for 23,284,193 *sucres*, as against 18,626,354 in 1903.

The increased imports in 1904 as compared with 1903 are stated to be mainly due to the importation of large quantities of cotton, woolen, and silk goods, machinery, hardware, shoes, foodstuffs, china and glass, clothing and candles.

#### PHYSICAL ASPECTS AND COMMERCIAL POSSIBILITIES.

The following paper, containing an interesting account of life and economic conditions in Ecuador, was delivered before the National Geographic Society, at Washington, on November 30, 1906, by Hon. JOSEPH W. J. LEE, then United States Minister to Ecuador. It is reproduced in the BULLETIN, in both Spanish and English, at the request of Señor Don LUIS FELIPE CARBO, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States from Ecuador:

"The Republic of Ecuador lies at the northwestern corner of the South American continent, between Colombia and Peru.

"As its name implies, it is situated upon the Equator.

"Ecuador possesses an area of 429,000 square miles, including the Galapagos Archipelago. It is nearly twice the size of France, and as large as Texas, New York, Pennsylvania, and Nebraska combined. The population is 1,500,000. Although the country is comprised between 1° north and 4° south latitude, almost every variation of climate is obtainable, from the torrid lands of the coast to the chilly plains at an elevation of 12,000 feet at the foot of the snow-clad peaks of the Andes.

"Both the eastern and western ranges of the Andes traverse the Republic. Between these ranges lie extensive high valleys, yielding

the products of the Temperate Zone. To the west of the Cordillera stretch the low tropical lands on the Pacific, and to the east the country gradually descends to the low Amazon Valley and the frontiers of Brazil.

"Guayaquil, the principal seaport of the Republic, is situated on the River Guayas, the most important stream in South America emptying into the Pacific, about 60 miles above its mouth. It has a population of 50,000. It is the emporium of Ecuador. All imports and exports pass through Guayaquil. The houses are built of wood owing to the lack of other material. They are constructed in the southern style, with balconies protruding over the sidewalks and resting upon wooden pillars, thus forming piazzas, which afford protection against sun and rain. As fires under the circumstances are particularly dangerous, Guayaquil has perhaps a more extensive fire department than any city of its size, and ample reservoirs of water on a hill behind the town. It is improbable that Guayaquil will ever again be visited by such disastrous conflagrations as in the past.

"The hospitals of Guayaquil are as complete as any in South America. The great new general hospital with its modern appliances compares most favorably with Ancon Hospital at Panama. Although the Cathedral, the churches, the great municipal buildings, and theaters are built of wood, they are imposing and are decorated in perfect taste. The Union Club of Guayaquil is, with the exception of the Hongkong Club, the best I have ever seen in the Tropics. Under the bright light of the moon these buildings appear to be constructed of rare marbles. The public squares are beautifully kept and filled with rare specimens of the rich vegetation of Ecuador.

"The harbor is always busy with shipping. Two steamers each week sail for Panama and two arrive from the Isthmus. Fleets of tugboats, lighters, canoes, and balsas cover the water. The canoes, laden deep with fruit and country produce, come down river on the swift tide and return on the turn of the tide with scarcely the necessity to move a paddle. The balsas are used to a great extent. They are a maritime contrivance invented by the ancient Peruvians and made of five, seven, and nine trunks of an exceedingly light tree called balsa, in sizes as required. Large balsas go with safety to sea as far as Paita in Peru. The logs are lashed together with vines and are fastened so firmly that they can ride almost any sea. The whole machine adapts itself to the waves and no water rises between the logs. Houses are generally built upon them and form homes for a literally 'floating population.'

"The dry season lasts from June to December. The weather is very pleasant and the nights and mornings are often cold. The mean temperature of Guayaquil is about 78°.

"On clear summer days Chimborazo may be seen, rising 21,000 feet above the long chain of the Cordillera, covered with ice and snow, whose dazzling whiteness is intersected by black lines, formed by the sharp edges of frightful rocks, upon which the snow can not gather.

"Guayaquil exports one-third of the world's supply of cocoa. It is raised along the River Guayas and its tributaries and is the principal staple of Guayaquil. Ivory nuts, from which bone buttons of commerce are made, are exported in enormous quantities. Panama hats, so called because they are distributed to the United States and Europe by way of the Isthmus of Panama, are manufactured in the Province of Manabi. The lowlands of the coast also produce cinchona bark, from which we obtain quinine (Countess of Chinchon), rice, coffee, sugar, tobacco, rubber, copal gum, vanilla, sarsaparilla, salt, petroleum, and cotton. It is interesting to note that during our civil war England was supplied with cotton from Ecuador. Of course every variety of tropical fruit is produced and fine timber for house and shipbuilding.

"The daily papers of Guayaquil, the '*Nacion*,' '*Telegrafo*,' '*Grito del Pueblo*,' and '*Tiempo*,' are well patronized, well published, and of much influence. A satisfactory daily telegraphic service is maintained with the rest of the world. It is to be regretted that our newspapers do not devote an equivalent amount of space to events in South America.

"Across the river from Guayaquil is Duran, the terminus of the Guayaquil and Quito Railroad, a company incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey. This railroad, built by American engineers, is completed for a distance of 140 miles and rises to a height of 12,000 feet under the shadow of Chimborazo. The roadbed is leveled into the city of Quito, 260 miles from the coast, and track is being laid at the present time at the rate of a mile per day.

"Leaving Duran at 7 a. m., the train proceeds over flat and gently rising country to the foothills of the Andes. In the level country are the great sugar estates, stretching for miles on either side of the track and equipped with lines of miniature railway for hauling cane, and with large sugar factories. Leaving the plains, the ascent is gradual through dense tropical forests plentifully watered by streams and cascades which can supply unlimited water power.

"At an elevation of from 4,000 to 5,000 feet there rises a mass of colossal, bald, rounded hills almost shutting out the sunlight, and it appears impossible that the railroad can proceed farther. The mountains seem an unsurmountable wall 9,000 or 10,000 feet high. But American engineers have found a way and have accomplished one of the most difficult feats known in railroad construction. A sugar-loaf peak stands out in front of the towering hills. Cut zigzag

in the sheer face of the granite, a switchback of four levels has solved the problem of rising to 9,000 feet. This level attained, the line advances through volcanic country seamed with ravines and surrounded by sulphur-covered hills until a similar cul-de-sac is reached. This, in turn, is surmounted by means of a switchback loop with a grade of 7 per cent and we reach the pass of Palmyra, on the roof of the world at 12,000 feet. Wild wastes of shifting sand surround the track. Stiff grass, like rushes on the seashore, is the only vegetation. Fossil shells are found here, and the general appearance of the country is that of the seacoast.

"From this point there is a gradual descent until the present end of the road is reached at Cajabamba, 11,000 feet above the level of the sea and at the foot of mighty Chimborazo. At this place there are some of the few existing remains of buildings erected by the ancient Incas. They are built of great masses of stone, fastened together with cement. The stone can be broken, but it is impossible to make any impression upon the cement. Strange to relate, I found living here a former Rough Rider whom I had known in Cuba. He is engaged in the purchase of hides for the New York market.

"It is necessary to spend the night in this village and to set out for Quito early next morning by automobile or diligence. I have always found it more satisfactory to travel by diligence. In this way baggage can accompany the traveler, and a long wait at the journey's end is avoided.

"The wagons are drawn by teams of five or six mules. Sixty mules, with changes, are used to reach Quito. Two drivers occupy the box seat, one furnished with a long-handled whip for the leaders, the other with a short whip for the wheelers. The animals are urged on with whistles and shouts without intermission. It is the most thrilling, exciting, and hair-raising locomotion I know. The mules are kept at full gallop down the long slopes of the Andes. It is often as much as they can do to keep ahead of the coach. However, I have never heard of an accident. The drivers are men long trained in the business and do not know what fear is.

"Formerly, before the days of the railroad and carriage road, it took ten days, on mule back, from Guayaquil to Quito. Now by rail and coach the time is three days. I have made the journey with automobile and train in twenty hours.

"The country is on a colossal scale. It seems a land made for giants. High in the air the tops of the rounded hills are one patchwork of cultivated fields. At the foot of the hills lie smiling green valleys. There is abundant water and the dry places are well irrigated. Along the roadside water is carried for long distances by means of tunnels cut in the volcanic soil, with arched openings at certain intervals. The scarlet wool ponchos worn by the Indian



laborers make it possible to pick them out, in the marvelous, clear atmosphere, on the hills and in the valleys at surprising distances.

“It is necessary to spend the night at the city of Ambato (8,000 feet). The town lies in a deep cauldron. The climate is delightful. Here apples, plums, and peaches flourish as well as the vegetables and cereals of the Temperate Zone. Ambato has several cotton mills producing the coarse white cotton cloth universally used by the Indians for shirts and wide, baggy trousers. Water power is abundant and the mills pay well. Ambato is also headquarters for the trade from the Oriente, or the lowlands toward the east stretching to the valley of the Amazon. Line for a railroad to tap this district, rich in rubber and gold, has been surveyed and work will begin soon.

“Leaving Ambato in the early morning, we can see one of the most glorious sights in the world—sunrise on Chimborazo. The majestic giant stands out against the dawn, his mantle of snow washed with crimson and gold. The road winds over gigantic hills, around precipices, and down steep descents until we reach the great plain of Latacunga stretching to the foot of dread Cotopaxi. The fields as well as the broad roads crossing the wide valleys are inclosed by adobe walls surmounted by the broad-leaved American aloe. The aloe, sometimes called the century plant, is one of the most useful and important plants in the country. It is an erroneous idea that it flowers only once in a hundred years. The Indians thatch their huts with its leaves. The leaves, when tapped, yield sirup; they can also be used as soap and the spines as pins. The fiber is woven into sacks and from it are made the coarse sandals worn by the common people. The tall flower stalks are used for beams and ladders. The flowers, boiled and soaked in vinegar, make an agreeable pickle. The cochineal is found in abundance upon the leaves of the plentiful cactus. Its name is derived from its supposed resemblance to a little pig (cochinillo). It is used by the Indians for dyeing ponchos and shawls.

“As we approach the city of Latacunga the country becomes more sterile. The plain is covered with volcanic sand and pumice stone, indicating the neighborhood of Cotopaxi. The houses and churches are built of pumice stone thrown out by the mountain, which in the past has caused much destruction to this part of the country. There is a legend that the great earthquake of 1698 was predicted by a priest seven years before it took place. The Carmelite nuns of Latacunga believed in the prophecy and slept in tents in their garden for seven years. The convent fell but the nuns were saved. Latacunga is the starting point of the most romantic gold legend in Ecuador. The lost treasure of the Incas is supposed to be hidden in the neighboring hills. One Valverde, a Spaniard, was informed of

the secret by his sweetheart, an Incas maiden, and he became suddenly very rich. He left a description and guide of the hiding place. This document was preserved in the archives of the city until it was stolen. Many expeditions have been made in search of the lost treasure, but without success. From this city we journey over rolling country to the foot of Cotopaxi (18,890 feet). The mountain presents a beautiful appearance, clad in its robe of snow. Its shape is that of a regular truncated cone with a flat summit. The crater is uninterrupted in activity, and volumes of white and gray smoke continually issue from it. Generally, the smoke assumes the form of an enormous tree with trunk and branches, until a current of air tears it away from the mountain and it floats away a cloud, while by night the smoke forms a pillar of fire. Near the snow line is a huge mass of rock called the Inca's head. According to legend, this was the original summit of the mountain, torn off and hurled down by an eruption on the day the Inca Atahualpa was executed by the Viceroy of Peru.

"After crossing the high pass of Chasqui, above the clouds, the road lies through rich pastures and fertile fields. The green pastures of the beautiful valley of Macháchi spread around us, dotted with countless herds of cattle and horses. Beautiful villas set in gardens and groups of trees nestle at the foot of great hills.

"Houses are closer together as we near Quito, the capital. Numberless Indians, men and women, carrying burdens or driving laden mules, form an endless procession. For the entire length of the great Ecuadorian highway human beings are always in sight.

"The Indians carry everything on their backs. The load is supported by a strap passing across the forehead. Their strength lies in the muscles of the neck, not in their arms. Their gait is a dogtrot, which they can keep up all day. They are very polite and submissive.

"Quito is built in a bowl-shaped valley at the foot of Mount Pichincha. The altitude of the city is 9,600 feet above the sea. The mountain rises in the background to a height of 16,000 feet. The view which presents itself from the summit of this mountain is one of the most superb and imposing possible to conceive. Twenty snow-clad peaks rise before you, ranging from 15,000 to 22,000 feet. It is truly a council of the patriarchs of the Andes.

"There are three entrances to the city, two from the south and one from the north. We enter from the south by a picturesque bridge spanning the river Machangara. The direct rays of the equatorial sun are white as limelight, and the first impression of Quito is that of a snow-white city, relieved by roofs of rich red tiles. In the streets and plazas are thousands of people, continually moving. The majority are Indians in scarlet or orange ponchos, wide white cotton trousers, and broad-brimmed white felt hats. There are Indians

from a hundred different villages, marked by the cut of the hair, the turn of a hat, or the shape of a poncho. The streets are thronged from morning to evening with mules, horses, oxen, donkeys, and llamas with loads of every description.

"Ladies in smart victorias, drawn by Chilean or native horses, drive to and from the shops filled with merchandise from Paris, New York, London, Vienna, and Berlin. Handsome officers in full regimentals stroll along the streets. Gentlemen in frock coats and top hats are everywhere.

"The city is traversed from east to west by two deep ravines, through which Pichincha sends down its torrents of melted snow. The land upon which the city is built is in shape like the inside of an oval bowl, at the bottom of which is the Plaza Major. The course of the streets is generally regular, running east and west and north and south. The streets are paved with cobbles. The houses, of stone and brick, are mostly built in the Spanish-Moorish style, with courtyards within. The roofs project over the sidewalk and afford protection from rain. Balconies overhang the streets from every window. The ground on the street has no connection with the rest of the house, and is usually occupied by shops. The entrance is always high enough to admit a mounted horseman with ease. Around the courtyards are galleries supported by arches or pillars. The living rooms open upon these galleries. Servants are cheap and faithful. There are several good hotels in Quito—the Royal Palace, Hotel de Paris, Hotel Americano, and the Casa Azul. The people of Quito are charming, courteous, and hospitable. I do not know any city of its size which contains as many intelligent and cultivated people. Their hospitality is proverbial. I have continually received presents of sweetmeats, butter, cakes, venison, and even fish. There are no fish in or near Quito. They must be brought from Guayaquil, frozen in blocks of ice, a journey of six days. I shall always be indebted to my courteous, cultivated friends of Quito for their constant kindness to me.

"The population of Quito is computed to be about 70,000. Being the capital of the Republic, the Government buildings and offices are here and also the Presidential palace. The handsome Government and municipal buildings, the Bishop's palace, and the Cathedral surround the Great Plaza. There are many beautiful churches and convents in Quito. The church of the Jesuits is superb, with its interior a mass of scarlet and real gold. Singers from Europe are attached to the choir. Here in the capital above the clouds is one of the prettiest theaters in South America.

"The '*Comercio*' and '*Tiempo*,' the leading newspapers, are progressive, well edited, and influential.

The mean temperature of the city is about 60°. The thermometer scarcely ever rises above 70° or sinks below 50°. The mornings and

evenings are cool; the middle of the day warm. The climate is delightful—never hot, never cold; a perpetual spring. Consumption and pulmonary diseases are practically unknown. Many marvelous cures have been accomplished in cases of consumption where hope had been given up. There are many people who would pay any price to be delivered from the great white plague. Quito seems to be a cure. The days and nights are of twelve hours' duration the year round. The difference between sun and shade is  $10^{\circ}$ . This difference is felt at once by moving from sun to shade, or vice versa. A journey of four hours from the city will place the traveler in the region of eternal frost, or in the space of half a day he can descend the deep and sultry valleys which separate the mighty chains of the Andes. This variation of temperature depending upon elevation and occurring between narrow limits furnishes a daily and diversified supply of vegetable food, from the banana, pineapple, orange, and plantain to wheat, corn, potatoes, cabbages, salads, apples, pears, grapes, and strawberries. Hens lay so persistently that medicine has to be given to them to save their lives. As the climate is cool and the houses unheated, daily and frequent exercise on foot or on horseback is absolutely necessary. On leaving the city it is difficult to avoid the sun, as trees are scarce. But sunstroke is unknown. Mosquitoes, snakes, scorpions, tarantulas, and rats are unheard of. There are no bugs or beetles.

"The flora of Quito is beautiful and inexhaustible. Roses bloom all the year round; wild flowers cover the sides of courtyards and ruins; tulips, orchids, pinks, and lilies bloom winter and summer, and geraniums run riot over walls and roofs.

#### "COMMERCIAL.

"Ecuador is a sound-money country, and has never issued paper money. As the Ecuadorians have demonstrated in the past their good sense in this matter the actual currency, which is on a gold basis, is unlikely to be disturbed in the future.

"Ecuador has no foreign debt. The only foreign debt incurred has been paid off. This was the money borrowed during the struggle for independence. The only obligation of the Government at present is the interest on the bonds issued for the construction of the Guayaquil and Quito Railroad. Development always follows the railroad.

"Ecuador is the principal producer of cocoa and ivory nuts in the world. On the coast coffee, rubber, bananas, sugar cane, rice, cotton, and tobacco grow luxuriantly. Upon the plateaux of the high districts are produced wheat, corn, oats, beans, potatoes, and all the principal cereals of the temperate Zone. This section also supplies cattle, horses, sheep, and pigs. There is abundant pasture all the year. It is an agricultural country.

"The establishment of industries is welcomed. The rivers on the

coast and the streams in the mountains furnish ample cheap water power. Some of the industries which would give results are banana planting on the coast, where land and labor are cheap and the crop finding a ready market; lard refining—immense quantities are imported by way of Panama and Cape Horn to supply Ecuador, Peru, and Chile; cotton and woolen mills for the same markets; cement works to supply public construction and railroad building; furniture factories; china and glass works; distilleries, and canning and preserving factories. All these industries would find the necessary elements—raw material of the best quality and cheap labor. For cement the country provides all the materials; also for china and glass ware; for shoes, fine leather and hides; for furniture, a great variety of useful and precious woods. There is enough land on the coast available to supply the banana market of the world. The fisheries around the Galapagos Islands, which belong to Ecuador, are well stocked with turtle and codfish. The climate is mild, the sea is calm, and there is abundant salt. There are extensive coal deposits in the Province of Azuay and gold and silver in the provinces of Loja, El Oro, and Esmeraldas. Ecuador is a rich country awaiting development, where there are opportunities for the capital and spirit of foreigners.

"The Republic has good currency, cheap labor, plenty of water power, abundant raw material of superior quality, many rivers on the coast for transportation, and a railroad into the interior.

"But the doors of trade can not be opened unless the merchants and capitalists of this country heed the invitation and enter the markets in which they are assured a preferred place, and lay the lines of mutual trade relations that will redound to the advantage of the countries concerned.

"This initiative must be found here, and it is certain that commercial interests of this country and the American investors will put the sickle into the field sowed by our great Secretary of State, the Hon. ELIHU ROOT, and already ripening.

"Germany, Great Britain, and France are in the field, Great Britain having a larger trade balance to her credit than this country enjoys. The success of the European trader is due to his closer study of the needs of the people. They have their particular predilections in trade, and these can only be ascertained by a careful study of their lives and wants.

"America has the world as her market, but it is in the line of self-interest that she should stimulate, encourage, and develop the South American trade."

#### **PARCELS POST CONVENTION WITH THE UNITED STATES.**

The provisions of the Parcels Post Convention between Ecuador and the United States, becoming effective on March 1, 1907, relate only to parcels of mail matter to be exchanged as provided in

the agreement and do not affect existing arrangements under the Universal Postal Convention, which are to continue as heretofore. The convention provides:

"There shall be admitted to the mails articles of merchandise and mail matter (except letters, post cards, and written matter) of all kinds that are admitted under any conditions to the domestic mails of the country of origin, except that no packet may exceed \$50 in value, 11 pounds in weight, nor the following dimensions: Greatest length in any direction, 3 feet 6 inches; greatest length and girth combined, 6 feet, and must be so wrapped or inclosed as to permit contents to be easily examined by postmasters and customs officers. The following articles are prohibited admission to the mails:

"Publications which violate the copyright laws of the country of destination; poisons and explosive or inflammable substances; fatty substances, liquids, and those which easily liquify; confections and pastes; live and dead animals, except dead insects and reptiles thoroughly dried; fruits and vegetables which will easily decompose, and substances which exhale a bad odor; lottery tickets, lottery advertisements, or circulars; all obscene or immoral articles; articles which may destroy or in any way damage the mails, or injure the persons handling them.

"All admissible articles of merchandise mailed or received shall be free from any detention or inspection whatever, except such as is required for collection of customs duties.

"A letter or communication of the nature of personal correspondence must not accompany, be written on, or inclosed with any parcel. If such be found the letter will be placed in the mails, if separable, and if the communication be inseparably attached, the whole package will be rejected. No parcel may contain packages intended for delivery at an address other than the one borne by the parcel itself.

"Rates of postage shall in all cases be fully prepaid with postage stamps of the country of origin. In the United States, for a parcel not exceeding 1 pound, the rate shall be 20 cents; and for each additional 1 pound or fraction thereof, 20 cents.

"In Ecuador, for a parcel not exceeding 460 grams in weight, 50 milesimos of an Ecuadorian cóndor gold, and for each additional 460 grams or fraction thereof, 50 milesimos de Ecuadorian cóndor gold.

"The country of destination may, at its option, levy and collect from the addressee for interior service and delivery a charge the amount of which is to be fixed according to its own regulations, but which shall in no case exceed 5 cents in the United States nor 50 milesimos of an Ecuadorian cóndor gold, in Ecuador for each parcel whatever its weight.

"The sender will, at the time of mailing, receive from the post-office where the parcel is mailed a 'certificate of mailing.'

"The sender may have a parcel registered by paying, in addition to the postage, the registration fee required for registered articles in the country of origin.

"The addressees of a registered parcel shall be advised of the arrival of the parcel by a notice from the post-office of destination.

"The sender of each parcel shall make a customs declaration, pasted upon or attached to the parcel, giving a general description of the parcel, an accurate statement of contents and value, date of mailing, and sender's signature and place of residence.

"Parcels shall be subject to all customs duties and regulations in force for the protection of customs revenues; and the customs duties properly chargeable shall be collected on delivery, in accordance with the customs regulations of the country of destination.

"Articles admitted should be so carefully packed as to be safely transmitted in the ordinary mails of either country. If a parcel can not be delivered as addressed, or is refused, it must be returned without charge, directly to the dispatching office of exchange, at the expiration of thirty days from its receipt at the office of destination. When the contents of a parcel which can not be delivered are liable to deterioration or corruption they may be destroyed at once, if necessary; or, if expedient, sold, without previous notice or judicial formality, for the benefit of the right person. The post-office department will not be responsible for the loss or damage of any parcel."

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## HAITI.

### GENERAL TRADE CONDITIONS.

United States Consul L. W. LIVINGSTON, of Cape Haitien, reports that practically all the imports into Haiti come from the United States, England, France, and Germany, in the order named.

"The great bulk of imports from the United States consists of provisions, kerosene, tobacco, drugs and medicines, cotton goods, leather, carriages, shoes, machinery, etc. England supplies cotton and woolen goods, alpaca, crockery, roofing material, and other articles. The greatest variety of goods come from France.

"Considerable logwood is exported, quite an amount going to the United States. Practically all the coffee and cacao goes to Havre, France, although the ultimate destination of a large proportion is Germany. After the ratification of the reciprocity treaty between France and Haiti, Germany applied the maximum tariff rates to Haitian coffee, which prohibited its importation into that country."

Consular Agent CARL ABEGG, reporting from Port de Paix, says:

"Imports have increased slightly, but consist only of the very cheapest grades of goods, with very few exceptions. England supplies cotton goods, prints, coffee bags, corrugated iron, porter, and

stout; Germany; matches, iron pots, hats, vinegar, mineral water, and bottled beer; France, wine, olive oil, perfumery, cigarette paper and tobacco, millinery, etc. The total of these imports amount to one-tenth of those from the United States. Among the articles arriving from the United States was a plow, the first one to be landed here. The exports consist of cedar wood, *lignum-vitæ*, and sisal.

"The island of Tortuga has been leased by a Belgian company, which will establish plantations thereon. The company has the privilege of cutting the timber on the island."

Consular Agent J. W. WOËL, of Gonaives, reports that one of the most notable concessions ever granted to foreigners by the Haitian Government was that for the building of a railroad from Gonaives to Hirche, with a branch to Gros Morne.

"The total length of the road will be about 100 miles. The company, which is made up chiefly of Americans, also obtained a land grant of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  kilometers (0.93 mile) on each side of the line for the purpose of cutting ties and providing lumber. This grant only holds good when the railroad passes through Government property. It also includes the right to build telephone and telegraph lines and a wharf at Gonaives and a steamship service around the island exclusively for the coastwise trade. To encourage the enterprise, the Government guarantees 6 per cent interest on an expenditure of \$24,200 per mile for a period of fifty years."

According to United States Consul JOHN B. TERRES, nearly two-thirds of the imports at Port au Prince are received from the United States, the remainder coming mainly from France, Germany, and England. He also states that the amount of export trade of this exceedingly fertile island is very small, though with development it might in a short time be increased twentyfold.

For some years considerable attention has been paid to cotton planting, with a gradual increase in production. There are vast fields suitable for cotton growing, and it is hoped that the crop will make up for the deficiency in coffee. All the gins and presses used come from the United States.

The production of sugar has gradually increased and a fair light-brown grade is produced for home consumption, the price being equal to 8 cents gold per pound. It is sometimes difficult to meet the demand. No refinery for the finer grades of white sugar has as yet been established. All sugar machinery is of United States origin.

Tobacco growing shows little change, although there are large tracts of land capable of producing a very fine grade of tobacco.

Hard woods are exported in quantities which are increasing yearly. Large areas of forest lands filled with valuable trees have not yet been explored, but with the extension of the present



railroad enterprises and the completion of those under way these districts will be opened up.

In the dry-goods trade the United States continues to supply the greater part of the demand.

Among the food products imported, codfish, salt pork, beef, flour, herrings, cooking butter, and lard are received from the United States. Table butter is imported, for the most part, from Copenhagen and Germany, as the United States article has not given satisfaction. The importation of cheese is shared by the United States, France, and Germany. Canned goods come in largest quantities from the United States, though France and Germany furnish some, such as sausages, pâté de fois gras, and other expensive kinds.

A large amount of laundry soap is being made in the country; the materials for making it are imported from the United States. However, a large quantity, of a better quality, is imported, and it commands a higher price. France has the largest trade in fancy toilet soaps, yet the United States furnishes much of this article. The United States has almost the entire trade in carriages and harness. The native supply of lumber is very small, the United States continuing to supply most of the demand for pine.

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## HONDURAS.

### MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT BONILLA.

On January 1, 1907, President BONILLA delivered an address to the Congress of Honduras covering his policy and administration, the following being extracts therefrom:

"The Government has maintained its foreign relations with all other countries in the best spirit of cordiality, has striven to fulfill its international obligations, and has endeavored, as is the duty of sister Republics to whom the future reserves a common destiny, to strengthen more and more the bonds that unite Honduras with the other States of Central America.

\* \* \* \* \*

"I am pleased to inform you that our boundary question with the sister Republic of Nicaragua was settled by the award made, on the 24th of last month (December, 1906), by His Majesty the King of Spain. In that award the Royal arbitrator fixed the boundary line as follows: From Portillo of Teotecacinte to the confluence of the Guineo with the Poteca River, thence down the latter and the Segovia River to their outlet into an arm of the Atlantic near Cape Gracias á Dios. Thus that question is terminated, leaving clear to Nicaragua and to Honduras their boundary line. I now state with pleasure that when the Government of Nicaragua received notice of

the award of His Majesty the King of Spain, the President, Gen. JOSÉ SANTOS ZELAYA, hastened to congratulate me, showing in this manner another evidence of his culture and sentiments of Central American confraternity.

"Last May the meeting of the Sixth Universal Postal Congress was held in Rome, where the representative of Honduras, Mr. JUAN GIOR-DANO, Duke of Oratino, signed the text of the new convention proposed for the countries that compose the Postal Union, which convention will soon be submitted to your consideration.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Likewise at the Geneva Conference, in session from the 11th of June to the 26th of July last, for the revision of the convention of 1864 concerning the attention and care of ill and wounded soldiers of armies in the field, our Delegate, in representation of the Government, signed the new convention that will be put in force, the text of which will be submitted to you at the proper time.

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"On the 23d of last July the Third International American Conference was solemnly inaugurated in the city of Rio de Janeiro, United States of Brazil. Our representative, Dr. FAUSTO DÁVILA, in compliance with his instructions, signed several documents in the form of conventions, resolutions, and recommendations, which he considered of advantage to our country, all of which will be submitted to your consideration. It is to be hoped that the proceedings of said Congress will meet with the approval of the Governments represented therein for the purpose of attaining, even though slowly, a true American solidarity.

"The discourse of His Excellency ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of State of the United States, to the delegates of the Congress, explaining clearly the policy of his Government concerning the other nations of America, is worthy of the highest consideration and respect. The declarations contained in that notable document, as lofty and just as they are significant, will always form one of the most brilliant pages in the history of the Third International American Conference.

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"Peace and order have been maintained in the Republic, and under their protecting influence the election of the local officers of the Government in accordance with the new law was held. The Honduran people have dedicated themselves to habits of industry, are contented, and full of confidence in the future. The Government rests confiding in public opinion, and continues in the work of progress it has so vigorously undertaken.

"On the 1st of last March the new political Constitution, decreed by the National Constituent Assembly on September 2, 1904, became

operative, and in accordance with decree No. 76 of that same assembly, issued on January 19, 1906, the codes and laws adopted in decree No. 65 of that same august body were promulgated. The provisions of the fundamental as well as of the supplementary laws have encountered no obstacle whatever in their application, having been received, in general, with marked favor, which shows that the principles which they contain are more in harmony with our social conditions and with our political education than were our former laws and perhaps erroneous legislation.

"The general hospital, established under the immediate protection of the Government and now under the able management of Dr. GUSTAVO A. WALTER, the present head of the institution, has been notably improved, not only in the condition of the buildings, but also in the effectiveness of the service. With the object of increasing its personnel by a corps of competent teachers, the Government contracted in Europe with Dr. CARLOS KOPP, a medical professor who has commenced to render expert and valuable services. Various other charitable institutions in the country have been properly protected by granting them subventions for their support and conservation, to the end that they may answer the purposes for which they were intended.

"The Government printing office, which has been considerably improved, has continued to give useful service by editing a great number of national publications and by printing the official documents of the Government. In said office the Constitution and other laws of the Republic, to the number of 17 books, aggregating 67,200 volumes, costing only \$9,830—a relatively small amount when compared with the cost of former works of the same kind—have been published.

"The Central Bureau of Statistics ordered the taking of a national census, which operation was effected on December 30, 1905. The result obtained showed the population to be 500,114 souls. This number, compared with the number of inhabitants shown by the former censuses of 1881 and 1897, shows a considerable increase in the population.

"The present administration, with the view of omitting no means that may tend to the development of the country, has appropriated the amount of \$155,301.44 to some of the municipalities for the construction of city halls, schools, and other works of public utility that the scant resources of the aforesaid municipalities would not permit them to carry out with their own funds, as well as for the construction and repair of various national buildings.

"During the last fiscal year the sum of \$32,429.25 was expended in the disinfection and cleansing of the ports of Cortez, and San Pedro Sula, towns that were, during the past year, scourged by yellow fever,

and which disease did not subsequently reappear, due to the efficient hygienic measures and the strict sanitary orders enforced by the Government.

"It is a pleasure to inform you that a large number of public works undertaken by the Government, or under its immediate protection, have been completed, and that other new works of great benefit to the country have been initiated and are about to be terminated.

"The wagon road to the south, which connects the capital with the port of San Lorenzo on the Pacific, has been permanently opened to public use. This highway has been repaired and changed so as to be suitable for the transit of automobiles, a method of transportation which is beginning to be actively developed in Honduras, to which end the Government has granted concessions to the New York-Honduras Rosario Mining Company, Santos Soto & Co., and J. Rössner & Co. On this road, and on that which is being constructed toward the north, there have been expended during the last three years of my administration \$930,275.25, of which sum \$315,433.39 corresponds to the last fiscal year, not including various other amounts spent on bridle paths and subsidies for the preservation of various country roads.

"The Northern Railway, since it has been taken over by the Government, has maintained and preserved itself out of its own receipts, and daily improvements are being made from its own funds. Last year one locomotive and twenty flat cars, together with other accessories bought out of the profits of the railroad, were purchased, leaving a balance in favor of the company. The locomotives and cars ordered of Mottey, Green & Co., New York, amounted to \$41,679.50. At the present time rules and regulations are being prepared for the government of the railway, and the auditing of the accounts during the Government's administration has been ordered.

"In addition to the potable water service already established at Choluteca, Cedros, La Venta, Trujillo, Trinidad de Santa Barbara, and San Pedro Sula, toward the installation of which the Government gave the piping, assisting the last-named town to the amount of \$10,000, orders have been given for the installment at an early date of the water service at Comayagua, Nacaome, and San Marcos de Colon, the necessary material for the installation at the first-named town being now at the capital, the actual cost of which amounts to \$46,178.27.

"For the purpose of developing the country the Government has granted concessions to A. D. Baird, Desiderio Alvarez, Eduardo Ordoñez Portal, Rio Montagua Development Company, Diego Robles, Mariano Ortey, Carlos C. Bolet, J. J. Fernandez, Luicci & Ferracuti, Vacaro Bross & Co., Virgil C. Reynolds, and Federico

Girbal, which concessions will be submitted to you for consideration by the respective Department.

"In addition to the concessions named, and bearing in mind that Puerto Cortez, owing to its present hygienic conditions, suffers constantly from the effects produced by the epidemics of yellow fever that have several times developed therein, causing many deaths and paralyzing commerce, due to the alarm felt in the United States, one of its principal markets, the Government has granted concessions to Mr. Armando Gavorit and Capt. J. W. Grace for the introduction of potable water and the drainage of the Puerto Cortez swamps, respectively. The completion of the work covered by these two concessions, for which there has arrived and is now arriving the necessary material, will be a positive advantage to the Atlantic coast, and especially will Puerto Cortez be enabled to enjoy that development which its natural conditions warrant.

"On August 21, 1906, a contract was made with the Planters Steamship Company for the construction of a wharf at Tela Bay, and of a railroad from said port or bay, through El Progreso, in the Department of Yoro, to the Comayagua River in the same Department. On the completion of the work covered by the contract referred to, a large tract of uncultivated land will be open for agricultural and commercial uses, and the whole region will be considerably benefited thereby.

"There has been a notable improvement in the telegraphic service. New offices have been opened at Oropoli, Department of El Paraiso; at Victoria, Department of Yoro; at Orica, Guayape, and Olancho, Department of Tegucigalpa; at San Francisco of Yojoa, Department of Cortes, and at La Labor, Department of Ocotepeque, representing a total length of telegraph line constructed during the last fiscal year of 102 miles. There are now 181 telegraph offices in the Republic, and the length of the system of telegraph wires is 3,363 miles.

"Notwithstanding the damages done to agriculture and commerce on the north coast of the Republic on account of the epidemics of the past few years, the scarcity of cereals and the alarm felt in July last concerning an international conflict, all of which diminish our sources of revenue, it is a fact, nevertheless, that our public revenues, though small in comparison with those of other countries, were, because administered with honesty and economy, sufficient to encourage national progress in a safe and perceptible manner.

"The gross revenues of the last fiscal year were \$4,004,497.28. Deducting the cost of collection, \$469,414.13, makes the net receipts of the Government during the period referred to \$3,535,078.15, an excess over the budget of \$491,578.15. The expenditures, including those for account of the public credit, were \$3,294,747.40, and notwithstanding there was an excess of \$251,147.40 over the actual

expenses incurred and the amount estimated in the budget, nevertheless, taking into account the increase in the revenues of \$491,578.15 over the receipts estimated in the budget, there still remains a surplus of \$240,430.75. Comparing the receipts of the past year with those of 1904-5, there is a balance of \$230,715.89 in favor of the former year, and in the expenses incurred there is a decrease of \$46,845.40 in favor of 1905-6.

"The internal debt in July 31, 1905, was \$2,287,720.74, which amount, added to that of \$643,634.73, authorized by the Legislative Assembly, makes a total of \$3,471,355.47; but as during the fiscal year 1905-6 there was paid on account thereof the sum of \$345,362.71, the present internal debt amounts to \$3,125,992.76.

"The subject of public instruction has received my special attention. In my former message I informed the National Constituent Assembly that I intended to open a normal school for males on the 1st of last May. It is with pride and satisfaction that I now state that the plan referred to has been realized. The administration has spent on the building in which the school is located the sum of \$81,134.37 in putting the edifice in proper condition and in supplying the necessary conveniences required by science. The sum of \$42,816.81 has been spent for instruction materials, furniture, and apparatus. The school opened at the time stated with 154 scholarships supported by the Government, and with a total number of 201 students in attendance. I hope that not only said establishment but also the normal school for girls, in which instruction is being given to 236 students, will constitute a firm foundation for the intellectual future of the young people of the Republic.

"The Government is supporting abroad a number of students who are preparing for useful and practical careers in the Republic. During the last fiscal year the outlay for this purpose was \$24,103.51. Primary instruction in the Republic is being carried out in accordance with the provisions of the new code, and the Government has granted subventions to the municipalities in order to secure the diffusion of knowledge as an efficient measure of future progress."

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## MEXICO.

### FOREIGN COMMERCE IN NOVEMBER, 1906.

According to figures issued by the Statistical Division of the Treasury Department of the Republic of Mexico, the foreign commerce of the Republic for November, 1906, and for the first five months of the current fiscal year, 1906-7, was represented by the following valuations, the figures for the corresponding periods of the preceding year being also given for purposes of comparison:

The total value of imports during the five months under review was

\$88,853,411.16 in Mexican currency, as declared in the custom-houses, an increase of \$21,013,316.67, as compared with the preceding year.

The exports for the five months were valued at \$96,141,669.80, showing a decrease of \$3,654,668.15, as compared with the same period of 1905-6.

## IMPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

Articles.	November—		First five months—	
	1906.	1905.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Animal substances.....	\$1,876,202.52	\$1,373,191.29	\$8,256,721.09	\$6,554,438.64
Vegetable substances.....	2,655,763.68	2,810,478.66	11,204,842.98	11,080,252.32
Mineral substances.....	5,741,502.15	4,530,715.41	29,133,647.90	19,055,916.45
Dry goods.....	2,035,375.95	1,759,604.47	11,410,705.08	9,365,386.01
Chemical and pharmaceutical substances.....	791,819.04	505,132.92	3,492,963.15	2,900,279.26
Beverages.....	669,087.28	529,676.50	2,752,262.21	2,887,890.65
Paper and its applications.....	574,098.72	463,570.54	2,332,793.35	2,254,097.33
Machinery and apparatus.....	3,280,760.44	1,477,331.41	11,438,811.62	7,549,819.43
Vehicles.....	910,321.35	272,384.80	3,380,715.16	1,331,327.71
Arms and explosives.....	380,393.87	397,116.14	1,630,538.20	1,720,211.54
Miscellaneous.....	742,263.40	706,465.43	3,769,410.42	3,140,475.15
Total.....	19,657,593.40	14,825,667.57	88,853,411.16	67,840,094.49

## EXPORTS.

[Silver valuation.]

Articles.	November—		First five months—	
	1906.	1905.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Precious metals.....	\$12,380,813.52	\$13,151,310.50	\$50,010,594.08	\$54,197,393.52
Other articles.....	10,991,864.37	7,518,802.25	46,131,075.72	45,598,944.42
Total.....	23,372,677.89	20,670,112.75	96,141,669.80	99,796,337.95

The details of the export trade for the periods under comparison show the following classification and figures:

	November—		First five months—	
	1906.	1905.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Mexican gold coin.....			\$29,990.00	
Foreign gold coin.....			6,269.00	\$4,588.98
Gold in bars.....	\$1,620,787.95	\$2,807,813.50	8,235,520.76	13,994,593.07
Gold in other forms.....	550,126.63	104,976.40	2,194,383.85	709,248.32
Total gold.....	2,170,914.58	2,912,789.90	10,466,163.61	14,708,430.37
Mexican silver coin.....	3,523,521.00	5,567,906.00	9,129,137.00	7,890,957.00
Foreign silver coin.....	19,833.00	6,636.00	58,187.00	47,508.62
Silver in bars.....	5,609,978.36	4,310,727.44	25,830,416.65	28,504,287.43
Silver in other forms.....	1,056,566.58	353,251.16	4,526,689.82	3,046,210.10
Total silver.....	10,209,898.94	10,238,520.60	39,544,430.47	39,488,963.15
Total gold and silver.....	12,380,813.52	13,151,310.50	50,010,594.08	54,197,393.52
Antimony.....	114,593.00	58,546.00	577,124.00	449,254.96
Copper.....	821,164.00	1,750,613.74	11,685,615.00	11,965,902.60
Marble.....	15,020.00		20,550.00	73,098.00
Plumbago.....	18,220.00	8,204.00	37,420.00	12,204.00
Lead.....	395,234.00	211,190.00	1,615,528.56	2,288,816.67
Zinc.....	45,770.00	16,960.00	569,303.12	93,032.99
Other metals.....	13,162.00	22,386.00	1,049,999.38	171,362.11
Total.....	15,803,976.52	15,219,210.24	65,566,134.14	69,251,064.85
Vegetable products:				
Coffee.....	209,080.00	385,554.00	1,153,074.00	2,363,912.50
Cascolote and tanning barks.....	1,234.00		7,824.00	20,147.00
Rubber.....	464,788.00	79,256.84	1,674,229.00	378,160.52
Chicle.....	168,127.60	101,717.06	420,018.00	329,240.56

	November—		First five months—	
	1906.	1905.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Vegetable products—Continued.				
Beans.....	\$92,485.00	\$70,353.00	\$323,259.00	\$331,563.82
Fruits.....	64,379.20	54,108.50	135,563.43	162,596.90
Chick peas.....	244,468.00	137,938.00	2,455,050.00	1,636,106.00
Guayule.....	4,640.00	3,886.00	5,460.00	18,272.00
Horse beans.....		216.00	2,300.00	104,540.00
Heniquen.....	4,007,838.86	2,438,774.00	12,849,803.77	12,587,436.00
Ixtle.....	379,497.00	331,592.00	1,773,232.00	1,639,182.88
Woods.....	196,765.40	198,116.10	776,142.50	757,660.56
Maize.....	48.60	3,885.00	2,887.80	14,694.00
Mahogany.....	5,030.00	4,302.00	31,894.00	21,801.00
Dyewoods.....	40,868.12	35,930.76	193,210.12	181,887.61
Xacaton.....	108,045.00	159,484.00	717,170.00	865,462.00
Leaf tobacco.....	112,887.35	108,396.00	711,926.35	493,058.74
Vanilla.....	44,210.00	138,900.00	889,695.00	2,221,870.99
Other vegetables.....	228,747.55	168,944.75	779,257.20	576,367.81
Total.....	6,373,139.68	4,421,354.01	24,901,996.17	24,703,960.89
Animal products:				
Cattle.....	109,128.00	322,745.00	705,576.00	1,614,357.50
Skins and hides.....	700,171.50	439,490.60	3,301,102.03	2,673,954.68
Other animal products.....	74,067.34	32,553.40	214,699.59	193,959.19
Total.....	883,366.84	794,789.00	4,221,377.62	4,482,271.37
Manufactured articles:				
Sugar.....		200.00	155,049.00	259,926.00
Flour and pastes.....			457.00	
Rope.....	98,553.00	52,009.00	278,526.00	167,973.00
Dressed skins.....	571.00	18,675.00	30,569.00	96,385.00
Straw hats.....	72,497.80	39,095.00	284,145.80	186,602.79
Manufactured tobacco.....	40,010.60	31,954.00	210,408.60	144,237.75
Other manufactures.....	44,517.80	29,579.00	181,436.82	207,390.10
Total.....	256,150.20	171,512.00	1,140,592.22	1,062,514.64
Miscellaneous articles.....	56,044.65	63,247.50	311,569.65	296,526.20

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican imports during the periods under comparison, with reference to their countries of origin:

Country.	November.		First five months—	
	1906.	1905.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Europe.....	\$6,733,630.24	\$5,634,701.32	\$32,665,984.58	\$28,905,532.57
Asia.....	214,343.26	104,636.51	627,028.35	581,092.27
Africa.....	33,080.00	2,290.20	86,696.48	13,335.38
North America.....	12,641,796.38	9,039,593.14	55,293,191.45	38,048,429.94
Central America.....	1,798.14	10,951.74	11,080.84	17,550.81
South America.....	11,281.85	14,273.09	70,774.06	126,004.47
West Indies.....	21,663.53	19,221.57	79,684.40	103,189.43
Oceania.....			18,971.00	44,959.62
Total.....	19,657,593.40	14,825,667.57	88,853,411.16	67,840,094.49

Following is a résumé of the valuations of Mexican exports during the periods under comparison, with reference to their countries of destination:

Country.	November.		First five months—	
	1906.	1905.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Europe.....	\$6,575,790.58	\$3,754,423.73	\$27,701,118.89	\$23,960,668.35
Asia.....	796.00		796.00	
North America.....	16,446,197.40	16,405,890.10	66,855,643.40	73,208,341.04
Central America.....	88,303.91	119,051.92	437,941.51	568,150.56
South America.....	15,150.00	3,035.00	62,115.00	34,309.00
West Indies.....	246,440.00	387,712.00	1,084,055.00	2,024,869.00
Total.....	23,372,677.89	20,670,112.75	96,141,669.80	99,796,337.95



# SILVER BASIS OF THE STAMP AND CUSTOMS TAXES FOR MARCH, 1907.

The usual monthly circular issued by the Treasury Department of the Mexican Government announces that the legal price per kilogram of pure silver during the month of March, 1907, is \$44.66, according to calculations provided in the decree of March 25, 1905. This price will be the basis for the payment of the stamp tax and customs duties when silver is used throughout the Republic.

## INCREASED AND DECREASED EXPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, 1905-6.

A comparison of the statistics of Mexican exports of agricultural products during the fiscal years 1904-5 and 1905-6 shows the following increases and decreases:

<i>Agricultural products the exports of which have increased in 1905-6.</i>		<i>Agricultural products the exports of which have decreased in 1905-6.</i>	
	Pesos.		Pesos.
Coffee.....	31, 841. 65	Cascalote and tanning	
Rubber.....	1, 671, 321. 00	barks.....	38, 179. 00
Chicle.....	73, 056. 92	Horse beans . . . . .	107, 774. 00
Beans.....	91, 152. 72	Timber.....	315, 853. 75
Fruits.....	72, 559. 58	Maize.....	217, 986. 50
Spanish peas.....	707, 314. 25	Blackberry wood.....	2, 819. 13
Guayule.....	117, 026. 00	Logwood . . . . .	156, 128. 71
Sisal grass.....	48, 190. 38	Grass root . . . . .	139, 494. 00
Ixtle.....	172, 175. 33	Leaf tobacco... . . . .	509, 097. 94
Vanilla.....	1, 871, 721. 98	Several animal products ..	47, 465. 97
Various.....	479, 221. 19	Sugar.....	5, 043, 210. 76
Cattle.....	122, 517. 00	Henequen rope . . . . .	41, 770. 00
Untanned hides.....	1, 143, 555. 09	Manufactured tobacco ....	42, 115. 75
Flour and cotton-seed paste	2, 892. 00		
Palm hats.....	233, 478. 29		
Miscellaneous.....	155, 769. 91		

The total of exports of agricultural products during 1905-6 was 78,429,623.33 *pesos*, and in 1904-5 78,216,473.34 *pesos*.

## REDUCTION OF IMPORT DUTY ON WHEAT.

An Executive decree issued on February 9, 1907, reduces the rate of wheat imported into Mexico to \$1.50 (Mexican) per hundred gross kilograms. This rate is to continue in force until June 30, 1907, and became effective on February 15, 1907. The former rate, which has ruled since September, 1904, was \$3 (Mexican) per hundred kilograms, gross weight, or one-half the present schedule.

## RAILROAD IN THE STATE OF SONORA.

The Mexican Government has authorized Mr. A. S. MACKENZIE, in a contract entered into on August 9, 1906, to construct and exploit a railroad line in the State of Sonora, starting from the Carbo Station, on the Sonora Railroad, and terminating at the mines of Copete. The whole line must be completed within five years. The concessionaire has made a deposit of 3,000 *pesos*, in bonds of the consolidated public debt, to guarantee the fulfillment of the terms of the contract.

## RAILROAD IN GUANAJUATO AND MICHOACAN.

By virtue of contract made with the Mexican Government, Messrs. Bermejillo & Co. and Mr. Zaldivar y Florez have been authorized to construct and exploit a railroad line in the State of Guanajuato, starting from Salvatierra and terminating at Yuririapúndaro, which line may be extended to Morelon, in said State, or to Puruandiro, in the State of Michoacan. The line must be completed within five years, and if the concessionaires choose to construct the authorized extensions, the periods for their completion shall be fixed by the Secretary of Public Works. The bond furnished by the concessionaires amounts to 15,000 *pesos*.

## CONSULAR TRADE REPORTS, JANUARY, 1907.

The Mexican consul at Philadelphia advises that the shipments of merchandise from that port to the Mexican ports of Tampico and Veracruz during the month of January, 1907, amounted to \$141,381.11 and consisted of coal, petroleum, and powder invoiced at \$74,706.35, \$61,874.76, and \$4,800, respectively.

The consul-general of Mexico at New York reports that during the month of January, 1907, 11 vessels, proceeding from Mexican ports, entered the harbor of New York City, bringing 71,656 packages of merchandise. During the same month the vessels clearing from the port of New York numbered 15, carrying 167,089 packages of merchandise, consigned to Mexican ports. The imports in detail from Mexico to New York in January, 1907, were as follows:

Articles.	Quantity.	Articles.	Quantity.
Henequen.....bales..	9,692	Fustete.....logs..	9,163
Coffee.....sacks..	1,853	Hair.....bales..	32
Hides.....bales..	8,554	Lead bullion.....bars..	16,737
Hides.....loose..	3,764	Metals.....boxes..	612
Ixtle.....bales..	3,268	Sarsaparilla.....packages..	127
Goatskins.....do..	1,944	Vanilla.....boxes..	50
Deerskins.....do..	130	Alligator skins.....do..	22
Rubber.....do..	2,667	Honey.....barrels..	304
Leaf tobacco.....do..	418	Cedar.....logs..	310
Cigars.....boxes..	25	Mahogany.....do..	371
Sugar.....sacks..	5,000	Copper.....bars..	2,620
Broom root.....bales..	310	Pepper.....sacks..	420
Chicle.....do..	3,130	Mexican dollars.....boxes..	133

The Mexican consul at Nogales, Arizona, reports that the exportation of merchandise from the State of Sonora, Mexico, to the United States in January, 1907, was as follows:

Fowls.....	\$26	Corn.....	\$81
Cane sugar.....	16	Oranges.....	853
Mescal.....	80	Soup pastes.....	275
Portland cement.....	161	Fresh fish.....	43
Rawhides.....	9, 574	Lead ores.....	587
Fresh meat.....	86	Ready-made cotton clothing....	10
Scrap iron and steel.....	395	Salt.....	6
Cotton lace.....	2	Wheat.....	2
Preserved fruits.....	58	Leaf tobacco.....	250
Beans.....	3	Gold bullion and dust.....	82, 613
Cattle.....	6, 549	Silver bullion.....	85, 222
Earthenware.....	9		
Lemons.....	5	Total.....	186, 906

The imports of foreign merchandise through the custom-house of Nogales, Mexico, to the State of Sonora in January, 1907, were as follows:

Animal products.....	\$65, 148. 64	Paper and paper products....	\$6, 929. 81
Vegetable products.....	63, 531. 20	Machinery and apparatus....	89, 971. 80
Mineral products.....	449, 973. 64	Vehicles.....	10, 285. 17
Textiles, and manufactures		Arms and explosives.....	5, 935. 53
thereof.....	37, 179. 46	Miscellaneous.....	22, 143. 18
Chemical products.....	27, 779. 93		
Spirituos beverages.....	3, 170. 76	Total.....	775, 049. 12

The countries of origin of the foregoing merchandise are as follows:

United States.....	\$730, 151. 07	Spain.....	\$44. 22
Germany.....	6, 426. 09	Austria.....	679. 38
France.....	9, 296. 28		
England.....	27, 876. 20	Total.....	775, 049. 12
Italy.....	578. 88		

The customs duties collected during the month amounted to \$130,967.46 silver.

#### THE HENEQUEN MARKET IN 1906.

The "*Secretaría de Comunicaciones*," of the Mexican Government, has been requested by the Chamber of Commerce of Merida to urge all members of the Mexican consular force to collect information concerning possible new markets for the fiber known as henequen or sisal hemp. It is proposed not only to enter new fields for the sale of the raw product but also to ship manufactures thereof. The Argentine Republic, England, and Japan have already been exploited as possible purchasing countries, and in the twelve months ending with December, 1906, the United States took \$14,486,569 worth of sisal grass.

During the calendar year 1906 exports of henequen from Progreso amounted to 597,966 bales, which, added to the 28,819 reported for

Campeche, makes a total from the Yucatan district of 626,785 bales. Of this quantity the United States took 595,024 bales and Canada 22,196 bales, the remainder being distributed in a decreasing ratio between Cuba, England, Germany, Belgium, France, Italy, Spain, and Austria.

Mexican growers and manufacturers are not only applying new methods to the preparation of sisal for the markets of the world, but are also carefully studying the qualities of such other fiber plants as are available for similar usage.

#### **CUSTOMS REVENUES, JANUARY, 1907.**

The customs revenues at various Mexican ports during the month of January, 1907, aggregated \$4,552,524.91, of which \$4,446,052.23 was credited for imports and \$106,472.63 to exports.

#### **POSTAL RECEIPTS, NOVEMBER, 1906.**

Total receipts from the postal service of the Mexican Republic, as reported by the Postmaster-General to the Department of Communications and Public Works, show a net increase over the corresponding period of the preceding year of \$28,921.36; November, 1906, figures being \$317,008.52, and November, 1905, \$288,087.16.

For the five months' period ending with November, 1906, the total receipts from this branch of the public service are placed at \$1,597,934.86, as compared with \$1,461,993.74 in the same period of 1905, an increase of \$135,941.12, or 9.30 per cent.

#### **COPPER MINING IN THE REPUBLIC.**

According to statistics published by the Ministry of Improvements, there are 796 copper mines in the Republic, distributed as follows among the different States and Territories:

Jalisco . . . . .	302	Tamaulipas . . . . .	11
Sonora . . . . .	234	Coahuila . . . . .	5
Michoacan . . . . .	95	Oaxaca . . . . .	5
Lower California . . . . .	65	Puebla . . . . .	5
Chihuahua . . . . .	53	Hidalgo . . . . .	5
Durango . . . . .	51	Guanajuato . . . . .	4
Aguacalientes . . . . .	49	Mexico . . . . .	3
Guerrero . . . . .	44	Nuevo Leon . . . . .	3
Sinaloa . . . . .	25	Tepic . . . . .	2
Zacatecas . . . . .	14		
San Luis Potosi . . . . .	14	Total . . . . .	796
Colima . . . . .	12		

#### **QUICKSILVER IN THE REPUBLIC.**

In the State of Jalisco, Mexico, is situated what is claimed to be the largest single deposit of quicksilver in the world. In 1905 the property came into the possession of Messrs. Lawson & Page, and large furnaces and retorts for the treatment of mercury were installed.

In commenting upon the development of the mines, "*El Economista Mexicano*," of February 2, 1907, finds the cheap exploitation of quicksilver as one of the most important features in the development of the gold and silver properties of the Republic, according to the cyanide process.

Messrs. Lawson & Page have constructed a large reduction mill and cyanide plant on their San Jeronimo *hacienda*, and crushers, with other necessary machinery, are under orders.

#### RAILROAD CONCESSIONS.

The "*Diario Oficial*" of the Mexican Republic, in its issues for December 7 and 14, 1906, and January 11, 1907, respectively, contains the texts of the following railroad concessions:

Concession granted to the Mexican National Railroad Company for the construction and exploitation of a railroad line in the State of Nuevo Leon, starting from the town of Colombia and terminating at the station of Jarita of the Mexican National. The entire line must be completed within two years, and its length is estimated at 30 kilometers. The company has made a deposit of 5,000 *pesos* to guarantee the fulfillment of the conditions of the concession.

Concession granted to the Nacozari Railroad Company for the construction and exploitation of the following railroad lines: (1) One starting from the port of Guaymas and terminating at San Pedro Batuc on the Moctezuma River, District of Ures; (2) one starting from a convenient point of the line referred to in paragraph (1) and terminating at the city of Hermosillo, or near it, to connect with the Sonora Railroad; (3) one starting also from a convenient point of the first line and terminating at the city of Ures, or near it. The first line must be completed on December 31, 1914, and upon its completion the company shall proceed to construct the other two lines, at the rate of 40 kilometers per year, on either line, or on both at the same time. The total length of these three lines has been estimated at 360 kilometers. The bond furnished by the concessionaire amounts to 42,000 *pesos*.

Concession granted to the Cananea Consolidated Copper Company for the construction and exploitation of a railroad line between the States of Chihuahua and Sonora, starting from a point called "Madera," terminus of the Nallucharic Railroad branch line to the San Pedro stream, in the State of Chihuahua, and terminating at Bacerac, or another point near the Babispe River, in the State of Sonora. This line must be completed within six years; its length is estimated at 180 kilometers.

The term of the three concessions above referred to is the usual one of ninety-nine years, in accordance with the railroad law of April 29, 1899.

**RAILROAD IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF MEXICO.**

A contract entered into on the 14th of August, 1906, grants the Mexican National Railroad Company a concession for the construction and exploitation of a railroad line in the municipality of Mexico, starting from a point of the Interoceanic Railroad, near the station of San Lazaro, and connecting with the San Rafael and Atlixco Railroad. The company is further authorized to construct two branch lines, one starting from a convenient point of the main line and running in a westerly direction to the east shore of the Viga Canal, with extensions to "*La Union*" and "*La Victoria*" factories, and another, starting from the main line also, and terminating at "*El Salvador*" factory.

The construction of the main line must be completed within one year from the date of the concession.

**RAILROAD IN THE STATE OF VERACRUZ.**

On August 16, 1906, the Mexican Government entered into a contract with Messrs. S. Pearson & Son, authorizing the latter to construct and exploit a railroad line in the State of Veracruz, starting from the city of Minatitlan and terminating at a point between the twenty-fifth and thirty-fifth kilometers of the Tehuantepec Railroad.

Five kilometers of the line must be completed within the first year, five more within the second, and the whole line within the third year.

The company has made a deposit of 3,000 *pesos*, in bonds of the consolidated public debt, to guarantee the fulfillment of the terms of the concession.

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**NICARAGUA.**
**ARBITRAL AWARD OF THE BOUNDARY QUESTION BETWEEN THE REPUBLICS OF HONDURAS AND NICARAGUA.**

I, Alfonso XIII, King of Spain, by the grace of God and the Constitution;

Whereas the pending boundary question between the Republics of Honduras and Nicaragua having been submitted to my decision, in conformity with articles 3, 4, and 5 of the Treaty of Tegucigalpa of October 7, 1894, and pursuant to the communications addressed by my Secretary of State, under date of November 11, 1904, to the Secretaries of Foreign Affairs of said Powers;

Actuated by the desire of reciprocating the confidence that both of the said Republics have equally confided in the ancient Mother Country, by submitting to my decision a matter of such importance;

Resulting therefrom, and from the Royal Decree of April 17, 1905, in the appointing of a commission to examine into the aforesaid

boundary question, in order that it may make clear the points in litigation and render a preliminary report of the arbitral award;

Resulting that the high parties in interest submitted in due time their respective allegations and replies, accompanied by the corresponding documents in support of that which is considered the rights of each;

Resulting that the boundary between the Republics of Honduras and Nicaragua, from the coast of the Pacific Ocean to the Portillo of Teotecacinte, is already definitely fixed by the mutual agreement of both parties;

Resulting that, according to the proceedings of Amapala on September 14, 1902, and August 29, 1904, a common boundary point on the coast of the Atlantic Ocean was to have been chosen by the mixed Honduran-Nicaraguan commission in order to trace from that point the boundary of the frontier to the said Portillo of Teotecacinte, which could not be carried out inasmuch as no agreement was arrived at;

Resulting that the territory in litigation embraces an extensive zone which includes:

To the north, a zone which, starting from Portillo of Teotecacinte, continues across the summit of the cordillera, following the line or intersection that divides the rainfall of each side until it terminates at Portillo, in the spring that forms the source of the Frio River, then following the bed of said spring and of said river to the junction of the latter with the Guayambre River, and thence along the bed of the Guayambre River to the point where the latter unites with the Guayape River, and from there to the point where the Guayape and the Guayambre rivers take the common name of Patuca River, follows the water course of this river to the meridian that passes through Cape Camaron, and continues on this meridian to the coast;

And to the south, from the Portillo of Teotecacinte to the headwaters of the Limon River, downstream, along the bed of this river, and thence along the bed of the Poteca River to its confluence with the Segovia River, following the water course of the latter river to a point situated at a distance of 20 geographic miles in a straight and perpendicular line from the Atlantic coast, turning at this point toward the south upon the astronomic meridian until it intercepts the parallel of geographic latitude that passes through the mouth of the Arena River and the Sandy Bay Lagoon, on which parallel it continues toward the east from the said intersection to the Atlantic Ocean; resulting that the question, which is the object of this arbitration, consists, then, in fixing the dividing line of both Republics, included between a point on the Atlantic coast and the said Portillo of Teotecacinte;

Whereas according to the agreement of both parties set forth in rule 3 of article 2 of the Treaty of Tegucigalpa or Gámez-Bonilla of 1894, by which this arbitration is governed, it should be understood that one of the Republics of Honduras or Nicaragua is owner of the territory belonging to Spain, which at the time of their independence constituted the Provinces of Honduras and Nicaragua, respectively;

Whereas the Spanish Provinces of Honduras and of Nicaragua were formed by historic evolution, until they were constituted in two separate districts (*intendencias*) of the captaincy general of Guatemala, in conformity with the provisions of the royal ordinance of intendants of the Province of New Spain of 1786, which applied to Guatemala, and under whose régime of intendant provinces they were at the time of freeing themselves from Spain in 1821;

Whereas by royal decree of July 24, 1791, on petition of the intendant governor of Comayagua and in conformity with the orders of the superior board of Guatemala, by virtue of the provisions of articles 8 and 9 of the royal ordinance of intendants of New Spain, the incorporation of the larger jurisdiction (*alcaldia mayor*) of Tegucigalpa to the intendency and government of Comayagua (Honduras), with all the territory of his bishopric, in regard to said larger jurisdiction of the Province annexed to the Province of Honduras and united with the latter ecclesiastically, as well as in the collection of taxes, was approved;

Whereas by virtue of this royal ordinance the Province of Honduras was formed in 1791 out of all the territories of the original Province of Comayagua, the territories annexed to Tegucigalpa, and the rest of the bishopric of Comayagua, comprising in this manner a region that bordered on the south with Nicaragua, on the southwest and west with the Pacific Ocean, San Salvador, and Guatemala, and on the north, northeast, and east with the Atlantic Ocean, except that part of the coast occupied at the time by Indians, Mesquite Indians, Indian and mulatto half-breeds, *Payas*, etc.;

Whereas prior to the provisions of said royal decree of 1791, the demarcation made by two other royal decrees of August 23, 1745, must be considered, one of which appointed Don JUAN DE VERA governor and general commander of the Province of Honduras for the government of this Province and of the other Provinces comprised in the entire bishopric of Comayagua and the district of the larger jurisdiction (*alcaldia mayor*) of Tegucigalpa, and of all the territories and coasts that are included from the place where the jurisdiction of the Province of Yucatan to the Cape of Gracias a Dios terminates; and in the other decree appointed Don ALONSO FERNANDEZ DE HEREDIA, governor and general commander of the province of Nicaragua, of Costa Rica, of the district of Corregidor of Realejo, of *alcadías mayores*



or of the greater jurisdiction of Sutiaba, of Nicoya, and of the other territories included between the Cape of Gracias a Dios and the Chagre River, exclusive; in said documents therefore is shown the Cape of Gracias a Dios as the boundary point of the jurisdictions conferred on the said governors of Honduras and of Nicaragua in the capacity in which they were appointed;

Whereas the communication of the captain general of Guatemala, Don PEDRO DE RIVERA, addressed to the King on November 23, 1742, concerning the Mesquite Indians, in which he affirms that the Cape of Gracias a Dios is on the coast of the Province of Comayagua (Honduras), is also an antecedent worthy of consideration;

Whereas by virtue of the treaty with England in 1786, the English vacated the Mesquite country, at the same time that the port of Trujillo was again opened and laws were adopted for its government, four Spanish towns were ordered created on the Mesquite coast at Rio Tinto, Cape Gracias a Dios, Bluefields, and at the mouth of the San Juan River, and although these places remained directly subject to the military authority of the captaincy general of Guatemala, both parties have agreed that this did not alter in any way the territories of the Provinces of Nicaragua and Honduras, the latter Republic having shown by numerous certified records and accounts that before and after 1791 the intendent government of Comayagua intervened in all matters over which it had jurisdiction at Trujillo, Rio Tinto, and Cape Gracias a Dios;

Whereas the seventh law of title 2 of book 2 of the Digest of Indias, on specifying the manner of making the division of the discovered territories, provided that it should be made in such manner that the division for temporal use should conform with that for spiritual purposes, the archbishoprics corresponding to the districts of the audiencias (courts), the bishoprics to the governments and districts of larger jurisdiction, and parishes and curates to the ordinary districts of the corregidores and alcaldes;

Whereas the bishopric of Comayagua or of Honduras, which, prior to 1791, had exercised acts of jurisdiction on the lands now in dispute, performing such acts in an unquestioned manner from the said date of the demarcation by the Government intendency of the same name, having proved that it governed in matters concerning the collection of tithes, issued matrimonial licenses, furnished curates, and attended to ecclesiastical claims at Trujillo, Rio Tinto, and Cape Gracias a Dios;

Whereas the village or town of Cape Gracias a Dios, situated somewhat to the south of the cape of the same name and on the south bank of the most important mouth of the river now called Coco or Segovia, was, prior to 1791, included in the ecclesiastical jurisdiction

of the bishopric of Comayagua, formed a part of said jurisdiction at the time that the ancient Spanish province of Honduras organized itself into an independent state;

Whereas the constitution of the State of Honduras of 1825, adopted at the time it was united to Nicaragua, forming, with other States, the Federal Republic of Central America, provides that "its territory comprises all that corresponds and has always corresponded to the bishopric of Honduras;"

Whereas the demarcation fixed for the province or intendency of Comayagua or of Honduras by the aforesaid royal decree of July 24, 1791, continued without change at the time the provinces of Honduras and Nicaragua obtained their independence; therefore, even though the King approved by royal decree of January 24, 1818, the reestablishment of the greater jurisdiction (*alcaldia mayor*) of Tegucigalpa, with certain features of autonomy in economic matters, said greater jurisdiction continued to form a division of the province of Comayagua or Honduras, under the jurisdiction of the political chief of the province, and as such division took part in the election held on November 5, 1820, for a deputy to the Spanish Cortes and a substitute deputy for the province of Comayagua, and likewise took part with the other divisions of Gracias, Choluteca, Olancho, Yoro, with Olanchito and Trujillo, Tenoa, and Comayagua, in the election of the provincial deputies of Honduras, said election being held on November 6, 1820;

Whereas on organizing the Government and intendency of Nicaragua, in conformity with the royal ordinance of intendants of 1786, there were formed the five political divisions of Leon, Matagalpa, El Realejo, Subtiaga, and Nicoya, not including in this division nor in that which the intendent governor, Don Juan de Ayassa, proposed in 1788—territories that are now claimed on the north and west of Cape Gracias a Dios by Nicaragua—nor does it appear that the jurisdiction of the bishopric of Nicaragua extended to this cape, and it should be borne in mind that the last intendent governor of Nicaragua, Don MIGUEL GONZALEZ SARAVIA, on describing the province that was under his command in his book entitled "Political and Statistical Sketch of Nicaragua," published in 1824, stated that the boundary line of said province on the south runs from the Gulf of Fonseca in the Pacific to the Perlas River in the sea of the north (Atlantic);

Whereas, even though at any period it may have been thought that the jurisdiction of Honduras extended to the south of Cape Gracias a Dios, the examining commission has found that such extension of dominion was never well determined, and that, at all events, was ephemeral below the town and port of Cape Gracias a Dios, and, therefore, it does not follow that the common boundary on the Atlantic coast is Sandy Bay, as is claimed by Honduras;

Whereas, in order to arrive at the place called Cape Camaron, as well as that of Sandy Bay, it would be necessary to resort to artificial boundary lines that in no manner coincide with the well-marked natural boundaries recommended in the Gámez-Bonilla Treaty;

Whereas all the maps (Spanish and foreign) that the commission appointed by royal decree of April 17, 1905, has examined referring to the territories of Honduras and Nicaragua prior to the date of independence show the separation between both territories at Cape Gracias a Dios or to the south of that cape, and that, in a period subsequent to independence, maps such as those of Squier (New York, 1854); Baily (London, 1856); Dussieux (made under the supervision of Stieler, Riepert, Petermann & Begghaus, Paris, 1868); Dunn (New Orleans, 1884); Colton, Ohman & Co. (New York, 1890); Andrews (Leipzig, 1901); Armour's (Chicago, 1901), indicate the boundary at the Cape of Gracias a Dios;

Whereas of the maps examined relating to the question only five show the boundary between Honduras and Nicaragua on the Atlantic side to the north of Cape Gracias a Dios, and these five maps are all subsequent to the date of independence and even of the period in which litigation was commenced between the two States referred to; that of these five maps three are Nicaraguan and the other two (one German and the other North American), although they place the boundary to the north of Cape Gracias a Dios, indicate it at a point very near this cape, or at the extreme northern part of the delta of the Segovia River;

Whereas geographic authorities, such as López de Velasco (1571-1574), Tomás López (1758), González Saravia (governor of Nicaragua, 1823), Squier (1856), Reclus (1870), Sonnenstern (1874), Bancroft (1890), have indicated the outlet of the Segovia River, or the Cape Gracias a Dios, or a point to the south of this cape, as the common boundary between Honduras and Nicaragua on the Atlantic coast;

Whereas the Cape of Gracias a Dios has been acknowledged as the common boundary between Nicaragua and Honduras in various diplomatic documents originating in the latter Republic, such as the circulars addressed to foreign governments by Don FRANCISCO CASTELLON, Minister Plenipotentiary of Nicaragua and Honduras (1844); Don SEBASTIAN SALINAS, Minister of Foreign Relations of Nicaragua (1848), and Don JOSÉ GUERRERO, Supreme Director of the State of Nicaragua (1848), and the instructions conferred by the Government of Nicaragua on its Envoy Extraordinary in Spain, Don JOSÉ DE MARCOLETA, for the recognition of the independence of said Republic (1850);

Whereas, as is deduced from the foregoing exposition, the point that best responds to the reasons of historic right, of equity, and of

geographic position, for the purpose of serving as a common boundary between the two litigious States on the coast of the Atlantic, is Cape Gracias a Dios, and that this cape marks that which has practically been the limit of extension or conquest of Nicaragua toward the north and of Honduras toward the south;

Whereas, after the adoption of the Cape of Gracias a Dios as the common boundary on the Atlantic coast between the two litigious States, it is proper to fix the frontier boundary line between this point and Portillo of Teotecacinte, which was the point reached by the mixed Honduran-Nicaraguan commission;

Whereas, contiguous to the Cape of Gracias a Dios on the Atlantic there exists no great cordillera which by its nature and direction could be taken as a frontier between both States starting from said point, and that, on the contrary, there is found at this same place as a perfectly marked boundary the outlet and channel of so large and important a river as that called Coco, Segovia, or Wanks;

Whereas, that afterwards the course of this river, for at least a considerable part thereof, offers, because of its direction and the circumstances of its channel, the most natural and exact boundary that could be desired;

Whereas this same Coco, Segovia, or Wanks River for a large part of its course has figured and figures in many maps, public documents, and geographic descriptions as the frontier between Honduras and Nicaragua;

Whereas, in the volumes of the Blue Book corresponding to the years 1856 and 1860, presented by the Government of His Britannic Majesty to Parliament, and which are included among the documents submitted by Nicaragua, it is stated that according to the communication of the representative of England in the United States, who intervened in the negotiations for the purpose of settling the question of the Mosquito territory (1852), Honduras and Nicaragua had mutually acknowledged the Wanks or Segovia River as the frontier; that in article 2 of the convention between Great Britain and Honduras on August 27, 1859, His Britannic Majesty acknowledged the middle of the Wanks or Segovia River, that empties at the Cape of Gracias a Dios, as the boundary between the Republic of Honduras and the territory of the Mesquite Indians, and that in article 4 of the treaty with Great Britain and the United States of America of October 17, 1856, it was declared that all the territory to the south of the Wanks or Segovia River, not included in the part reserved for the Mesquite Indians, and without prejudging the rights of Honduras, should be considered within the boundaries and under the sovereignty of the Republic of Nicaragua;

Whereas it is necessary to establish a point at which the course of the Coco, Segovia, or Wanks River must be abandoned before said

river, turning toward the southwest, enters acknowledged Nicaraguan territory;

Whereas the point having the best conditions required in this case is the place where the said Coco or Segovia River receives on its left bank the waters of its tributary, the Poteca or Bodega River;

Whereas the place of the confluence of the Poteca with the Segovia River has also been adopted by various authorities, and singularly by the Nicaraguan engineer, Don MAXIMILIANO V. SONNENSTERN, in his "Geography of Nicaragua for use in the primary schools of the Republic" (Managua, 1874);

Whereas, on following the channel of the Poteca River upstream to its junction with the Guineo or Namalsi River, there is encountered the south site of Teotecacinte, to which the document filed by Nicaragua, dated August 26, 1720, refers, and according to which said site belonged to the jurisdiction of the city of New Segovia (Nicaragua);

Whereas the point where Guineo River enters and forms a part of the Poteca River can be taken as the frontier boundary, which corresponds to the survey of the said site of Teotecacinte up to its juncture with the Portillo of the same name, but in such a manner that the aforesaid site remains within the jurisdiction of Nicaragua;

Whereas the selection of the confluence of the Poteca with the Coco or Segovia River as the point at which the channel of the last-named river should be abandoned, in order to arrive at the Portillo of Teotecacinte in the manner referred to, might be the cause of doubt and controversy, due to the assumption that it would result beneficially to Honduras in the narrow region in the northern part of the basin of the Segovia River, which would thus remain within the boundaries of Honduras; to offset this and as compensation for having adopted the outlet or mouth of the Segovia River in the manner hereinbefore expressed, the bay and town of Gracias a Dios, which, according to prior evidence, would belong by better right to Honduras, remain within the domain of Nicaragua; and

Whereas, lastly, that although rule 4 of article 2 of the treaty of Gámez-Bonilla or Tegucigalpa directs that in order to fix the boundaries between both Republics the dominion or ownership of territory fully proved will be respected without acknowledging the juridical value to possession in fact that either of the parties might allege, rule 6 of the same article provides that, if expedient, compensation may be made and even indemnifications fixed to endeavor to establish, as far as possible, well-defined natural boundaries.

In accordance with the solution proposed by the examining commission and in conformity with the opinion of the full council of state and with that of my council of ministers—

Declare that the dividing line between the Republic of Honduras and Nicaragua from the Atlantic to the Portillo of Teotecacinte,

where the mixed boundary commission left it in 1901, because they could not agree as to its continuation in their subsequent meetings, is fixed in the following manner: The extreme common boundary point on the Atlantic coast shall be the outlet into the sea of the Coco, Segovia, or Wanks River, contiguous to the Cape of Gracias a Dios, considering as the mouth of the river the mouth of its principal arm between Hara and the island of San Pio, where the said cape is situated, Honduras retaining the islets or keys existing within said principal arm before arriving at the bar, and conserving for Nicaragua the south shore of the said principal mouth with the aforesaid island of San Pio, together with the bay and population of the Cape of Gracias a Dios and the entire arm called Gracias that flows into the Bay of Gracias a Dios between the mainland and the aforesaid island of San Pio.

Starting from the mouth of the Segovia or Coco River the boundary line will follow the water course or *Talweg* of this river upstream without interruption to its confluence with the Poteca or Bodega River, and from that point the said boundary line will leave the Segovia River, follow the watercourse of the said Poteca or Bodega tributary and continue upstream to its junction with the Guineo or Namashi River.

From this junction the boundary line shall take the direction that corresponds to the demarcation of the site of Teotecacinte, in accordance with the survey made in 1720, in order to arrive at Portillo of Teotecacinte, so that said site remains integrally within the jurisdiction of Nicaragua.

Given, in duplicate, at the Royal Palace of Madrid on December 23, 1906.

ALFONSO.

JUAN PEREZ CABALLERO,  
*Secretary of State.*

#### CONCESSION OF LAND AND WATER PRIVILEGES.

A valuable concession has been made by the Nicaraguan Government to a New York company's representative for the development of the commercial, agricultural, and mineral resources of Nicaragua.

A summary of the report made on the subject by the United States consul at Managua is as follows:

The company obligates itself to deepen the passage over the bar of the Rio Grande to 14 feet in order that vessels suited to the banana and fruit trade may enter the stream, and is granted the period of four years in which to complete the work, which shall represent an expenditure of not less than \$100,000 gold. Within eighteen months the company shall run its first steamer on the river, and thereafter keep up navigation for all the time the concession is in force.

The company agrees to construct a wharf and a custom-house at the mouth of the river, upon the completion of which the Government will declare the place an open port with the name Port Zelaya.

The right to denounce and acquire 50,000 *manzanas* (about 86,500 acres) of land suitable for banana growing along the river and its tributaries is allowed the company, which land may be subdivided into lots of 100 or more *manzanas* each. Special rights and privileges in this connection are provided for colonists whom the company proposes to induce to settle upon their lands, it being stipulated that such shall be exempt for a period of ten years from the payment of duties on all domestic necessities, machinery, and live stock, and that their property and products be exempt from tax and, with a few exceptions, from export duties.

For the purpose of facilitating the loading and discharging of cargo during the period in which the bar of the river is being opened the company binds itself to construct a wharf and warehouse on Man-of-war Key (an island close by), in deep water, which shall constitute a part of Port Zelaya. After the river improvements have been consummated the structures on said island are to be maintained as a safeguard to commerce and navigation in the event of accident or damage to interior waterway facilities.

The foregoing contract relates to a section of this Republic that is celebrated for the richness of its agricultural lands, its undeveloped mineral resources, and opportunities for extensive water transportation. At a distance of 80 miles inland from its mouth the Rio Grande is reported to have a good navigable depth. The main river, its branches and tributaries, covered by this concession, penetrate a large territory. Wild rubber abounds along the banks of these streams, as also valuable hard woods, such as mahogany, cedar, rosewood, etc., which latter the company and its colonists are granted the right to cut for domestic purposes. It is estimated that over \$50,000 gold per month is produced by miners in the mineral zone extending through the central part of the Republic bisected by the Rio Grande water system.

#### INCREASED PRICE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Under date of December 14, 1906, the President of Nicaragua issued a decree whereby the price of public lands in the Republic was advanced 50 per cent over the rate fixed in the previous decree regulating such sales and bearing date of July 28, 1903.

It is officially stated that:

"The President of the Republic, considering that the price fixed by law for vacant lands is very low and consequently not in proportion with the opening and importance which the industrial, agricultural, transportation, and commercial industries of the country

have attained, nor with the expenses caused to the public administration by such enterprises, decrees:

"ARTICLE 1. From the 1st of January next the price of vacant lands shall be increased 50 per cent over the tariff established by the decree of July 28, 1903.

"ART. 2. The payment for said lands shall be effected in the following manner; two-thirds in current money and the other third in documents of public credit.

"ART. 3. All lands which up to date have not been paid for in the national treasury, are comprehended in this decree."

An amendment to the existing Agrarian law of the Republic also specifies that an advance shall be made over previously established rates for property sold for cattle raising, agricultural purposes, or on which irrigation may be easily effected. It is furthermore decreed that forest lands producing timber capable of being utilized as cabinet or dyewoods, for the production of rubber or resinous substances, shall be paid for with an advance of \$1 per hectare over the primary cost of the land.

#### BUDGET FOR THE YEARS 1906 AND 1907.

The Nicaraguan budget for the two years' term—1906 and 1907—was promulgated on February 21, 1906, and contained the following estimates of revenue and expenditure for the period:

##### *Estimated revenues for 1906 and 1907.*

Customs revenue.....	\$12, 000, 000
Liquor revenue.....	4, 800, 000
Tobacco revenue.....	433, 333
Slaughter tax.....	738, 900
Stamped paper.....	350, 000
Monopolies (powder, etc.).....	210, 000
Sale of waste lands.....	190, 000
National railways and steamers (rent).....	700, 000
Other national services.....	376, 000
Fines, etc.....	82, 000
Sundry receipts.....	554, 000
Total.....	20, 434, 233

##### *Estimated expenditures for 1906 and 1907.*

Department of—	
Government.....	1, 101, 903
Police.....	2, 725, 890
Charity.....	94, 840
War and marine.....	3, 721, 642
Finance and public credit.....	4, 900, 280
Internal development.....	4, 702, 954
Justice.....	1, 080, 236
Foreign affairs.....	206, 240
Public instruction.....	2, 407, 466
Total.....	20, 941, 451



## PANAMA.

## TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

The growth of United States trade with Panama is shown by the fact that imports from that Republic in the calendar year 1904, the first year of its existence, were \$812,947; in 1905, \$879,145; and in 1906, \$1,448,686; and the exports to Panama were, in 1904, \$2,683,801; in 1905, \$7,831,564; and in 1906, \$14,239,471.

Exports from the United States to Panama now average more than \$1,000,000 a month, and the total trade with that Republic seems likely to aggregate \$16,000,000 in the fiscal year which ends with the month of June.

Bananas are the largest single item of the practically \$1,000,000 worth of merchandise imported therefrom in the seven months ending with January, 1907, the value of bananas alone being \$741,870, against \$338,217 in the corresponding months of the preceding year. India rubber, of which the United States is steadily increasing her importations and consumption, amounted to \$91,720, against \$55,028 in the corresponding months of the preceding year. Of vegetable ivory the imports from Panama were nearly 2,000,000 pounds in the seven months, against a little over half a million pounds in the same months of last year. Of hides the figures were nearly a half million pounds against less than 300,000 pounds in the corresponding months of the preceding year, and of coffee 178,000 pounds against but 25,000 pounds in the same months of last year.

The fact that meat and dairy products aggregated \$750,000, boots and shoes nearly \$200,000, lard over \$250,000, shows that the exports to Panama are not by any means exclusively for the canal or for the use of the Government in building it, but that a large proportion is for individual and personal consumption by persons residing in Panama.

## INSTALLATION OF TELEPHONES AT PANAMA.

The President of the Republic on January 17, 1907, approved a contract with the *Compañía de Teléfonos* to take effect February 1, and to continue for five years, providing for the installation of telephones in the fire and police departments and other public offices of the city of Panama.

Fifty instruments are to be installed, for which the Government will pay five balboas per month for each.

## PARAGUAY.

## BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1907.

Following are the details of the Paraguayan estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1907 as sanctioned by the Government on September 17, 1906:

## REVENUE.

	Gold.	Currency.
Import duties.....	\$1,675,000	
Export duties.....	615,000	
Wharf dues.....	115,000	
Warehouse dues.....	30,000	
Transit dues on foreign maté.....	27,000	
Consular fees.....	20,300	
Tax on timber.....	70,000	
Sundries.....	14,700	
Tax on internal consumption.....		\$1,500,000.
Stamps and stamped paper.....		905,000
Succession duty.....		70,000
Post-office.....		131,000
Telegraph service.....		240,000
"Contribución directa".....		2,500,000
Fines re "Contribución directa".....		80,000
Sales of national timber.....		410,000
Sundries.....		244,000
Total.....	2,567,000	6,080,000

## EXPENDITURE.

Legislative Congress.....	\$492	\$1,247,040
Presidency of the Republic.....		314,400
Department of the Interior.....	7,336	7,986,026
Department of Foreign Affairs.....	114,148	1,633,920
Department of Finance.....	600	2,513,160
Department of Justice and Public Worship and Instruction.....	52,284	6,086,360
Department of War and Marine.....	24,720	7,347,900
Special laws.....	189,457	2,880,000
Total.....	389,037	30,008,806

The item "Special laws" includes in the estimate of \$189,457 gold the service of the external debt at the maximum rate of 3 per cent interest which commences with the July, 1907, coupon.

## POSTPONEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

Paraguay's Agricultural Exhibition, to be held in Asuncion, is postponed until the end of March, 1907, owing to the depressed aspect of native industries consequent upon the locust invasion and the protracted drought during the year 1906.

Machinery for the exhibit will be received until February 28, 1907, and should, in general character, be sufficiently cheap to be within the use of purchasers on a small scale. Economical machinery for making cheese, butter, preparing coffee for the market, breaking palm nuts, small cotton gins, small flour mills, starch-making machines, fiber machinery and oil apparatus, rice cleaners, and saws used in tree felling are all sure of a favorable opportunity if properly placed on the Paraguayan market.

## NEW STAMP LAW.

The new stamp law of the Paraguayan Republic, promulgated December 8, 1906, abrogates that of October 6, 1896, and provides for the following distribution of the new revenues:

Thirty-five per cent for the general expenditures of the Republic, 25 per cent for the construction of a chief law court, and 25 per cent for the construction of schools.

The following are extracts from the law:

"All private documents involving the payment or return of a certain amount of money, by one single party, shall pay one per thousand on the value stated therein, if they are payable on sight or within ninety days, and two per thousand if they are payable within a longer period.

"If the amount to be paid or returned is not stated in such documents, a stamp of 50 *pesos* shall be affixed thereto.

"Permits issued by local authorities for the free transit of timber, tobacco, yerba maté, and hides, and bills of sale, or barter, of cattle and horses shall have affixed thereto one 50-*centavo* stamp.

"A 20-*centavo* stamp shall be affixed to checks drawn on banks.

"Lawyers, accountants, translators, and amanuenses shall affix a 20-*centavo* stamp to every document presented by them in the performance of their duties. Solicitors shall pay 10 *centavos*.

"Contracts of bargain and sale, barter, transfer of stocks and rights, and all other documents transferring or modifying the ownership of real estate, shall pay a tax of three per thousand ad valorem.

"Conditional gifts and transfers of real estate shall pay a tax of two per thousand ad valorem. If such gifts or transfers are made without consideration, the benefited party shall pay one per thousand ad valorem.

"A tax of one per thousand ad valorem shall be paid on the following: Leases of more than one year; contracts of partnership and extensions thereof; contracts for services and contracts for work."

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PERU.

## FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST FOUR MONTHS OF 1906.

Figures covering the commerce of Peru for the first four months of 1906 give import values as £1,717,282, as compared with £1,265,025 in the corresponding period of 1905. The figures for export are £1,739,575 in the first third of 1906, as against £1,702,654 in the same months of the preceding year, a gain in both branches of foreign trade thus being shown.

Textiles, minerals, and metals, coal, machinery, and tools, and wheat form the leading items on the import list, while sugar, minerals, resins, cotton and hides lead among the exports.

The countries of origin for the various imports were as follows, the values being in Peruvian pounds:

	1906.	1905.
Germany.....	£288,118,659	£212,745,145
Australia.....	93,441,692	36,523,942
Belgium.....	65,790,215	48,956,123
Chile.....	126,772,537	66,882,223
Ecuador.....	12,218,427	38,953,581
Spain.....	19,453,131	10,502,630
United States.....	397,536,068	172,443,390
France.....	106,952,022	83,915,382
Great Britain.....	448,728,969	436,490,581
Hongkong.....	19,264,625	26,610,344
Italy.....	61,013,335	57,147,934
Others.....	77,992,769	72,853,495

The countries of destination were:

	1906.	1905.
Germany.....	£148,352,552	£140,271,204
Barbados.....	25,877,684	48,664,658
Belgium.....	21,000	36,236,000
Bolivia.....	75,676,771	43,333,802
Brazil.....	453,276	27,680,552
Canada.....		14,246,568
Chile.....	434,773,084	228,240,373
United States.....	158,650,035	152,063,172
France.....	144,889,001	123,996,382
Great Britain.....	668,672,804	863,862,923
Others.....	81,209,072	24,058,410

#### EXPORTS TO NEW YORK, FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1906.

The total value of Peruvian products shipped for the port of New York during the first ten months ending October, 1906, was \$1,647,547. The items of export, with their respective values, were as follows:

Cotton.....	\$397,042	Guano.....	\$24,145
Sugar.....	127,460	Furniture.....	105
Coffee.....	25	Goatskins.....	238,283
Copper.....	247,204	Deerskins.....	8,229
Cocoa leaves.....	203,052	Straw hats.....	107,128
Hides.....	1,096	Leaf tobacco.....	25
Rubber.....	60,261	Sundries.....	9,077
Alpaca wool.....	224,076		
Sheep wool.....	1,236	Total.....	1,647,547
Lumber.....	103		

#### EXPORT DUTY ON SILVER COINS.

The Peruvian Government has promulgated a law authorizing the Executive to impose on exports of silver coins a duty exceeding by 50 per cent, the difference between its legal value, established by the law of October 13, 1900, and its intrinsic value, which is to be transmitted

weekly to the Minister of Finance by the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Lima.

Travelers and the members of ships' crews are prohibited from carrying with them on leaving national territory more than 10 silver *soles*; any excess will be confiscated.

## SALVADOR.

### FOREIGN COMMERCE, FIRST QUARTER, 1906.

Latest statistics of the foreign commerce of Salvador cover the first quarter of the calendar year 1906, showing total export valuations for the three months of 7,243,086.11 *colones*, and imports valued at 1,056,163.59 *colones*.

Coffee was by far the largest single item of export, the shipments figuring for 6,565,515.62 *colones*, while cotton textiles, valued at 362,567.30, stand at the head of the import list. Following "sundries," which form the next important classification, come flour, 63,004.20 *colones*, and hardware valued at 62,944.98 *colones*.

The countries of destination for the various exports, with the valuations received, were as follows:

	<i>Colones.</i>		<i>Colones.</i>
Germany.....	1, 546, 307. 85	Holland.....	4, 520. 40
British America.....	99, 636. 35	Honduras.....	23, 425. 50
Austria-Hungary.....	339, 292. 90	Italy.....	1, 043, 429. 36
Costa Rica.....	4, 630. 00	Nicaragua.....	250. 00
Chile.....	732. 00	Norway.....	40, 417. 40
Denmark.....	2, 268. 75	Panama.....	34, 270. 00
Spain.....	342, 603. 40	Peru.....	11, 570. 00
United States.....	1, 810, 521. 00	Sweden.....	9, 120. 00
France.....	1, 612, 471. 85		
Great Britain.....	416, 064. 35	Total.....	7, 243, 086. 11
Guatemala.....	555. 00		

Following are the countries of origin for the merchandise imported into the Republic during the quarter in reference:

	<i>Colones.</i>		<i>Colones.</i>
Germany.....	106, 528. 91	Guatemala.....	1, 295. 00
Austria-Hungary.....	4, 232. 68	Holland.....	6, 905. 00
Belgium.....	29, 068. 50	Honduras.....	17, 009. 35
Brazil.....	27. 45	Italy.....	31, 036. 22
Costa Rica.....	7, 142. 40	Japan.....	3, 551. 40
Cuba.....	846. 75	Mexico.....	15, 104. 56
Chile.....	650. 00	Nicaragua.....	11, 330. 70
China.....	20, 400. 09	Portugal.....	919. 25
Denmark.....	336. 87	Russia.....	102. 75
Ecuador.....	100. 00	Sweden.....	1, 139. 80
Spain.....	16, 822. 84	Switzerland.....	1, 140. 00
United States.....	335, 925. 47		
France.....	87, 200. 67	Total.....	1, 056, 163. 59
Great Britain.....	357, 345. 95		

**SUBSIDY FOR GERMAN STEAMSHIPS.**

The "*Diario Oficial*" for January 10, 1907, of the Republic of Salvador, publishes the text of a contract made between the Government and the German steamship line *Kosmos*, as approved by the President on January 8, whereby a subsidy of 500 pesos per month is granted for specified service.

By the terms of the contract the steamers of the company are obliged to touch at the Salvadorian ports at least twice a month; to grant a rebate of 50 per cent in tariff rates for the transport of army personnel and war material between the ports of the Republic, either in time of peace or war; to transport the President of the Republic and the secretaries of state between the ports of Central America, Mexico, and California free of charge; and to provide free transport between the ports of the Republic for the chiefs and administrators of customs.

This contract is to continue in force for two years, unless one of the contracting parties gives a preliminary notice of four months indicating a desire to terminate the same.

**PROPAGANDA FOR SALVADOR COFFEE.**

The "*Diario Oficial*" for January 12, 1907, publishes the Executive decree of the Government of Salvador, authorizing the Consul-General of the Republic in San Francisco to pay to the Salvador Coffee Company the sum of \$200 gold per month for the purpose of placing before the public in a more adequate manner the merits of the coffee grown in Salvador.

**QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.**

Natives or foreigners resident in Salvador, who have obtained, or who may obtain in future, a diploma conferring upon them the degree of doctor in medicine or its equivalent, the degree of doctor in pharmacy and natural sciences, or the degree of dental surgeon in any foreign school or university, may, under the following conditions, become members of the school of medicine, pharmacy, natural sciences, and dental surgery:

1. File in due form, properly certified, the respective diploma, and establish the identity of the respective person. The applicant shall also prove that he is in the enjoyment of the rights conferred upon him by the diploma.

2. Present proof of good deportment.

3. The diploma shall not have been obtained contrary to Salvadorian laws.

4. He shall pass an examination, unless exempted therefrom by the provisions of a treaty or treaties. The examination shall consist of a thesis which the applicant must submit in accordance with this law,

and of questions upon any subjects the committee may deem proper to ask him.

Persons on whom the school of medicine, pharmacy, natural sciences, and dental surgery has conferred an honorary degree, shall be considered members of said school.

Only persons of undoubted qualifications and character, who have distinguished themselves in writing scientific works of acknowledged merit in any of the branches included in the curriculum of the school, shall be honorary members.

The degrees mentioned in the foregoing articles shall only be conferred in Salvador by the school of medicine, pharmacy, natural sciences, and dental surgery.

## UNITED STATES.

### TRADE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

#### STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Following is the latest statement, from figures compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Commerce and Labor, showing the value of the trade between the United States and the Latin American countries. The report is for the month of January, 1907, with a comparative statement for the corresponding month of the previous year; also for the seven months ending January, 1907, as compared with the same period of the preceding year. It should be explained that the figures from the various custom-houses, showing imports and exports for any month, are not received by the Treasury Department until about the 20th of the following month, and some time is necessarily consumed in compilation and printing, so that the returns for January, for example, are not published until some time in March.

#### IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Articles and countries.	January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
<i>Cocoa (Cacao; coco ou cacao; cacao):</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	526	8,252	5,546	24,506
Brazil.....	243,665	65,384	802,147	1,581,827
Other South America.....	184,193	163,800	1,027,160	1,088,622
<i>Coffee (Café; Café; Café):</i>				
Central America.....	685,881	509,691	1,959,311	1,222,369
Mexico.....	127,091	93,671	1,044,566	495,434
Brazil.....	3,784,488	5,037,466	35,384,721	37,082,211
Other South America.....	930,168	856,337	5,565,305	5,237,881
<i>Copper (Cobre; Cobre; Cuirre):</i>				
Cuba.....	10,491	4,169	45,477	44,659
Mexico.....	1,694,333	1,545,433	10,208,341	10,405,289
South America.....	74,176	157,195	278,425	442,584

## IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
<b>Fibers:</b>				
Cotton, unmanufactured ( <i>Algodon en rama; Algodao en rama; Colon non manufacture</i> ):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
South America.....	71,193	121,062	216,768	392,325
Sisal grass ( <i>Henquén; Henequen; henequen</i> ):				
Mexico.....	976,060	1,508,836	9,139,586	9,274,649
<b>Fruits:</b>				
Bananas ( <i>Plátanos; Bananas; Bananes</i> ):				
Central America.....	269,025	327,893	2,283,621	2,991,665
Cuba.....	33	32	270,076	519,160
South America.....	24,661	30,584	209,005	47,759
Oranges ( <i>Naranjas; Laranjas; Oranges</i> ):				
Mexico.....	860	2,365	45,501	34,617
Cuba.....	681	2,114	5,249	6,319
Hides and skins ( <i>Cueros y pieles; couros e pelles; Cuirs et peaux</i> ):				
Mexico.....	492,208	531,774	2,165,893	2,631,063
Cuba.....	14,418	31,941	57,274	196,185
Brazil.....	159,768	143,967	1,065,405	1,308,828
Other South America.....	930,526	1,545,185	5,991,975	6,559,127
India rubber, crude ( <i>Goma elástica; Borracha cruda; Caoutchouc</i> ):				
Central America.....	74,794	97,592	432,502	442,663
Mexico.....	76,062	146,683	240,050	971,473
Brazil.....	2,987,310	2,912,074	12,334,937	16,739,378
Other South America.....	93,753	45,106	769,495	863,045
Lead, in pigs, bars, etc. ( <i>Plomo en galapagos, barras, etc.; Chumbo em linguados; barras, etc.; Plomb en saumons, en barres, etc.</i> ):				
Mexico.....	352,199	197,502	1,754,358	1,512,928
Sugar, not above No. 16 Dutch standard ( <i>Azúcar, inferior al No. 16 del modelo holandés; Assucar, nao superior ao No. 16 de padrao hollandez; Sucre, pas au-dessus du type hollandais No. 15</i> ):				
Mexico.....	618	39,349	26,442	94,107
Cuba.....	2,337,909	5,045,581	23,032,143	22,156,101
Brazil.....	167,644	188,566	237,138	825,653
Other South America.....	170,875	171,151	1,537,350	1,728,006
Tobacco ( <i>Tabaco; Tabaco; Tabac</i> ):				
Cuba.....	1,772,012	1,657,059	9,569,778	11,821,366
Wood, mahogany ( <i>Caoba; Mogno; Acajou</i> ):				
Central America.....	30,330	21,369	300,126	247,212
Mexico.....	67,348	86,216	251,881	346,567
Cuba.....	10,275	4,958	65,500	109,703
Wool ( <i>Lana; Lã; Laine</i> ):				
South America—				
Class 1 (clothing).....	1,408,162	776,422	2,456,820	379,758
Class 2 (combing).....	20,858	111,214	160,562	246,322
Class 3 (carpet).....	2,783	900	474,155	419,421

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Agricultural implements ( <i>Instrumentos agrícolas; Instrumentos de agricultura; Machines agricoles</i> ):				
Mexico.....	33,857	27,839	264,828	247,102
Cuba.....	10,442	2,985	125,164	33,219
Argentine Republic.....	539,873	302,507	4,405,195	2,907,737
Brazil.....	4,322	6,402	59,125	61,184
Chile.....	26,594	29,478	268,505	308,087
Other South America.....	35,615	16,492	201,778	147,144
<b>Animals:</b>				
Cattle ( <i>Ganado vacuno; gado; Betail</i> ):				
Mexico.....	73,057	68,276	382,580	551,202
Cuba.....	26,335	11,031	1,301,011	312,461
South America.....	7,626	9,341	77,273	37,259
Hogs ( <i>Cerdos; Porcos; Pores</i> ):				
Mexico.....	32,924	24,076	95,937	145,766
Horses ( <i>Caballos; Cavallos; Chevaux</i> ):				
Mexico.....	11,695	42,800	150,430	245,423
Sheep ( <i>Ovejas; Ovelhas; Brebis</i> ):				
Mexico.....	7,403		24,655	56,618



## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
<b>Breadstuffs:</b>				
Corn ( <i>Maiz; Milho; Maïs</i> ):				
Central America.....	4,624	1,768	72,361	16,998
Mexico.....	80,654	112,327	519,378	707,555
Cuba.....	198,868	145,242	783,016	804,157
South America.....	902	390	12,791	5,888
Oats ( <i>Avena; Aveia; Avoine</i> ):				
Central America.....	683	6,272	19,234	14,660
Mexico.....	2,704	8,569	16,149	33,503
Cuba.....	15,240	35,216	132,577	224,679
South America.....	2,842	788	16,585	8,662
Wheat ( <i>Trigo; Trigo; Blé</i> ):				
Central America.....	6,570	1,608	32,008	19,463
Mexico.....	135,917	124,565	1,020,592	428,699
South America.....	30	15,753	383,644	298,929
Wheat flour ( <i>Harina de trigo; Farinha de trigo; Farine de blé</i> ):				
Central America.....	108,474	149,324	1,094,522	951,351
Mexico.....	13,002	10,786	122,313	72,467
Cuba.....	224,169	330,256	1,888,004	1,713,428
Brazil.....	144,369	102,609	737,500	776,496
Colombia.....	5,523	19,216	470,670	93,578
Other South America.....	150,571	107,064	1,512,262	1,260,601
<b>Carriages, etc.:</b>				
Automobiles ( <i>Automóviles; Automoviles; Automobiles</i> ):				
Mexico.....	30,935	55,932	145,179	465,073
South America.....	3,588	23,839	40,490	131,381
Carriages, cars, etc., and parts thereof ( <i>Carruaje, carros y sus accesorios; Carruagens, carros e partes de carros; Voitures, wagons, et leurs parties</i> ):				
Central America.....	246,503	198,945	521,384	660,397
Mexico.....	212,116	184,938	602,226	1,353,328
Cuba.....	173,127	70,452	603,973	467,855
Argentine Republic.....	73,843	297,918	263,457	1,286,088
Chile.....	5,114	5,891	365,635	78,944
Other South America.....	17,102	38,680	203,995	281,366
Clocks and watches ( <i>Relojes de pared y bolsillo; Relogios de bolso e parede; Horloges et montres</i> ):				
Central America.....	1,113	1,682	9,856	9,817
Mexico.....	5,449	5,788	33,945	29,095
Argentine Republic.....	5,790	2,239	45,986	36,776
Brazil.....	6,883	7,064	49,873	56,171
Chile.....	4,746	2,234	41,904	26,292
Other South America.....	5,498	3,352	32,434	24,546
Coal ( <i>Carbón; Carvão; Charbon</i> ):				
Mexico.....	293,473	259,089	1,688,088	1,777,333
Cuba.....	211,465	187,091	1,092,052	1,144,401
Copper ( <i>Cobre; Cobre; Cuivre</i> ):				
Mexico.....	111,728	90,695	780,052	540,369
<b>Cotton:</b>				
Cotton unmanufactured ( <i>Algodón en rama; Algodão em rama; Coton non manufacturé</i> ):				
Mexico.....	214,051	2,740	1,343,065	33,683
Cotton cloths ( <i>Tejidos de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Coton manufacturé</i> ):				
Central America.....	167,235	166,624	909,518	1,000,796
Mexico.....	23,266	24,182	178,728	148,646
Cuba.....	58,329	86,636	745,369	660,933
Argentine Republic.....	26,327	11,695	214,095	179,380
Brazil.....	24,945	33,774	362,237	260,397
Chile.....	186,756	87,493	670,717	688,209
Colombia.....	69,194	86,683	313,408	515,588
Venezuela.....	26,073	41,407	206,742	294,492
Other South America.....	42,814	47,384	283,186	317,196
Wearing apparel ( <i>Ropa de algodón; Fazendas de algodão; Vêtements de coton</i> ):				
Central America.....	19,853	39,179	149,458	199,918
Mexico.....	14,056	20,257	182,058	143,366
Cuba.....	20,832	22,492	149,633	199,748
Other South America.....	10,957	10,113	55,136	69,886
Twine ( <i>Bramante; Barbante; Ficelle</i> ):				
Argentine Republic.....	1,629	13,120	2,141,271	1,095,619
Other South America.....	14,757	14,285	180,026	181,900

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Electric and scientific apparatus ( <i>Aparatos eléctricos y científicos; Apparatos électriques e científicos; Appareils électriques et scientifiques</i> ):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Central America.....	8,163	21,345	68,665	121,752
Mexico.....	55,657	89,243	285,001	566,022
Cuba.....	33,218	33,693	283,856	341,249
Argentine Republic.....	8,390	18,761	108,020	200,981
Brazil.....	46,615	110,295	285,206	414,669
Other South America.....	43,203	65,957	276,893	355,303
Electrical machinery ( <i>Maquinaria eléctrica; Máquinas eléctricas; Machines électriques</i> ):				
Central America.....	3,009	226	10,934	31,136
Mexico.....	87,758	143,452	531,151	661,556
Cuba.....	81,175	1,505	244,533	73,625
Argentine Republic.....	4,516	5,947	74,564	97,827
Brazil.....	9,507	45,743	106,012	275,172
Other South America.....	29,241	1,793	105,378	80,092
Iron and steel, manufactures of:				
Steel rails ( <i>Carriles de acero; Trilhos de aço; Rails d'acier</i> ):				
Central America.....	105,286	.....	237,128	167,487
Mexico.....	141,928	165,468	1,032,198	639,197
Cuba.....	260,366	265,377	2,111,582	1,562,695
Builders' hardware; saws and tools ( <i>Materiales de metal para construcción, sierras, y herramientas; Ferragens, serras e ferramentas; Matériaux de construction en fer et en acier, scies et outils</i> ):				
Central America.....	35,348	30,617	210,077	216,972
Mexico.....	91,181	93,940	665,937	605,096
Cuba.....	52,486	62,656	397,086	332,805
Argentine Republic.....	61,764	73,029	401,210	507,282
Brazil.....	36,863	38,151	228,347	292,902
Chile.....	38,295	26,110	137,194	186,010
Colombia.....	9,460	7,462	35,901	43,459
Venezuela.....	4,304	5,100	24,188	39,693
Other South America.....	22,263	27,158	141,666	180,256
Sewing machines and parts of ( <i>Maquinas de coser y sus accesorios; Máquinas de coser e accesorios; Machines à coudre et leurs parties</i> ):				
Central America.....	11,536	9,749	65,747	73,018
Mexico.....	49,845	65,314	358,516	473,159
Cuba.....	29,723	38,119	186,235	189,795
Argentine Republic.....	40,034	20,964	435,187	304,846
Brazil.....	16,504	32,829	122,554	274,623
Colombia.....	9,941	3,836	38,167	43,140
Other South America.....	30,432	28,333	201,526	243,977
Steam engines and parts of ( <i>Locomotoras y accesorios; Locomotivas e accesorios; Locomotifs et leurs parties</i> ):				
Central America.....	89,190	.....	281,338	362,090
Mexico.....	10,000	19,000	175,284	947,976
Cuba.....	52,242	101,911	628,190	623,720
Argentine Republic.....	30,000	86,625	47,486	396,776
Brazil.....	53,816	24,000	102,208	122,680
Other South America.....	19,876	75,706	82,974	222,930
Typewriting machines and parts of ( <i>Mecanógrafos y accesorios; Máquinas de escribir e accesorios; Machines à écrire et leurs parties</i> ):				
Central America.....	4,284	4,586	34,170	26,177
Mexico.....	18,147	29,620	183,893	220,806
Cuba.....	6,226	12,573	41,418	47,058
Argentine Republic.....	7,004	7,510	55,167	72,775
Brazil.....	3,181	8,493	29,485	37,321
Colombia.....	450	1,674	7,020	9,161
Other South America.....	21,940	22,190	83,338	116,976
Leather, other than sole ( <i>Cuero distinto del de suelas; Couro, não para solas; Cuirs, autres que pour semelles</i> ):				
Central America.....	23,282	28,148	96,561	124,535
Cuba.....	22,230	14,419	142,730	70,914
Argentine Republic.....	27,578	14,725	203,326	142,398
Brazil.....	6,075	8,677	79,354	77,544
Other South America.....	23,603	9,772	130,409	169,583
Boots and shoes ( <i>Calzado, Calçado; Chaussures</i> ):				
Central America.....	47,558	54,231	237,726	340,505
Mexico.....	101,844	149,501	909,509	1,369,006
Colombia.....	4,649	1,142	27,912	28,337
Other South America.....	19,406	24,224	176,945	245,385

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1906.
<b>Naval stores:</b>				
Rosin, tar, etc. ( <i>Resina, alquitrán, etc.; Resina e alcatrão; Resine et goudron</i> ):	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Cuba.....	6,700	7,600	42,641	51,622
Argentine Republic.....	96,187	.....	282,893	306,518
Brazil.....	124,276	49,733	352,346	318,177
Other South America.....	47,486	12,639	186,500	150,344
<b>Turpentine (<i>Aguarras; Aguaraz; Terebenthine</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	6,791	1,668	31,826	24,945
Cuba.....	6,038	8,579	39,185	51,929
Argentine Republic.....	31,069	13,709	121,985	115,294
Brazil.....	9,433	18,206	59,838	94,589
Chile.....	4,969	10,627	50,241	60,674
Other South America.....	10,311	2,984	32,449	44,596
<b>Oils, mineral, crude (<i>Acetes minerales, crudos; Oleos minerales crus; Huiles mineral brutes</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....	70,193	124,233	379,305	644,194
Cuba.....	47,955	.....	198,952	257,932
<b>Oils, mineral, refined or manufactured (<i>Acetes minerales, refinados ó manufacturados; Oleos minerales, refinados ou manufacturados; Huiles minerales, raffinées ou manufacturées</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	21,880	37,701	137,763	154,574
Mexico.....	12,644	15,389	91,299	163,864
Cuba.....	19,656	90,794	203,345	266,622
Argentine Republic.....	46,307	70,474	1,264,693	1,359,334
Brazil.....	182,453	227,869	1,597,260	1,764,073
Chile.....	104,969	82,108	501,391	404,321
Other South America.....	65,795	59,184	681,266	675,436
<b>Oils, vegetable (<i>Acetes vegetales; Oleos vegetales; Huiles vegetales</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	2,433	5,202	18,158	26,985
Mexico.....	72,080	87,030	555,673	536,580
Cuba.....	15,051	28,515	84,683	107,101
Argentine Republic.....	374	5,025	12,260	45,648
Brazil.....	5,696	134,016	91,612	240,175
Chile.....	3,389	1,317	12,110	39,051
Other South America.....	8,096	16,440	84,169	76,285
<b>Paper (<i>Papel; Papel; Papier</i>):</b>				
Mexico.....	2,401	6,579	25,507	33,492
Cuba.....	13,225	21,380	75,890	117,031
Argentine Republic.....	23,558	16,029	121,692	183,644
Brazil.....	2,227	414	16,065	9,382
Chile.....	26,847	11,775	93,592	91,808
Other South America.....	13,948	16,002	57,539	57,625
<b>Books (<i>Libros; Livros; Livres</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	5,230	3,624	34,392	31,603
Mexico.....	26,473	26,968	231,987	163,288
Cuba.....	35,684	46,201	209,076	193,005
Argentine Republic.....	6,824	5,258	35,950	60,561
Brazil.....	13,136	4,092	67,029	58,834
Chile.....	1,709	47,368	112,074	193,209
Other South America.....	11,101	23,230	55,853	57,947
<b>Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products:</b>				
Beef, canned ( <i>Carne de vaca en lata; Carne de vacca em lata; Bœuf conservé</i> ):				
Central America.....	2,424	7,042	20,156	41,782
Mexico.....	2,163	2,030	17,573	17,931
Cuba.....	3,642	1,083	16,697	11,238
South America.....	4,897	2,927	25,822	26,552
Beef, salted or pickled ( <i>Carne de vaca, salada ó adobada; Carne de vacca, salgada; bœuf salé</i> ):				
Central America.....	8,138	15,159	56,536	71,373
South America.....	19,717	10,184	161,774	155,391
<b>Tallow (<i>Sebo; Sebo; Suif</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	16,136	12,191	103,056	77,269
Mexico.....	3,196	2,813	74,322	14,042
Cuba.....	51	487	5,522	4,285
Chile.....	2,260	2,317	41,066	52,090
Other South America.....	4,594	4,640	33,089	33,345
<b>Bacon (<i>Tacino; Toucinho; Lard fumé</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	1,494	2,674	11,029	19,129
Mexico.....	3,617	7,918	27,098	33,869
Cuba.....	43,419	69,407	256,949	352,639
Brazil.....	21,987	16,456	102,895	116,171
Other South America.....	949	448	6,953	3,444

## EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE—Continued.

Articles and countries.	January—		Seven months ending January—	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
<b>Provisions, etc.—Continued.</b>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
<b>Hams (<i>Jamones; Presuntos; Jambons</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	4,247	18,601	48,079	82,559
Mexico.....	9,146	15,023	79,654	67,324
Cuba.....	44,919	49,538	290,553	348,044
Venezuela.....	3,580	3,303	33,194	29,186
Other South America.....	4,754	3,214	43,884	35,854
<b>Lard (<i>Manteca; Banha; Saindoux</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	26,424	72,843	268,469	395,964
Mexico.....	71,890	86,797	348,781	382,116
Cuba.....	236,542	352,166	1,449,683	1,699,253
Brazil.....	11,999	49,605	70,401	564,398
Chile.....	6,422	6,864	46,143	111,755
Colombia.....	4,853	4,333	273,376	28,499
Venezuela.....	28,775	9,726	244,200	153,362
Other South America.....	45,295	28,125	335,848	341,223
<b>Butter (<i>Mantequilla; Manteiga; Beurre</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	8,133	13,434	66,227	100,163
Mexico.....	12,443	15,201	71,755	81,625
Cuba.....	5,998	11,165	23,970	41,653
Brazil.....	10,757	1,920	82,059	52,319
Venezuela.....	9,823	1,326	66,660	37,956
Other South America.....	3,404	2,109	20,968	33,880
<b>Cheese (<i>Queso; Queijo; Fromage</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	5,242	7,959	38,072	46,293
Mexico.....	3,967	3,639	23,019	24,125
Cuba.....	925	2,610	6,657	10,952
<b>Paraffin (<i>Parafina; Paraffina; Paraffine</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	9,442	6,972	35,524	37,361
Mexico.....	33,895	110,032	206,827	359,781
South America.....	1,268	4,613	16,025	32,439
<b>Tobacco, unmanufactured (<i>Tabaco en rama; Tabacco não manufacturado; Tabac non manufacturé</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	8,125	6,258	47,523	36,607
Mexico.....	3,229	18,636	55,076	81,655
Argentine Republic.....	2,600	3,359	42,298	27,713
Colombia.....	1,192	1,060	6,272	10,362
Other South America.....	4,731	3,793	47,599	59,850
<b>Tobacco, manufactures of (<i>Tabaco elaborado; Tabaco manufacturado; Tabac manufacturé</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	4,687	10,096	32,949	48,883
<b>Wood and manufactures of:</b>				
<b>Wood, unmanufactured (<i>Madera sin labrar; Madeira não manufacturada; Bois brut</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	39,874	36,996	289,190	387,916
Mexico.....	94,842	141,709	519,726	769,138
Cuba.....	34,263	3,156	109,979	77,686
Argentine Republic.....	322	15,000	96,456	108,334
Other South America.....	17,016	15,492	105,608	193,576
<b>Lumber (<i>Maderas; Madeiras; Bois de construction</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	48,967	87,629	325,600	740,014
Mexico.....	126,622	167,530	926,116	1,178,086
Cuba.....	241,587	268,972	1,280,331	1,206,283
Argentine Republic.....	305,880	598,198	1,911,179	3,762,531
Brazil.....	27,121	145,120	242,411	729,755
Chile.....	38,574	48,117	329,838	530,947
Other South America.....	152,834	130,795	426,109	775,318
<b>Furniture (<i>Muebles; Mobilia; Meubles</i>):</b>				
Central America.....	16,130	28,460	182,196	167,576
Mexico.....	74,947	97,794	435,059	527,592
Cuba.....	75,420	65,488	457,207	301,787
Argentine Republic.....	20,877	42,012	199,637	239,968
Brazil.....	2,816	6,855	29,096	42,334
Chile.....	7,932	6,581	46,165	48,087
Colombia.....	1,195	789	13,276	9,442
Venezuela.....	1,604	6,299	26,867	14,457
Other South America.....	8,182	4,370	43,206	65,817

## FOREIGN COMMERCE, JANUARY, 1907.

Figures issued by the United States Bureau of Statistics for the month of January, 1907, and for the seven months of the fiscal year 1907 show increased imports and exports of manufactured goods and

of crude materials for use in manufactures, as compared with the same periods of the preceding year. Total imports for the seven months of 1907 aggregated \$809,740,176 as against \$695,724,641 in 1906, while total exports for the two periods amounted in value to \$1,129,709,062 and \$1,056,624,825, respectively. For the month of January, 1907, imports figure for \$126,586,934 and exports for \$189,306,356, as compared with \$106,521,526 and \$170,603,053 recorded for the two branches of commerce in the same month of 1906.

The distribution of trade for the periods in reference was as follows:

Countries.	January.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Europe.....	\$57,989,151	\$63,853,831	\$125,954,168	\$141,863,997
North America.....	16,607,973	20,182,314	25,923,978	28,616,928
South America.....	13,598,185	15,113,946	5,984,711	6,549,597
Asia.....	14,474,517	19,687,025	7,642,806	7,589,725
Oceania.....	1,687,796	2,966,546	3,307,108	2,856,520
Africa.....	2,163,903	4,783,472	1,790,282	1,833,589
Central American States:				
Costa Rica.....	651,999	322,115	218,281	207,942
Guatemala.....	115,732	268,745	268,501	258,127
Honduras.....	94,487	111,173	164,660	175,896
Nicaragua.....	83,908	84,283	153,364	169,637
Panama.....	73,331	136,200	1,059,574	1,118,632
Salvador.....	83,446	106,312	129,578	140,314
Mexico.....	4,437,717	4,997,158	5,356,440	5,764,217
West Indies:				
Cuba.....	4,544,172	7,228,734	4,267,975	4,957,931
Haiti.....	92,120	142,384	324,519	204,220
Santo Domingo.....	300,741	277,447	126,809	294,290
South America:				
Argentine Republic.....	2,331,391	1,821,624	2,325,194	2,610,751
Bolivia.....			13,702	23,383
Brazil.....	7,591,655	8,517,465	1,105,751	1,511,748
Chile.....	1,751,944	1,857,743	886,879	831,597
Colombia.....	467,541	618,866	238,600	275,115
Ecuador.....	230,062	252,565	165,871	139,668
Paraguay.....	750	724	1,648	19,651
Peru.....	181,145	512,631	507,415	482,776
Uruguay.....	145,215	705,319	253,851	287,568
Venezuela.....	726,264	651,673	233,192	254,723

Countries.	Seven months ending January.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
Europe.....	\$364,957,024	\$437,585,717	\$739,620,561	\$801,937,521
North America.....	120,323,072	129,275,622	174,156,346	194,352,629
South America.....	83,010,164	92,044,630	44,282,366	48,509,950
Asia.....	107,095,350	128,581,899	67,192,160	50,760,837
Oceania.....	13,163,172	12,634,267	20,138,125	24,062,333
Africa.....	7,175,859	9,618,841	11,235,267	10,085,792
Central American States:				
Costa Rica.....	1,786,396	1,549,596	1,293,846	1,418,600
Guatemala.....	1,261,091	849,807	1,599,444	1,660,487
Honduras.....	812,777	1,309,300	841,867	1,117,056
Nicaragua.....	740,429	593,568	1,046,080	1,232,732
Panama.....	535,406	981,077	5,863,336	7,701,576
Salvador.....	170,845	278,239	860,355	791,570
Mexico.....	29,103,433	30,696,964	32,353,628	36,853,048
West Indies:				
Cuba.....	35,648,715	38,408,640	28,744,431	28,160,343
Haiti.....	732,769	633,886	2,070,808	1,909,094
Santo Domingo.....	926,088	1,280,881	1,151,631	1,572,153

Countries.	Seven months ending January.			
	Imports.		Exports.	
	1906.	1907.	1906.	1907.
South America:				
Argentine Republic.....	\$8,379,778	\$7,782,316	\$19,929,014	\$20,812,881
Bolivia.....			86,564	192,063
Brazil.....	51,034,995	58,021,240	7,665,334	10,088,235
Chile.....	9,780,146	10,977,527	5,179,260	5,849,204
Colombia.....	3,953,035	3,689,334	2,302,189	1,808,955
Ecuador.....	1,340,838	2,012,819	1,179,782	978,474
Paraguay.....		750		83,363
Peru.....	1,493,635	2,303,686	2,906,824	3,242,333
Uruguay.....	1,237,416	1,538,963	1,674,219	1,962,969
Venezuela.....	4,527,717	4,208,318	1,812,205	1,886,121

#### RATIO OF TRADE INCREASE WITH LATIN AMERICA.

The total foreign commerce of the Latin American Republics, including both exports and imports, is now valued at nearly \$2,000,000,000. The annual totals of the sales made by the merchants of the United States to Latin America stand as follows, the figures being for calendar years:

1901.....	\$116,475,877
1904.....	146,849,361
1906.....	218,077,809

The sales to South America alone have increased from \$42,500,000 in 1901 to \$78,800,000 in 1906. Sales to Mexico have increased from \$36,800,000 in 1901 to \$62,300,000 in 1906. Sales to the five Central American States have increased from \$6,500,000 in 1901 to \$10,700,000 in 1906. The exports to Brazil have taken on a new life. The largest sales of earlier years were made in 1895, about \$15,000,000. For the next ten years they show a steady decline to \$10,700,000 in 1904. Last year lifted them to \$16,547,000, a record mark. Argentine purchases from the United States of about \$6,000,000 in 1896 are increased to \$33,271,000 in 1906. Within a decade Chile's purchases have increased from a little more than \$3,000,000 to \$9,390,000, while the trade of Peru during the same time has jumped from \$1,000,000 to a little more than \$5,000,000.

An important feature of this commerce appears in the fact that a large percentage of it consists of manufactured products. Of such wares Latin America bought from the United States last year about the same quantity that the United Kingdom did, and about three-quarters as much as did all the countries of continental Europe. About 86 per cent of the sales of the United States to South America were manufactured wares. The Argentine account shows 98.6 per cent of manufactures. The Mexican account shows 70 per cent, the Brazilian account 83 per cent, and the Chilean account 85.5 per cent. The average for the total American commerce with all nations was 40 per cent. London financial papers have estimated that \$1,000,000,000 of foreign capital will be invested in South America during

the next five years. Already \$150,000,000 of European capital is earning good interest in Argentina.

#### **INTERNAL REVENUE, FEBRUARY, 1907.**

The comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures of the United States shows that for the month of February, 1907, the receipts were \$53,925,496 and the disbursements \$45,720,315, leaving a surplus for the month of \$8,205,000, against a surplus of \$4,475,000 for the corresponding month last year.

The receipts from customs last month amounted to \$27,553,801, a gain over February, 1906, of nearly \$4,000,000.

Internal revenue, \$20,505,201, a gain of \$2,200,000; miscellaneous, \$5,866,493, a loss of \$267,000. The expenditures were almost exactly \$2,000,000 in excess of those for February, 1906, the increases being in the public works, civil and miscellaneous and pension items. For the eight months of the present fiscal year a surplus is shown of \$40,666,348, as against a surplus one year ago of a little over \$1,000,000.

#### **THE LEATHER INDUSTRY IN 1906.**

The leather industry contributed \$150,000,000 to the foreign commerce of the United States in the year 1906, against less than \$55,000,000 a decade earlier. In imports of hides and skins and exports of leather and manufactures from that article the growth of the decade has been extremely rapid. Hides and skins form the largest single item in the record of imports, and leather and manufactures thereof stand third in the list of manufactures exported.

The value of hides and skins imported in the calendar year 1906 was practically \$84,000,000, and in 1896, a decade earlier, was but \$21,000,000, having thus quadrupled in ten years.

Of leather and its manufactures exported the figures for 1906 were over \$45,000,000 and in 1896 were less than \$19,000,000. Add to this \$84,000,000 of hides and skins imported and \$45,000,000 of leather and manufactures thereof exported the \$18,000,000 worth of leather and manufactures thereof imported and the nearly \$2,000,000 worth of hides and skins exported, the grand total which leather and the materials for its manufacture form in the foreign trade of the United States aggregates in the calendar year 1906 about \$150,000,000.

#### **ARMY SUPERVISION OF PANAMA CANAL CONSTRUCTION.**

On February 26, 1907, it was announced officially that all the bids offered for the construction of the Panama Canal had been rejected and that the work would be intrusted to the supervision of army engineers.

Maj. GEORGE WASHINGTON GOETHALS, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, was appointed Chief Engineer, assisted by Maj. DAVID DuBos

GAILLARD and Maj. WILLIAM LUTHER SIBERT, both of the Corps of Engineers. Rear-Admiral H. H. ROSSEAU, civil engineer, U. S. N.; Col. WILLIAM C. GORGAS, Army Medical Corps; ex-Senator BLACKBURN, and JACKSON SMITH, who is at present head of the Department of Labor and Quarters on the Isthmus, are the other members of the Canal Commission.

Major GOETHALS, in addition to his duties as Chief Engineer, will be chairman of the Canal Commission.

### PHILIPPINE COMMERCE IN 1906.

The commerce of the Philippine Islands for the fiscal year 1906 was \$57,716,400, of which \$25,799,266 was imports and \$31,917,134 was exports. Analyzing the export trade for the calendar year 1905, it appears that out of a total export of \$33,454,744 all except about 3½ per cent was represented by four articles: Hemp, 65 per cent; sugar, 15 per cent; copra, nearly 10 per cent, and tobacco, about 6½ per cent. Hemp, valued at \$21,757,344, represented nearly two-thirds of the total. This product is virtually a monopoly of the islands, and its cultivation might be largely increased. The special need of the industry is a practical mechanical device for extracting the fiber from the plant. This is now done by hand, in crude and wasteful ways, by which about one-third of the fiber is spoiled and an additional and large percentage is reduced to inferior grades.

The islands produced a 350,000 ton sugar crop for the year, and could undoubtedly, all conditions being favorable, produce a good deal more than that. The success of the tobacco industry, so far as the American market is concerned, depends chiefly upon the possible cultivation of a wrapper leaf that would take the place of the Sumatra. The \$4,000,000 trade in copra might be doubled, and probably will be. This is the dried or desiccated "meat" of the common cocoanut. When treated it yields cocoanut oil, extensively used in soap making, and it is now used in Europe as the base of dietetic compounds, particularly an imitation butter, for which a large market has already been created. As a "butter" it is regarded as much superior to margarine or margarine compounds, and it does not melt in the tropics as do dairy butter and the margarine products.

Tea, coffee, cocoa, rubber, raw silk, and spices present their respective but limited possibilities. So do wool, hides, and goatskins.

### EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURES, 1906.

The total value of the exports of United States manufactures for the calendar year 1906 was \$719,000,000, as compared with \$571,410,497 for 1905, according to figures issued by the Bureau of Statistics. The total of all exports for the fiscal year ending with June was \$2,403,976,551, of which \$1,717,953,382 was domestic products



and \$686,023,169 manufactures. In the distribution by countries and grand divisions the percentage which manufactures form of the exports varies greatly, their proportion being smallest in the exports to European countries.

The table which follows shows the exports of domestic products to each of the principal countries and the share which manufactures formed thereof in the last fiscal year.

Country.	Exports of domestic products.	Exports of manufac- tures.	Per cent of manu- factures
			<i>Per cent.</i>
United Kingdom.....	\$578,023,505	\$133,459,935	23.09
Germany.....	232,403,778	55,632,220	23.93
Canada.....	146,175,015	90,485,933	61.90
France.....	96,453,755	30,002,357	31.11
Netherlands.....	95,197,392	43,431,231	45.62
Mexico.....	57,418,646	40,406,657	70.38
Belgium.....	49,208,063	15,132,479	30.76
Italy.....	47,362,491	12,723,262	26.87
Cuba.....	46,377,277	25,624,220	55.25
Chinese Empire.....	43,660,764	41,812,222	95.98
Japan.....	37,956,290	21,318,797	56.17
Argentine Republic.....	32,575,959	32,120,383	98.60
British Australasia.....	28,936,236	25,674,635	88.74
Denmark.....	22,902,135	3,372,633	14.72
Spain.....	19,091,070	2,294,236	12.02
Russia.....	18,756,098	9,188,474	49.00
Austria-Hungary.....	14,764,131	6,356,741	43.06
Brazil.....	14,422,089	11,990,315	83.15
Panama.....	12,410,168	10,069,715	81.14
British South Africa.....	11,699,508	8,421,805	71.98
British West Indies.....	9,616,665	3,404,307	35.40
Chile.....	8,657,723	7,905,391	85.53
Sweden.....	7,435,051	3,201,778	43.06
Hongkong.....	7,032,833	2,089,184	29.70
Norway.....	6,012,026	1,324,480	22.03
Philippine Islands.....	5,458,867	3,759,688	68.87
<b>GRAND DIVISIONS.</b>			
Europe.....	1,189,254,885	318,503,047	26.78
North America.....	294,546,176	182,121,776	61.83
Asia.....	104,804,873	78,530,251	74.93
South America.....	74,745,589	64,328,906	86.06
Oceania.....	35,060,348	29,711,707	84.74
Africa.....	19,541,511	12,827,488	65.64
Grand total.....	1,717,953,382	686,023,169	39.93

The exports of manufactures for the calendar year 1906 amounted to 41 per cent of the total exports, as compared with 35.73 per cent in 1905.

#### CONVENTION FOR THE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF WATERS OF THE RIO GRANDE.

The President of the United States, on January 16, 1907, promulgated the following convention between the United States and Mexico, providing for the equitable distribution of the waters of the Rio Grande for irrigation purposes. The convention was signed at Washington, May 21, 1906, ratification advised by the Senate June 26, 1906, ratified by President Roosevelt December 26, 1906. It was approved by the Mexican Senate December 3, 1906, and ratified by President DIAZ on January 5, 1907. Ratifications were exchanged in Washington, January 16, 1907, and the convention promulgated by President DIAZ on January 26, 1907.

"The United States of America and the United States of Mexico being desirous to provide for the equitable distribution of the waters of the Rio Grande for irrigation purposes, and to remove all causes of controversy between them in respect thereto, and being moved by considerations of international comity, have resolved to conclude a Convention for these purposes and have named as their Plenipotentiaries:

"The President of the United States of America, ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of State of the United States; and

"The President of the United States of Mexico, His Excellency Señor Don JOAQUÍN D. CASASÚS, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of Mexico at Washington;

"Who, after having exhibited their respective full powers, which were found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

#### "ARTICLE I.

"After the completion of the proposed storage-dam near Engle, New Mexico, and the distributing system auxiliary thereto, and as soon as water shall be available in said system for the purpose, the United States shall deliver to Mexico a total of 60,000 acre-feet of water annually, in the bed of the Rio Grande at the point where the head works of the Acequia Madre, known as the Old Mexican Canal, now exists above the city of Juarez, Mexico.

#### "ARTICLE II.

"The delivery of the said amount of water shall be assured by the United States and shall be distributed through the year in the same proportions as the water supply proposed to be furnished from the said irrigation system to lands in the United States in the vicinity of El Paso, Texas, according to the following schedule, as nearly as may be possible:

	Acre-feet per month.	Corresponding cubic feet of water.
January.....	0	0
February.....	1,090	47,480,400
March.....	5,460	237,837,600
April.....	12,000	522,720,000
May.....	12,000	522,720,000
June.....	12,000	522,720,000
July.....	8,180	356,320,800
August.....	4,370	190,357,200
September.....	3,270	142,441,200
October.....	1,090	47,480,400
November.....	540	23,522,400
December.....	0	0
Total for the year.....	60,000 acre-feet	2,613,400,000 cubic feet

"In case, however, of extraordinary drought or serious accident to the irrigation system in the United States, the amount delivered to the Mexican Canal shall be diminished in the same proportion as the water delivered to lands under said irrigation system in the United States.

"ARTICLE III.

"The said delivery shall be made without cost to Mexico, and the United States agrees to pay the whole cost of storing the said quantity of water to be delivered to Mexico, of conveying the same to the international line, of measuring the said water, and of delivering it in the river bed above the head of the Mexican Canal. It is understood that the United States assumes no obligation beyond the delivering of the water in the bed of the river above the head of the Mexican Canal.

"ARTICLE IV.

"The delivery of water as herein provided is not to be construed as a recognition by the United States of any claim on the part of Mexico to the said waters; and it is agreed that in consideration of such delivery of water, Mexico waives any and all claims to the waters of the Rio Grande for any purpose whatever between the head of the present Mexican Canal and Fort Quitman, Texas, and also declares fully settled and disposed of, and hereby waives, all claims heretofore asserted or existing, or that may hereafter arise, or be asserted, against the United States on account of any damages alleged to have been sustained by the owners of land in Mexico, by reason of the diversion by citizens of the United States of waters of the Rio Grande.

"ARTICLE V.

"The United States, in entering into this treaty, does not thereby concede, expressly or by implication, any legal basis for any claims heretofore asserted or which may be hereafter asserted by reason of any losses incurred by the owners of land in Mexico due or alleged to be due to the diversion of the waters of the Rio Grande within the United States; nor does the United States in any way concede the establishment of any general principle or precedent by the concluding of this treaty. The understanding of both parties is that the arrangement contemplated by this treaty extends only to the portion of the Rio Grande which forms the international boundary, from the head of the Mexican Canal down to Fort Quitman, Texas, and in no other case.

"ARTICLE VI.

"The present Convention shall be ratified by both contracting parties in accordance with their constitutional procedure, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

"In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the Convention both in the English and Spanish languages and have thereunto affixed their seals.

"Done in duplicate at the City of Washington, this 21st day of May, one thousand nine hundred and six.

"Signed: ELIHU ROOT [SEAL.]

"Signed: JOAQUIN D CASASUS [SEAL.]

## URUGUAY.

### THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC.

On March 1, 1907, Dr. CLAUDIO WILLIMAN was elected President of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, his inauguration taking place on the same day.

The new President is about 45 years old, and has rendered his country valuable and meritorious services as a statesman and as a soldier as well.

Doctor WILLIMAN, after receiving the degree of LL. D., was appointed, through a competitive examination, to the professorship of physics in the University of Montevideo, which he held for twenty-five years. During the administration of President CUESTAS he was offered a position in the Cabinet, which he refused to accept, and for two years before his election to the Presidency he performed the functions of Minister of the Interior.

### CUSTOMS REVENUES, 1906.

The customs revenues of Uruguay for the calendar year 1906 amounted in value to \$12,897,261 gold, as compared with \$11,496,742 in the preceding year, an increase of \$1,400,519.

Previous to 1905 the highest recorded receipts had been for 1895, when \$10,660,515 represented the total revenues from customs.

### PROMOTION OF IMMIGRATION.

A bill has recently been presented to the Uruguayan Congress providing for the establishment of an immigrants' hotel and offering free landing, lodging, and board for a fortnight to prospective immigrants into the Republic. Furthermore, facilities for obtaining work and free transport to interior destinations are among the inducements held out to incoming travelers, while consular officers abroad are charged with propaganda in the emigrating centers of Europe.

**SEALING REGULATIONS.**

A law recently passed by the Uruguayan Congress prohibits unlicensed sealing in territorial waters and is a part of a general purpose to develop the piscatorial resources of the Republic.

**ADDITIONAL DUTY ON IMPORTS.**

The "*Bulletin Bi-mensuel*" of the Chamber of Commerce of Montevideo publishes a copy of a Uruguayan law, whereby the fee for the certification of invoices as established by the law of May 12, 1906, is suppressed. As a substitute therefor the law creates an additional duty of one-half per cent on the value of articles imported into the Republic, with the exception of live animals, articles destined for consumption on war vessels, goods intended for reshipment, and goods in transit; also articles which are free of duty by virtue of special laws.

The full text of the consular tariff was published in the MONTHLY BULLETIN for November, 1906.

**THE CEREAL AND FLAX CROP OF 1905-6.**

The Department of Stock Raising and Agriculture of the Uruguayan Republic has published recently the statistics relating to the cereal and flax crop of the agricultural year 1905-6. According to said data the cultivated area was distributed as follows: Wheat, 288,468 hectares; maize, 166,361 hectares; other cereals, 5,353 hectares, and flax, 18,485 hectares.

The area dedicated to wheat increased in more than 27,000 hectares over that of 1904-5, but the space of land cultivated with maize shows a decrease of more than 10,000 hectares as compared with the preceding year, and the area devoted to flax shows also a decrease of 1,600 hectares.

The cereals which, besides wheat and maize, were cultivated—such as barley, oats, canary seed, and rye—cover a small extension of land, but it increased to such an extent that it reached in 1905-6 an importance which it never had. The increase since 1904-5 was 1,600 hectares, most of which is devoted to canary seed.

The total cultivated area in the year under review was 478,667 hectares, 18,000 more than the previous year.

The average production per hectare was as follows: Wheat, 434 kilograms; maize, 492 kilograms; flax, 583 kilograms; oats, 648 kilograms; barley, 675 kilograms; canary seed, 569 kilograms.

## VENEZUELA.

## COMMERCIAL MOVEMENT OF THE REPUBLIC DURING 1905-6.

The Department of Finance and Public Credit of Venezuela published in the latter part of 1906 the "Mercantile and Maritime Statistics" for the fiscal year 1905-6, the following résumé having been made therefrom:

The total value of the foreign trade of the Republic during 1905-6 amounted to 125,934,987.54 *bolivares*, of which 44,952,867.66 *bolivares* were for imports and 80,982,119.88 *bolivares* for exports, a difference in favor of the latter being thus shown of 36,029,252.22 *bolivares*. The imports consisted of all kinds of merchandise, such as machinery, apparatus, instruments, tools, piece goods, clothing, furniture, beverages, food products, chemical products, drugs, medicines, etc. The greatest portion of exports was of the following national products: Coffee, cacao, cattle, horses, mules, asphalt, timber, india rubber, cinchona bark, mangrove, horns, hides, sugar, fish, mother-of-pearl, tortoise shell, dividivi, serañambi, cotton, tar, balatá, quartz, cocoanut, bananas, maize, heron plumes, pearls, gold, medicines, sarsaparilla, etc. The principal articles of export were: Coffee, 37,104,451.75 *bolivares*; cocoa, 14,655,986.45 *bolivares*; cattle, 8,992,021 *bolivares*; hides and skins, 7,558,648.03 *bolivares*; balata, 3,640,594.25 *bolivares*; gold, 2,987,313.95 *bolivares*.

The various custom-houses of the Republic collected during the year under review a total revenue of 19,480,312.63 *bolivares*.

During the fiscal year in reference 675 steamers, with 1,593,515 tons, and 291 sailing vessels, with 26,503 tons, entered the various ports of the Republic, and 714 steamers, with 1,206,626 tons, and 421 sailing vessels, with 30,935 tons, were cleared therefrom.

The coastwise trade between the different Venezuelan ports during the year amounted to 116,312,961.68 *bolivares*.

The following table shows the countries of origin of the imports during 1905-6, with the respective values:

Countries of origin.	Value.
	<i>Bolivares.</i>
United States.....	13,585,469.04
Great Britain.....	13,385,982.76
German Empire.....	8,852,398.37
Netherlands.....	3,094,862.48
France.....	2,738,806.93
Spain.....	2,152,088.98
Italy.....	965,872.50
Belgium.....	112,875.00
Austria-Hungary.....	36,922.20
Cuba.....	20,814.40
Ecuador.....	5,400.00
Panama.....	1,375.00
Total.....	44,952,867.66

Following were the countries of destination of exports:

Countries of destination.	Value.
	<i>Bolivares.</i>
United States.....	25,191,270.22
France.....	20,558,671.10
Netherlands and colonies.....	11,827,211.60
Great Britain and colonies.....	6,551,466.81
Cuba.....	8,971,650.00
German Empire.....	4,310,862.85
Spain.....	2,882,509.60
Italy.....	302,076.90
Brazil.....	145,300.00
Austria-Hungary.....	113,556.00
Belgium.....	79,278.00
Panama.....	41,828.80
Morocco.....	2,259.00
Costa Rica.....	1,789.00
Dominican Republic.....	1,700.00
Colombia.....	680.00
Total.....	80,982,119.88

## CACAO PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

The raw material forming the principal ingredient of the chocolate and cocoa of commerce is the nut of the cacao tree, indigenous to the tropical climates of Ecuador, Brazil, Venezuela, and other South American countries. The variety of cacao most valued in the preparation of chocolate comes from Caracas; that from Guayaquil, from Trinidad and Ocana most nearly approach the first-named, and are followed by the product of Manaos and Para. Cuba and Ceylon also produce fine grades of cacao, and the rise in the price of chocolate manufactures has stimulated the growing of the plant in other sections of the world.

Figures of production and consumption of cacao during the year 1905 and estimates for 1906, based upon six months' returns, show the following results:

### *Production of cacao.*

Country.	1905.	1906.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
San Thomé (P. W. Africa).....	25,379,320	23,500,000
Ecuador.....	21,127,833	24,900,000
Brazil.....	21,090,088	27,400,000
Trinidad.....	20,018,560	15,900,000
Santo Domingo.....	12,784,660	13,700,000
Venezuela.....	11,700,555	11,000,000
Gold Coast.....	5,665,820	6,100,000
Grenada.....	5,455,600	4,700,000
Ceylon.....	3,542,613	3,800,000
Cuba and Porto Rico.....	3,000,000	3,000,000
Haiti.....	2,343,206	2,500,000
Surinam.....	1,611,851	2,000,000
Dutch East Indies.....	1,491,795	1,700,000
Jamaica.....	1,484,509	2,200,000
French Antilles.....	1,200,000	1,400,000
Kamerun and Samoa.....	1,185,400	1,600,000
Santa Lucia.....	700,000	800,000
Dominica.....	596,700	600,000
Kongo.....	194,638	200,000
Other countries.....	800,000	1,000,000
Total.....	141,373,142	148,000,000

The countries of consumption for the foregoing crops are as follows:

Country.	1905.	1906.
	<i>Kilos.</i>	<i>Kilos.</i>
United States.....	34,958,420	35,600,000
Germany.....	29,663,100	34,200,000
France.....	21,747,600	23,250,000
England.....	21,106,000	21,300,000
Holland.....	19,294,850	21,200,000
Spain.....	6,101,712	6,200,000
Switzerland.....	5,218,400	6,400,000
Belgium.....	3,018,997	3,200,000
Austria-Hungary.....	2,668,500	3,000,000
Russia.....	2,230,400	2,500,000
Denmark.....	1,125,000	1,200,000
Italy.....	971,500	1,100,000
Sweden.....	900,000	1,000,000
Canada.....	700,000	750,000
Australia.....	600,000	650,000
Norway.....	493,813	550,000
Portugal.....	138,000	150,000
Finland.....	60,000	65,000

The average annual exports of Venezuelan cacao amount to 40,000 quintals, the leading markets being France and Spain. From Trinidad, 125,000 quintals are shipped each year to America, France, and Great Britain; and Guayaquil exports from 100,000 to 200,000 quintals annually to Spain and Germany. New York, Hamburg, and Havre are the three great cacao importing markets.

Switzerland is credited with manufacturing more chocolate than all other countries combined and the average annual exports are valued at \$6,000,000. Of this quantity, the yearly exports to the United States are about \$1,000,000 and to England, more than \$2,000,000. Consumption of chocolate within the Swiss Republic is estimated as worth \$2,500,000 annually, a larger per capita ratio being also reported than for any other consuming country.

The nutritive qualities of chocolate as a beverage and as a food product have been widely exploited as have the usage of such by-products of the cacao plant as cocoa butter and other semimedicinal substances.

When the Spaniards achieved the conquest of Mexico, the natives reported that from time immemorial the beverage known locally as "chocolate" had been made from the cacao bean in that country and its alimentary merits were quickly recognized, first by Spain, then by Italy and France.

## WORLD'S COPPER OUTPUT.

A statement published in the London "Financial Times" gives the estimated production of copper of the world in 1906 at 730,000 tons, as against 708,000 tons in 1905 (presumably long tons of 2,240 pounds each).



The output of the United States increased from 391,400 to 413,000 tons, and there was exported 211,100 tons, as against 247,100 tons in 1905. American official figures, however, show that the exports of copper in 1905 were 238,798 long tons and in 1906 203,014 long tons, a decrease in exports of 35,784 tons. The total imports into Europe increased 20,500 tons, of which no less than 12,700 tons came from Japan. Australia sent 8,100 tons and Mexico 1,000 tons more than the previous year. On the other hand, consignments from Chile decreased 2,300 tons, from Peru 2,100 tons, and from Cape Colony 1,000 tons.

The principal countries consuming copper were: United States, 300,300 tons, as against 273,792 tons in 1905; United Kingdom, 80,451 tons, as against 60,491 tons; Germany, 165,107 tons, as against 136,875 tons; and France, 56,328, as against 48,619 tons.

The requirements of England were so heavy during 1906 that there was a material falling off in transshipment business, exports having declined 7,800 tons. Germany increased her exports over 4,000 tons. Throughout the year the average of stocks in England and France was 6,600 tons, as against 10,500 tons in 1905, and the average total visible supply was 11,800 tons, as compared with 16,400 tons. The record of average deliveries was 7,900 tons, as against 7,300 tons. The average price of standard was \$425.42 per ton, as compared with \$338.67 in 1905, and the average price of ingots was \$449.12.

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## THE WORLD'S WHEAT CROP.

In September, 1906, the Beerbohm "London List" indicated 437,600,000 quarters, or 3,500,800,000 bushels as the total for the world's wheat crop of 1906. The revised exhibit, now presented, recognizing the later evidence as to harvests in Argentina, Australia, etc., while changing some of the details, does not essentially change the aggregate, which is made to appear as 437,480,000 quarters, or 3,499,840,000 bushels. This compares with 3,362,560,000 bushels shown for the preceding year, and an annual average of 3,198,000,000 bushels for five years prior to 1906.

The following compilation, based on Beerbohm statements from time to time, indicates the progress of wheat production for the past thirty-two years, representing bushels:

1875 .....	1, 800, 000, 000	1891 .....	2, 376, 000, 000
1876 .....	1, 808, 000, 000	1892 .....	2, 411, 000, 000
1877 .....	1, 960, 000, 000	1893 .....	2, 474, 000, 000
1878 .....	2, 000, 000, 000	1894 .....	2, 562, 000, 000
1879 .....	1, 856, 000, 000	1895 .....	2, 496, 000, 000
1880 .....	1, 960, 000, 000	1896 .....	2, 437, 000, 000
1881 .....	1, 960, 000, 000	1897 .....	2, 281, 000, 000
1882 .....	2, 200, 000, 000	1898 .....	2, 918, 000, 000
1883 .....	2, 040, 000, 000	1899 .....	2, 788, 000, 000
1884 .....	2, 240, 000, 000	1900 .....	2, 610, 000, 000
1885 .....	2, 080, 000, 000	1901 .....	2, 940, 000, 000
1886 .....	2, 160, 000, 000	1902 .....	3, 195, 000, 000
1887 .....	2, 280, 000, 000	1903 .....	3, 292, 000, 000
1888 .....	2, 224, 000, 000	1904 .....	3, 202, 000, 000
1889 .....	2, 144, 000, 000	1905 .....	3, 362, 000, 000
1890 .....	2, 264, 000, 000	1906 .....	3, 500, 000, 000

## BOOK NOTES.

**Books and pamphlets sent to the Bureau of the American Republics, and containing subject-matter bearing upon the countries of the International Union of American Republics, will be treated under this caption in the Monthly Bulletin.**

The "Boletín de la Sociedad de Fomento Fabril" (Santiago) publishes in its issue for January, 1907, an interesting and instructive paper prepared by EUGENIO AUTRAN concerning the highly valued *Eriomys laniger*, the Chilean rodent which furnishes the chinchilla of commerce. The latter name was presumably applied to the animal by the Spaniards during their early conquests in America, in honor of one of the invading conquerors who was so called. Ranging in length from 28 to 40 centimeters and furnishing a fur of varying values, it has been supposed that there were several varieties of the chinchilla; but there is really but one species, the size and quality of the pelt differing according to season and development. In the Argentine Republic, hunters classify the skins as Chilean, royal, and Bolivian chinchilla. Chilean skins are similarly classed as royal, Bolivian, and coast. In the latter Republic the animal is found from the Department of Illapel to the northern limit of the country and from the coast to the upper ranges of the Cordilleras. The royal chinchilla inhabits an altitude of 300 to 2,000 meters, the Bolivian

an elevation of 5,000 meters, and the coast variety between 80 and 1,000 meters. The Argentine finds are made on the upper Andean table-lands in the Provinces of Catamarca, Salta, and Jujuy as far north as the Bolivian frontier. The first skins were sent to Spain in the early years of the nineteenth century, and in 1857 these pelts were valued at from \$5 to \$6 a dozen. At present their value ranges, according to quality, from \$10 to \$50. From the Chilean Department of Combarbalá annual exports of chinchilla skins reach 3,506 dozens, while Vallenar and Elqui furnish a sufficient quantity to bring the yearly shipments up to more than half a million skins. Coquimbo, the principal Chilean port of shipment for these furs, is credited in 1905 with exports of 12,000 dozens, the prices being almost double those of the previous year.

In "*El Florecimiento de México*" (The Prosperity of Mexico), the Columbus Memorial Library has received a valuable compendium of general information regarding the Mexican Republic. Edited by FRANCISCO TRENTINI and published by the authority of the Government, the work is a reference book of unquestioned importance. Parallel columns reproduce the subject-matter in both English and Spanish, and innumerable illustrations, maps, and statistical tables add to the beauty and utility of the volume. The fine letterpress, binding, and photo-engravings are specimens of the best class of Mexican workmanship, even the paper being of native manufacture. Dating the present prosperous condition of his country from the inauguration of President DIAZ's Government, the author makes adequate reference to the public service of the Executive, and finds, in the details of the economic status of the Republic, proof of his exceptional qualifications as a man and a citizen. These details cover the entire field of government and political organization and of geographical information, embraced in Volume I, while Volume II treats of the various States and Federal Territories separately, with reference to their natural resources, their industrial development and capabilities, and the constitutional regulations governing the same.

The "North American Review" for March 1, 1907, publishes a consideration of "Our Trade Relations with South America" by Dr. L. S. ROWE. The writer is professor of political science at the University of Pennsylvania and served as a delegate on the part of the United States to the Third Pan-American Conference at Rio de Janeiro. He finds that in spite of careless trade methods on the part of the United States that country has advanced its relative position in the markets of South America from year to year. It is his opinion, however, that a large increase in trade can not be anticipated unless it is accompanied

by a corresponding investment in the great quasi-public works of Latin America, such as railroad building, street railroads, and electric light plants. One of the reasons for the great shipments of machinery, etc., from European centers to South America lies in the fact that such countries as England and Germany have large capital invested, and naturally the equipment is purchased in the countries controlling the investment. A commercial background is one of the necessary elements to continental solidarity, and Doctor ROWE states that much of the actual achievement of the conference presupposes that the years to come will develop a unity of sentiment based upon closer commercial and industrial relations.

In a paper on "The Cause of Earthquakes" published in the "North American Review" for March 1, 1907, the writer, Prof. RALPH S. TARR, quotes the word of Count DE MONTESSUS DE BALLORE to the effect that outside of two great belts the world is practically immune from earthquakes. One of these two belts, in which have occurred 53 per cent of all recorded shocks, includes the Mediterranean region, Asia Minor, the Caucasus, the Himalayas, the East Indies, Central America, and the West Indies. The other almost encircles the Pacific Ocean. Passing along the Andes, it crosses the other belt in the Central American region; thence extends up the western coast of North America, passes across to Asia along the Aleutian chain; thence down through Kamchatka, the Japanese Islands, and the Philippines, and, crossing the other belt in the East Indies, extends on to New Zealand. Forty-one per cent of all recorded shocks occur in this latter belt.

As its name indicates, Mr. WILLIS FLETCHER JOHNSON'S book, "Four Centuries of the Panama Canal," is designed to cover the history of that projected waterway from the time of BALBOA'S discovery of the Pacific from "a peak in Darien" to the present day. At the same time, the history, both technical and otherwise, is adapted to the needs of the ordinary seeker after information. The voyages of COLUMBUS, the early Spanish conquests, the speedily advanced views of explorers as to the value of a trans-Isthmian route, the various surveys and reports thereon, the diplomatic and political influences affecting the different enterprises suggested, the international treaties and claims, and the final development of the present status of affairs on the Isthmus—all are narrated with a grasp of the situation and a clarity of expression that makes the volume a distinct boon to the lay reader of canal literature. The author has collected his data both at first hand and through authoritative sources in Washington, Panama, New York, Paris, and Bogotá, and official documents and personages are quoted with freedom and discretion.

Señor RICARDO FERNANDEZ GUARDIA has prepared an attractive little volume concerning the discovery and conquest of Costa Rica (*Historia de Costa Rica—El Descubrimiento y la Conquista*); his aim being, as frankly stated in the preface, to increase the general knowledge of the primitive history of his country. Prior to 1883, when the works of Señores Don LEÓN FERNÁNDEZ and Don MANUEL M. DE PERALTA appeared, no historical record of the early conditions of the country was in existence, with the exception of certain pages devoted to Costa Rica in Oviedo's History of the Indies. Since that date, research has been carried on, notably by Bishop THIEL and Señor Don CLETO GONZALEZ VÍQUEZ, the present President of the Republic. From the various sources at his command the author has compiled and rearranged into a small handbook all facts reaching from the discovery of the Atlantic shore by Columbus, through the story of conquest and colonial government, until the final abandonment of the province, in 1573, to the native owners, who had fought valiantly against the yoke of invasion.

An interesting book, entitled "*Reisenach Panama, Peru, Chile, Argentinien, Paraguay, Uruguay, und Brasilien*," by RICHARD FREIHERR VON UND ZU EISENSTEIN, has been received by the Columbus Memorial Library. This is a diary with explanations written for the purpose of encouraging foreign travel and enterprises. Besides the above-mentioned countries, which are treated more extensively, the author also gives a general review of Ecuador and Bolivia. The description of each country comprises a historical sketch, geographical description, area and population, climate, agriculture, minerals, commerce, and miscellaneous information, such as price of transportation, etc. The book contains 310 excellent views, 7 maps, 10 tables of meteorological observations, and one map of the entire voyage.

The bulk of the December, 1906, "*Boletín de la Secretaría de Fomento*" (Mexico), IV, is devoted to a review of the Tehuantepec Railway enterprise from the time HERNANDO CORTÉS reported to his King, CHARLES V, of Spain, the necessity of an interoceanic highway to the successful inception of the line under President DIAZ. The governmental decrees in furtherance of the work under Messrs. S. PEARSON & SON, the conditions of construction, and the saving in sea travel brought about through the completion of the road are covered, while numerous cuts and plans aid in a thorough comprehension of the subject-matter.

The "*Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades*" (Colombia) for November, 1906, contains a list of the treaties, conventions, and protocols celebrated between the Republic of Colombia and other nations. The compiler, Señor EDUARDO PASADO, states that three previous

collections of such documents have been made, and though he does not claim that the present one is absolutely complete, he quotes the fact that one of the preceding compilations covered 19 treaties, another 40, and another 55, and that the *Anales Diplomaticos* contained but 163, whereas in his list 244 are noted. The period covered extends from 1811 to 1906.

"The Mining World" for February 9, 1907, devotes considerable space to an account of a remarkable placer gold deposit in the Colombian region, of which the Quito, Certigue, Andaguada, and Alto Atrato rivers seem to be the center.





MR. J. N. LÉGER, MINISTER OF HAITI TO THE UNITED STATES, AND VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU.



# BOLETÍN MENSUAL

DE LA

OFICINA INTERNACIONAL DE LAS REPÚBLICAS AMERICANAS,

Unión Internacional de Repúblicas Americanas.

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Con motivo del ensanche que se ha dado á la Oficina Internacional de las Repúblicas Americanas, el Director no duda que podrá contar con la cooperación de todas las personas interesadas, no solamente en el fomento del tráfico entre las Repúblicas Americanas, sino también en el desarrollo de relaciones diplomáticas, intelectuales y sociales más íntimas. Confía en que, tanto la prensa latino-americana como la norte-americana, así como también los habitantes de toda la América, ayudarán en lo que puedan, por medio de la Oficina, al adelanto de la causa del comercio internacional americano, y al fomento de la buena voluntad é inteligencia que deben existir en todo el Hemisferio Occidental. Todas las indicaciones que se sirvan enviar los periodistas, profesores, hombres de ciencia, comerciantes y otras personas distinguidas, tanto en la vida pública como en la privada, de las Repúblicas Americanas, serán recibidas con gusto y estudiadas cuidadosamente. Si en algún caso no se pudieran adoptar las indicaciones, no por ello serán menos respetadas, y pueden inspirar otras más ó menos semejantes y que acarreen frutos benéficos.

## NUEVO PROGRAMA CON RECURSOS LIMITADOS.

El nuevo programa de la Oficina, redactado en la última Conferencia Pan-americana de Rio Janeiro, contiene un plan extenso que requerirá para su ejecución completa más tiempo del que se cree. Será necesario que los que se interesan por el progreso y desarrollo de la Oficina tengan paciencia, y que no esperen grandes resultados desde el principio. Apesar de que este programa dispone el ensanche de las funciones de la Oficina y establece una Sección de Estadística, todo lo cual supone aumento de trabajo para el personal actual, hasta ahora no se ha dispuesto adición alguna en los recursos de la Oficina. Además, será imposible aumentar esas rentas con mayores cuotas de las Repúblicas de la Unión, hasta que el Consejo Directivo de la

Oficina y los respectivos Gobiernos y Congresos hayan aprobado el nuevo presupuesto que ha de presentarse. En otras palabras, tendrá que transcurrir otro año hasta que los recursos de la Oficina puedan ser aumentados para hacer frente á sus necesidades, que de día en día se multiplican.

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#### TRABAJOS PRÁCTICOS DE LA OFICINA.

Como prueba de los trabajos prácticos que la Oficina está llevando á cabo, el Director tiene el placer de manifestar que durante los dos últimos meses, es decir, desde que la nueva administración se hizo cargo de sus asuntos, más de doce de los principales fabricantes y exportadores americanos, por indicación de la Oficina, han decidido enviar representantes á la América Latina con el fin de estudiar sus mercados y de hacer preparativos para estrechar las mútuas relaciones mercantiles. Importantes publicaciones comerciales, como "*The American Exporter*," "*The Bankers' Magazine*," y otras, tienen en preparación, con ayuda de la Oficina, una serie de artículos sobre todas las repúblicas americanas, en los que se discutirán las oportunidades que hay para la inversión de capitales norteamericanos y el ensanche de los mercados de las manufacturas de los Estados Unidos. El "*Munsey's Magazine*" publicará dentro de breve tiempo un artículo, preparado por esta Oficina, sobre "La Sud-América Moderna," al par que la "*North American Review*" ha rogado á la Oficina que trate en sus columnas del desarrollo intelectual de la América Latina, apenas apreciado en los Estados Unidos. A propósito de esta materia, se puede decir que, además del Profesor WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, de la Universidad de Columbia—de cuyo viaje á Sud-América se dió cuenta en el último número del BOLETÍN—se encuentran allá actualmente, con los mismos fines de investigación y estudio, los profesores L. S. ROWE, de la Universidad de Pensilvania, y BERNARD MOSES, de la Universidad de California.

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#### EL EDIFICIO PERMANENTE DE LA OFICINA.

Adelantan rápidamente los trabajos para la construcción del nuevo edificio de la Oficina, ó "Templo de Paz," como lo llama Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE. Uno de los mejores terrenos de la ciudad de Wáshington ha sido comprado para este edificio. Es una parcela que que tiene una superficie de más de dos hectáreas, sita entre las calles 17, 18, B y C, y la Avenida de Virginia, á unas tres cuadras detrás del edificio de los Departamentos de Estado, Guerra y Marina. Por la calle 17 mira hacia el parque situado detrás de la Casa Blanca, y por la Calle B y la Avenida de Virginia hacia los nuevos parques á lo largo

del Río Potomac. Aún cuando esta sección de la ciudad no ha sido todavía mejorada completamente, dentro de pocos años será una de las más bonitas de la capital. La esquina en donde se levantará el edificio es una de las más importantes en el plano levantado por Mr. BURNHAM para el embellecimiento de Wáshington. Para cuando se termine la construcción, estarán también muy adelantadas las obras del Monumento de LINCOLN y del Puente de GRANT, que estarán próximos á la nueva Oficina. Se espera que el proyecto general del edificio, que se facilitará á los arquitectos para que les sirva de base para el concurso que se va á abrir, estará listo mientras este número está en prensa, aunque nó á tiempo para publicarlo.

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#### CAMBIOS EN EL BOLETÍN.

Aquéllos que estén particularmente interesados en el BOLETÍN MENSUAL, notarán que la Oficina está tratando de dar á su publicación un aspecto más atractivo. Háse efectuado un cambio en la cubierta, y se verá que la de ahora es más á propósito que la que aparecía anteriormente. Publícanse entre sus páginas retratos de hombres notables interesados en el desarrollo pan-americano. Este número contiene algunos comentarios editoriales, escritos con el fin de llamar la atención de sus lectores al trabajo que la Oficina está llevando á cabo. La sección inglesa ha sido colocada antes de la castellana porque la necesidad principal en los momentos actuales es educar ó informar á los habitantes de los Estados Unidos, que hablan el inglés solamente, sobre las riquezas, oportunidades, condiciones y progreso de sus hermanas, las Repúblicas de la América Latina. El conocimiento que el latino-americano tiene de los Estados Unidos es más perfecto que el que un norte-americano tiene de las otras naciones del continente occidental.

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#### ASCENSO DEL MINISTRO DEL ECUADOR.

La Oficina envía su más cordial enhorabuena al Ministro del Ecuador en Wáshington, Señor Don LUIS FELIPE CARBO, por su merecido ascenso al elevado puesto de Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores en Quito, al mismo tiempo que siente su separación del Consejo Directivo, de cuya Comisión de Vigilancia fué miembro activo. La Oficina felicita también al Honorable WILLIAMS C. FOX, su antiguo Director, con motivo de la toma de posesión de sus nuevas funciones como Ministro de los Estados Unidos en Quito. El Señor CARBO y Mr. FOX salieron de Wáshington á mediados de marzo, y ya deben haber llegado á su destino.

## NUEVOS MIEMBROS DEL CONSEJO DIRECTIVO.

La Oficina tiene el placer de dar la bienvenida, por su llegada á Washington y su ingreso en el seno del Consejo Directivo, al nuevo Embajador de México, Señor Don ENRIQUE C. CREEL, y á los Señores Doctores Don LUIS MELIÁN LAFINUR y Don LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE, Ministros del Uruguay y de Guatemala, respectivamente, esperando al propio tiempo que tomarán profundo interés por la prosperidad y desarrollo de la institución. Todos han sido elegidos de entre los estadistas más notables de sus respectivos países.

## LA EXHIBICIÓN DE LA OFICINA EN LA EXPOSICIÓN DE JAMESTOWN.

Los preparativos de la exhibición que presentará la Oficina en la Exposición de Jamestown se hallan muy adelantados, gracias á la actividad desplegada por el competentísimo Secretario de la Oficina, Señor Don FRANCISCO JAVIER YÁNES, quien tiene á sus órdenes, como auxiliar, á Mr. CARLTON FOX, Agente Especial.

## UNA PALABRA Á LOS MIEMBROS CORRESPONSALES.

El Director aprovecha esta ocasión para rogar encarecidamente á los Miembros Corresponsales de la Oficina en las distintas Repúblicas de la Unión que envíen sin demora toda noticia nueva y de interés en sus respectivos países y cuya publicación en el BOLETÍN sea pertinente.

## DISCURSO PRONUNCIADO POR EL EMBAJADOR DEL BRAZIL, SEÑOR NABUCO.

El 20 de febrero de 1907, el Señor Don JOAQUIM NABUCO, Embajador del Brazil, pronunció en la ciudad de Buffalo un interesante discurso en inglés sobre el tema "Lecciones y Vaticinios de la Tercera Conferencia Pan-Americana." Entre otras cosas rindió un admirable tributo al Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos en las siguientes palabras:

"Como Presidente de la Tercera Conferencia Pan-Americana, puedo decirles que su superficie fué todo lo posiblemente tranquila, pero vuestro distinguido compatriota, Mr. BUCHANAN, Presidente de la Delegación Americana, quien tan hábil y silenciosamente trabajó durante el receso de las Comisiones, podra decirles, no me cabe duda, que la profundidad fué tan tranquila como la superficie. Á esa quietud nada ha contribuido más eficazmente que la actitud del Secretario de Estado, como Presidente del Consejo Directivo Pan-Americano de Washington, cuando se hicieron los preparativos para la reunión, y su visita personal al asiento de la Conferencia y otras

ciudades de la América del Sur. Mr. Root fué, en verdad, el representante ideal á quien este país pudo haber encomendado tal misión. Su sinceridad, su diligencia, su amor por la equidad, su grandeza de espíritu, su prudencia, juntamente con su poderosa inteligencia, y con lo que, en el sentido geográficamente lato de la palabra, podría llamarse su "americanismo" genuino, que consiste en una generosa simpatía por todas las naciones de nuestro continente, han sembrado en ellas una impresión de confianza que según todas las probabilidades ha de ser duradera. Nos visitó animado por el espíritu de un Blaine, empleando al propio tiempo el lenguaje de un Marshall. Sus palabras fueron recibidas en todas partes como oráculos políticos, como lecciones constitucionales sobre la naturaleza y operación de las instituciones que todos hemos copiado de ustedes. Su presencia nos ha demostrado que vuestros Secretarios de Estado salen del mismo molde del tiempo de los Jeffersons, los Monroes, los Websters, y los Clays. Esa circunstancia, sobre todo, ha servido de base principal para el éxito de la Conferencia de Río Janeiro."

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## DISCURSO PRONUNCIADO POR EL MINISTRO DE BOLIVIA, SEÑOR CALDERÓN, ANTE LA SOCIEDAD GEOGRÁFICA NACIONAL.

En un discurso pronunciado recientemente ante la Sociedad Geográfica Nacional, el Señor Don IGNACIO CALDERÓN, Ministro de Bolivia, hizo antes de terminarlo, declaraciones de tal interés é importancia que se publican íntegros en el BOLETÍN los últimos párrafos del mismo:

"Antes de terminar ésta ya demasiado larga exposición permitidme llamar vuestra atención al hecho de que lo que hoy pasa y se hace en Bolivia, se hace y pasa en la gran mayoría de las Repúblicas de la América y algunas de ellas, como la Argentina, reciben ya los beneficios de una corriente de inmigración europea importante, que les permite desarrollar sus enormes recursos.

"Si algunas de ellas no han logrado aún pasar el período de anarquía, no tardarán en seguir el camino de la paz.

"Lenta, pero irresistiblemente, la marcha del progreso vá aproximando unas á otras las Repúblicas de Sud América. Guiadas por la eterna fuerza de la libertad y por los más nobles sentimientos de comunidad de intereses y de origen, me atrevo á esperar que en un día no lejano, han de juntarse, formando los Estados Unidos de Sud América, entre el Perú, Bolivia, Chile, la Argentina, Paraguay y el Uruguay; Colombia, Venezuela y el Ecuador reunidos, y el Brasil, formarán la trinidad de Repúblicas que, con las hermanas del Norte, serán como el faro luminoso que alumbre el mundo con la irresistible claridad del derecho, de la paz y el bienestar universal.

“El Asia está poblada ya por muchos cientos de millones de pueblos, cuya civilización y tradiciones no se asimilarán tal vez nunca con las de Europa. El África ha sido repartida entre las potencias de Europa; queda entonces este Nuevo Mundo, donde, rotas las tradiciones políticas del Viejo Mundo, tiene que seguir su triunfal marcha la democracia norte y sur americana.

“Jamás principio alguno ha expresado un programa más grande, más vital é imperecedero que la Doctrina Monroe; que en su más pura interpretación es la consagración de toda la América á la vida republicana; es decir, la dignificación del hombre y el imperio de la justicia y el derecho de labrar su propio destino, sin la tutela de castas ni reyes, ni reconocer otra soberanía que la del ciudadano y del sufragio.

“Nosotros agradecemos y rendimos un gran tributo de admiración á la civilización europea; estudiamos las producciones de sus pensadores; gozamos y nos encantan las obras de sus artistas, de sus poetas y de todos los que han elevado tan alto el nivel moral é intelectual del hombre. Deseamos y solicitamos el concurso de sus nobles razas; pero en el orden político, la América entera está llamada á ser el trono de la libertad y del derecho, donde la humanidad ha de alcanzar los más altos ideales de su divina misión en el mundo. Y cuando la barrera que separa este gran pueblo de sus hermanos del Sur desaparezca, mediante la conclusión del Canal de Panamá y los dos grandes océanos del mundo se junten en uno solo, es preciso que los vínculos de unión y de mutuo respeto, de comercio y de provechosas relaciones, estén ya bien cimentados.

“El Canal de Panamá ha de abrir horizontes no soñados al comercio del mundo y podría decirse que será la consagración material de la gran Doctrina Monroe, que excluye la conquista de América, en cuyo suelo está llamada á perpetuarse la fraternidad cristiana á la sombra de la democracia y la justicia.”

## REPÚBLICA ARGENTINA.

### COMERCIO EXTERIOR DE 1906.

Acaban de publicarse los datos compilados por la Dirección General de Estadística de la República Argentina relativos al intercambio comercial del país durante el de 1906, habiéndose tomado de los mismos las cifras que se dan á continuación:

La importación de mercancías representa un valor oficial de \$269,970,521 oro, suma que supera en \$64,816,101 oro á la del año 1905. Las exportaciones aparecen acreditadas con un valor de \$292,253,829 oro, suma inferior á la de 1905 en \$30,590,012 oro. Apesar de esta disminución, las exportaciones acusan un superávit sobre las importaciones de \$22,283,308 oro, que en 1905 fué de \$117,689,421 oro.

Resulta de estas comparaciones que la balanza del comercio ha empeorado notablemente durante el año 1906.

La importación de metálico fué de \$14,347,217 oro, menos que en 1905.

Las importaciones han aumentado en todos los renglones, mientras que la exportación ha mermado en los principales productos de la manera siguiente: Animales bovinos, \$3,484,833 oro menos que en 1905; lana, \$5,910,156 oro menos; tasajo, \$3,141,801 oro menos; productos animales, 16,906,547 pesos menos; lino, 317,990 pesos menos; trigo, 19,321,960 pesos menos; harina de trigo, 595,735 pesos menos; y en todos los demás productos de la agricultura, \$12,580,543 oro menos.

En la lista de los países de procedencia de las importaciones, los Estados Unidos ocupan el segundo lugar, siendo el valor de las provenientes de ellos de unos \$30,000,000 próximamente. Entre los países de destino de las exportaciones, los Estados Unidos tienen el séptimo lugar, y el valor de las enviadas á ellos ascendió á unos \$13,000,000 oro. Las importaciones del Reino Unido aumentaron en \$26,000,000 oro, y las de los Estados Unidos en \$10,000,000 oro.

#### **MEDIDAS CONTRA LA TUBERCULOSIS BOVINA.**

El Gobierno Argentino acaba de contratar con el célebre bacteriólogo Mr. BEHRING el derecho á aplicar su método curativo de la tuberculosis bovina en Buenos Aires. En virtud de este contrato Mr. BEHRING envía á Buenos Aires á su primer de ayundante, el Doctor PABLO ROEMER, con el fin de aplicar su tratamiento á los animales importados, por el término de un año, terminado el cual el contrato podrá rescindirse si una de las partes contratantes lo desee.

El Gobierno instalará por su cuenta un hospital especial para animales tuberculosos.

#### **CANAL DE LA PLATA Á BUENOS AIRES.**

El Ministerio de Obras Públicas de la República Argentina dice que el informe, los planos, especificaciones y presupuestos para la construcción del canal de La Plata á Buenos Aires han sido presentados por el ingeniero que fué comisionado por el Gobierno para que hiciera los proyectos definitivos de la obra. El costo total de la construcción ha sido presupuesto en la cantidad de \$21,000,000 oro; el servicio total anual se calcula en \$1,688,260 oro y las entradas en \$1,800,000, quedando un superavit probable de \$111,740.

#### **LA ZAFRA AZUCARERA DE 1906.**

La zafra azucarera de la República Argentina terminó el 31 de agosto de 1906. La producción total ha resultado algo menor de lo que se calculó en abril del mismo año, pues ella arrojó sólo un total de

114,500 toneladas, mientras que la cifra calculada era de 125,000 toneladas como mínimum.

De la cantidad apuntada corresponden á los ingenios de Tucumán unas 91,500 toneladas, y el resto á los de Salta, Jujuy, Chaco y Formosa, que son las zonas azucareras de la República.

Esta cosecha ha sido suficiente para satisfacer las necesidades del consumo del país, que se calcula en unas cien ó 110,000 toneladas.

#### **LA COSECHA DE AZÚCAR DE TUCUMÁN EN 1906.**

Según resulta de la estadística oficial últimamente publicada, la caña de azúcar molida en los 28 ingenios con que cuenta la Provincia de Tucumán fué, en la cosecha de 1906 hasta el 31 de diciembre de 1906, superior á la del mismo período de 1905 en 95,791,471 kilogramos. En cambio, el azúcar fabricado en igual período fué en 1906 inferior á 1905 hasta 14,917,151 kilogramos, no obstante la mayor cantidad molida en la cosecha de 1906.

La caña molida en la zafra del año de 1906 alcanzó á 1,671,388,411 kilogramos. La fabricación de azúcar hasta noviembre de 1906 fué de 100,506,206 kilogramos, que unidos á 525,375 kilogramos que fabricaron en el mes de diciembre tan sólo ingenios dan un total de 101,031,681 kilogramos.

La cantidad total de azúcar exportada hasta fines de diciembre asciende á 98,295,076 kilogramos, de los cuales 2,203,103 kilogramos corresponden á las expediciones hechas por 15 ingenios en el mes de diciembre de 1906.

#### **LA INDUSTRIA DE FÓSFOROS.**

El Jefe de la Sección de Industria del Departamento de Agricultura de la República Argentina, en una memoria presentada por él recientemente, dice que funcionan actualmente en el país 10 fábricas de fósforos que emplean más de 3,500 obreros, y cuyo capital total es de unos 5,000,000 de pesos. El promedio del impuesto que pagan estas fábricas asciende á más de 2,000,000 de pesos anuales, habiéndose recaudado por tal concepto en 1905, 2,512,278 pesos, y en 1906, 2,263,326 pesos.

El apoyo que esta industria presta á otras nacionales queda evidenciado con el hecho de que la fabricación de fósforos en la República requiere más de 700 toneladas de estearina al año, de que se gastan anualmente más de 500,000 en cajas de cartón y trabajos litográficos, y de que se emplea algodón del país para la confección de las cerillas.

Las fábricas pagan por derechos de aduanas el 5 por ciento sobre tejidos y 28 por ciento y más sobre productos químicos, tales como potasa, fósforo anti-tóxico, gomas, etc.

#### **LOS IMPUESTOS INTERNOS EN 1906.**

El Administrador General de Impuestos Internos de la República Argentina ha elevado con fecha reciente un resumen de lo recaudado



por aquella administración en concepto de impuestos internos durante 1906. El total general que se eleva á 40,470,574.12 pesos acusa un aumento de 10.8 por ciento sobre el del año anterior, y de 21.51 por ciento sobre lo calculado en la ley de presupuesto. Las siguientes son las cantidades producidas por cada impuesto, en comparación con las de 1905:

Impuestos.	1906.	1905.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Alcoholes.....	16,615,869.84	15,536,123.90
Tabacos.....	16,700,975.20	14,525,981.21
Cervezas.....	3,081,804.20	2,223,328.29
Fósforos.....	2,263,325.98	2,495,655.96
Naipes.....	159,324.93	157,884.56
Bebidas artificiales.....	7,052.85	11,214.77
Vinos.....	69,111.01	66,343.66
Seguros.....	462,127.56	412,627.03
Específicos.....	677,690.25	537,917.55
Multas.....	36,380.87	43,309.67
Intereses.....	332,818.65	436,475.83
Venta de impresos.....	2,119.56	1,386.06
Eslingaje.....	34.97	316.13
Almacenaje.....	2,816.24	1,325.00
Caminos.....	3,923.45	7,534.87
Desnaturalización.....	52,401.19	67,806.00
Eventuales.....		82.00

#### FOMENTO DEL COMERCIO CON EL BRASIL.

Con el fin de celebrar convenios de reciprocidad comercial con é. Brasil, y para poder gozar de la nueva cláusula preferente del nuevo arancel brasileño, el Gobierno Argentino tiene en proyecto una disposición por la que se autoriza al Poder Ejecutivo para rebajar ó suprimir los derechos de importación sobre el café, la hierba mate y el tabaco del Brasil. La ley brasileña autoriza al Gobierno para rebajar los derechos de importación sobre artículos que no se produzcan en el Brasil, en la siguiente forma: Reducción del 20 por ciento para los países que no impongan derechos sobre productos brasileños en condiciones semejantes; reducción del 10 por ciento para los países que concedan una rebaja de 50 por ciento en los derechos sobre productos brasileños, y cuando las mercancías se importen en buques con bandera brasileña se les concedera una rebaja adicional de 5 por ciento.

Los tres productos brasileños mencionados no solamente están entre las exportaciones más importantes del Brasil, sino que también constituyen un factor importante en el mercado argentino. Se espera que la pérdida que se ocasione al incluirse dichos artículos en la lista de mercancías de libre importación quedará compensada con el aumento de las ventas al Brasil de trigo, harina y carnes.

Durante el quinquenio que terminó en 1905 los productos argentinos importados en el Brasil pagaron por derechos de aduana la cantidad de 7,863,852 pesos, en tanto que los productos brasileños tomados por la Argentina pagaron por dicho concepto la suma de 6,951,383 pesos.

## EL PRESUPUESTO PARA 1907.

La comisión de presupuestos del Congreso Argentino presentó su informe á fines de diciembre de 1906, habiéndose tomado del mismo las cifras que se dan á continuación y que se refieren á los gastos y recursos del Gobierno durante el año 1907.

## GASTOS.

	Pesos oro.	Pesos papel.
Congreso.....		3,370,240.00
Interior.....		22,979,210.00
Relaciones exteriores.....	669,581.20	1,467,660.00
Hacienda.....		11,140,276.20
Deuda pública.....	23,256,389.79	19,179,936.75
Justicia é instrucción pública.....		26,713,632.40
Guerra.....		17,892,014.24
Marina.....	17,088.00	14,343,456.00
Agricultura.....		4,914,508.72
Obras públicas.....	500,000.00	20,619,104.00
Pensiones.....		7,000,000.00
Total.....	24,443,058.99	149,620,038.31
En títulos:		
Justicia é instrucción pública.....		2,730,910.00
Obras públicas.....	2,412,950.32	9,000,000.00

## RECURSOS.

Derechos de importación:		
Generales.....	44,000,000.00	
Dos por ciento adicional.....	2,700,000.00	
Almacenaje y eslingaje.....	2,000,000.00	
Faros y balizas.....	320,000.00	
Visitas de sanidad.....	50,000.00	
Puertos, muelles, etc.....	2,000,000.00	
Pescantes hidráulicos.....	450,000.00	
Derechos consulares.....	500,000.00	
Estadística y sellos.....	450,000.00	
Eventuales y multas.....	25,000.00	
Provincia de Buenos Aires, servicio de su deuda.....	986,873.44	
Banco Nacional, servicio, leyes Nos. 3655 y 3750.....	348,232.00	
Alcoholes.....		15,500,000.00
Tabaco.....		15,300,000.00
Fósforos.....		2,500,000.00
Cerveza.....		2,500,000.00
Seguros.....		400,000.00
Naipes.....		140,000.00
Bebidas artificiales.....		5,000.00
Obras de salubridad.....		7,100,000.00
Contribución territorial.....		4,500,000.00
Patentes.....		2,300,000.00
Papel sellado.....		8,800,000.00
Tracción.....		700,000.00
Correos.....		6,500,000.00
Telégrafos.....		2,100,000.00
Exploraciones forestales.....		100,000.00
Venta y arrendamiento de tierras.....		2,600,000.00
Eventuales y multas.....		600,000.00
Ferrocarriles.....		9,500,000.00
Impuesto de sanidad.....		600,000.00
Renta de títulos.....		80,000.00
Matrículas, derechos de examen, etc.....		200,000.00
Producto del registro de propiedades, embargos é inhibiciones, y boletines oficial y judicial, etc.....		562,040.00
Trasportes nacionales.....		250,000.00
Tasa militar.....		250,000.00
Devolución de ejercicios vencidos.....		250,000.00
Provincia de Entre Ríos, servicio de su deuda.....		100,000.00
Provincia de Santa Fé, servicio de su deuda.....		150,000.00
Provincia de Mendoza, servicio de su deuda.....		50,000.00
Provincia de Córdoba, servicio de su deuda.....		150,000.00
Provincia de Tucumán, servicio de su deuda.....		59,318.75
Total.....	53,830,105.44	83,846,358.75
En títulos:		
Varias leyes.....		11,730,910.00
Ley No. 4064.....	2,412,950.32	

# BOLIVIA.

## PRESUPUESTO DE INGRESOS FISCALES PARA 1907.

El Cuerpo Legislativo de la República de Bolivia ha aprobado el presupuesto de ingresos fiscales para el año de 1907, el cual asciende á la cantidad de 13,303,333 bolivianos.

## EXPORTACIONES MINERALES DE POTOSÍ EN 1906.

La exportación total de estaño efectuada por la aduana de Potosí durante el año de 1906 ascendió á 132,509.43 quintales, por los cuales se cobraron derechos de exportación por valor de 356,276.32 bolivianos. Los derechos recaudados por exportaciones de plata ascendieron á la cantidad de 1,606.03 bolivianos, la cual, sumada á la anterior, hace un total de derechos sobre exportaciones de minerales de 357,882.35 bolivianos.

## EXPORTACIONES DE NUEVA YORK Y SAN FRANCISCO, NOVIEMBRE Y DICIEMBRE DE 1906, Y ENERO Y FEBRERO DE 1907.

Las mercaderías exportadas de los puertos de Nueva-York y San Francisco, con destino á Bolivia, en los meses de noviembre y diciembre de 1906, fueron como sigue:

	Noviembre.		Diciembre.	
	Bultos.	Valor.	Bultos.	Valor.
Nueva-York via—				
Mollendo.....	10,580	\$61,483.31	12,105	\$76,595.69
Antofagasta.....	2,853	32,431.14	4,272	37,847.22
Pará.....	709	6,124.82	116	1,206.20
Rosario.....	134	5,676.77	115	3,510.00
Arica.....	81	765.13	79	1,004.00
Montevideo.....			49	635.75
Total.....	14,357	106,481.17	16,736	120,799.16
San Francisco via—				
Mollendo.....		78,513.26		16,332.73
Antofagasta.....		11,459.13		9,235.55
Arica.....		85.00		
Total.....		90,057.39		25,568.28

## Resumen de las exportaciones á Bolivia durante el año de 1906.

Meses.	Neuva-York.		San Francisco.	
	Bultos.	Valor.	Bultos.	Valor.
Enero.....	2,700	\$48,036.50	21,668	\$12,038.23
Febrero.....	2,695	26,610.40	18,312	23,290.29
Marzo.....	2,339	27,789.42	30,225	18,312.07
Abril.....	3,601	48,709.39		30,000.00
Mayo.....	7,009	63,754.68		8,125.00
Junio.....	1,696	27,769.91		9,204.83
Julio.....	4,251	56,540.14		17,228.47
Agosto.....	5,005	57,574.06		11,535.17
Setiembre.....	6,628	87,413.80		67,072.11
Octubre.....	17,329	116,141.27		36,552.17
Noviembre.....	14,357	106,481.17		90,057.39
Diciembre.....	16,736	120,799.16		25,558.38
Total.....	84,346	787,619.90	70,205	348,984.01

La relación siguiente demuestra los valores de las mercancías embarcadas en los puertos de Nueva York y San Francisco, con destino á Bolivia, durante los meses de enero y febrero de 1906, según informaciones recibidas de los cónsules de la República en los mencionados puertos:

Mes.	Vía—	Valor.
Enero.....	Puerto de Nueva York:	
	Mollendo.....	\$286, 184. 40
	Antofagasta.....	29, 458. 72
	Para.....	7, 601. 73
	Rosario.....	5, 727. 96
	Manaos.....	1, 887. 85
	Montevideo.....	503. 42
	Total.....	331, 364. 08
Febrero.....	Mollendo.....	209, 313. 16
	Antofagasta.....	27, 411. 4
	Rosario.....	4, 875. 00
	Para.....	4, 158. 38
	Arica.....	508. 86
	Puerto Juarez.....	522. 00
	Montevideo.....	135. 36
	Total.....	246, 924. 25
Enero.....	Puerto de San Francisco:	
	Mollendo.....	53, 268. 22
	Antofagasta.....	243. 86
	Total.....	53, 512. 08
Febrero.....	Mollendo.....	24, 310. 07
	Antofagasta.....	1, 781. 75
	Total.....	26, 091. 82
Total, Puerto de Nueva York.....		578, 288. 33
Total, Puerto de San Francisco.....		79, 603. 90
Total general.....		657, 892. 23

## INGRESOS DE ADUANAS EN EL SEGUNDO TRIMESTRE DE 1906.

Estadísticas oficiales publicadas en el mes de diciembre de 1906 demuestran que las aduanas de la República de Bolivia recaudaron durante el segundo trimestre de 1906 una renta total de 1,053,628.39 bolivianos, suma que se distribuye entre las varias aduanas del modo siguiente:

	Bolivianos.
Antofagasta.....	582, 114. 22
Arica.....	14, 705. 65
La Paz y Pelechuco.....	395, 444. 23
Tarija.....	15, 653. 05
Uyuni.....	25, 866. 60
Puerto Suarez.....	2, 898. 73
Oruro.....	16, 945. 91
Total.....	1, 053, 628. 39

**LA IMPORTACIÓN DE PLATA EN PASTA DURANTE 1906.**

La Casa Nacional de Moneda de la República de Bolivia acaba de publicar las siguientes cifras relativas á la importación de plata en pasta durante el año de 1906:

	Kilogramos.	Bolivianos.		Kilogramos.	Bolivianos.
Enero.....	763,755	34,487.73	Agosto.....	521,407	23,545.16
Febrero.....	710,648	32,091.44	Septiembre.....	315,627	14,259.04
Marzo.....	751,035	33,900.23	Octubre.....	613,646	28,156.13
Abril.....	385,030	17,376.83	Noviembre.....	407,187	18,755.71
Mayo.....	830,265	37,491.34	Diciembre.....	334,985	15,438.94
Junio.....	427,324	19,304.80			
Julio.....	627,065	28,307.81	Total.....	6,687,974	303,115.16

**LA ACUÑACIÓN EN 1906.**

Datos recientemente publicados por la Casa Nacional de Moneda de Bolivia fijan la cantidad acuñada en 1906 en 316,003 bolivianos, que se distribuyen, por meses, en la siguiente forma:

	Bolivianos.		Bolivianos.
Enero.....	35,871	Agosto.....	1,087
Febrero.....	32,610	Septiembre.....	35,784
Marzo.....	860	Octubre.....	23,914
Abril.....	16,305	Noviembre.....	27,175
Mayo.....	43,480	Diciembre.....	19,566
Junio.....	30,436		
Julio.....	48,915	Total.....	316,003

**FERROCARRIL Á LA CIUDAD DE TARIJA.**

Con fecha 28 de noviembre de 1906, el Congreso Nacional de Bolivia aprobó una ley autorizando al Ejecutivo para mandar construir, á la brevedad posible, un ferrocarril á la ciudad de Tarija, que parta del Ferrocarril Central Norte Argentino, ó de la línea del Orán. Para el efecto, el Ejecutivo podrá hacer las combinaciones necesarias y contraer empréstitos con cargo de aprobación legislativa, quedando destinados exclusivamente á ese fin los ingresos de la aduana nacional de Tarija y los recursos nacionales que sean precisos.

**BRASIL.****EXPORTACIONES DE CAFÉ EN 1906-7.**

Durante los doce meses de enero á diciembre de 1906, el total de café recibido de las plantaciones en los puertos de Rio Janeiro, Santos, Victoria, Bahía, y otros puertos de menor importancia, ascendió á la cantidad de 15,347,660 sacos, de 60 kilogramos cada uno, y las exportaciones de dichos puertos hicieron un total de 13,965,800 sacos,

en comparación con la cantidad de 10,820,604 sacos exportados en el año anterior. El valor de las exportaciones de 1906 fué de 418,399,742 milreis, equivalentes á £27,615,883, en tanto que los valores de 1905 fueron 324,678,601 milreis, ó £21,420,330.

Las cantidades de café recibidas en todos los puertos del Brasil para su exportación, durante el primer semestre de los últimos cinco años económicos, fueron como sigue:

Primer semestre.	Cantidad para exportación.	Cosecha total.
	<i>Sacos.</i>	<i>Sacos.</i>
1901-2.....	10,637,309	16,276,465
1902-3.....	8,532,676	12,993,559
1903-4.....	8,615,500	11,193,505
1904-5.....	8,135,155	10,597,080
1905-6.....	8,258,498	11,055,378
1906-7.....	12,550,837	.....

El promedio entre las cantidades destinadas á exportación y las cosechas, durante los semestre mencionados, es de 71.8 por ciento; por lo tanto, haciendo un cálculo sobre esta base, la cosecha total de primer semestre de 1906-7 sería de 17,480,274 sacos.

Al comentar las cifras que anteceden la "*Brazilian Review*" dice que las correspondientes á los primeros seis meses de 1906-7 son verdaderamente gigantescas, siendo evidente que la cosecha excederá con mucho á las anteriores.

En el mes de enero de 1907 se exportaron de Santos y Río Janeiro 1,740,203 sacos, en comparación con 421,016 del mismo de 1906.

#### EXPORTACIONES DE GOMA EN 1906.

Las cifras relativas á las exportaciones de goma para, procedente de Manaos y en tránsito del Perú y Bolivia por el Puerto de Para durante el año de 1906, ascendieron á la suma de 34,767,755 kilogramos, de cuya cantidad 16,192,304 kilogramos se enviaron á los Estados Unidos, y 18,575,451 kilogramos á puertos europeos.

Las exportaciones por el Puerto de Manaos hicieron la suma de 17,150,410 kilogramos, consignados á los puertos siguientes: Nueva York, 7,162,444 kilogramos; Liverpool, 6,118,460, Havre y Hamburgo, 3,869,506.

#### LAS RENTAS ADUANERAS EN 1906.

Durante el año ordinario de 1906 las aduanas de la República del Brasil recaudaron una renta total de 247,413,386 milreis, de los cuales 84,960,996 milreis fueron en oro, y 162,452,391 milreis en papel. Durante el año de 1905 la renta aduanera fué de 239,689,327 milreis, de los cuales 775,501 milreis fueron en oro y 185,913,826 milreis en papel. El aumento total en 1906 fué, por lo tanto, de 7,724,059 milreis. Las rentas de las exportaciones del Acre fueron de 9,177,815

milreis, en comparación con 8,177,975 milreis en 1905, un aumento á favor de 1906 de 999,840 milreis.

#### **CREACIÓN DE UNA OFICINA DE GEOLOGÍA Y MINERALOGÍA.**

Por decreto ejecutivo de 10 de enero de 1907, se ha creado una Oficina de Geología y Mineralogía, que estará bajo la dirección del Departamento de Industria, Caminos y Obras Públicas, recientemente establecido por el Gobierno Brasileño.

Las funciones principales de la nueva oficina serán las siguientes:

Hacer estudios científicos de las riquezas geológicas y minerales de la República, y especialmente de las aguas superficiales y subterráneas. Los resultados de estos estudios servirán de base para la organización de comunicaciones y otras obras públicas, particularmente de las que se construyan para contrarrestar los efectos de la sequía. Se establecerá también un laboratorio y un museo en relación con la oficina, la cual se encargará también de la preparación de mapas, dibujos y estadísticas, y de su distribución entre las oficinas gubernamentales y personas debidamente autorizadas, y pondrá en práctica todos los medios posibles para hacer la propaganda sistemática de las riquezas minerales del país.

#### **EXPLOTACIÓN DE DEPÓSITOS DE MANGANESO.**

La "*Brazilian Review*," en su número correspondiente al 5 de febrero de 1907, da cuenta de la organización en Ougrée, Bélgica, de una compañía belgíco-brasileña, cuyo objeto es la extracción y tratamiento de manganeso y hierro, y, en general, el desarrollo de los negocios relativos á la explotación de dichos minerales y sus derivados. El capital de la compañía es de 4,700,000 francos, distribuidos en 4,700 de á 1,000 francos, cada una. De estas acciones, 3,000, juntamente con 200,000 francos, han sido remitidas al Brasil para la compra de concesiones de manganeso.

La compañía, cuya duración será de treinta años, se propone, además, explotar aquellos productos del suelo que se incluyan en las concesiones que le sean otorgadas.

#### **EXPORTACIONES DE CUEROS DE RIO GRANDE DO SUL, 1906.**

Durante el año de 1906 se exportaron de Rio Grande do Sul 861,120 cueros salados y secos, tomando los Estados Unidos 28,000 de esta última clase. La cantidad exportada en 1905 fué de 723,235, de cual tomó los Estados Unidos 14,513 cueros secos.

#### **MODIFICACIONES EN EL ARANCEL DE ADUANAS.**

La ley de presupuestos aprobada por el Congreso Brasileño, y que entró en vigor el 30 de diciembre de 1906, contiene varias modificaciones del arancel de aduanas. En primer lugar, declara que

continuarán en vigor todas las concesiones preferentes á favor de ciertos artículos de los Estados Unidos, autorizadas por la anterior ley de presupuestos, y promulgadas en decreto presidencial del 30 de junio de 1906. Esas concesiones consisten en la reducción preferente del 20 por ciento en los derechos de importación que se impongan en los siguientes productos de los Estados Unidos: Harina de trigo; leche condensada; artículos de goma comprendidos en el artículo 1033 del Arancel, incluyendo goma y celulósido, gutapercha, palanganas, embudos, botellas, bastones, látigos, bolsas, muñecas, juguetes, botones, botas, goma para empacar máquinas, peines, regladores, mangos de pluma, abanicos, bragueros, ligas, cintas elásticas, goma para dentistas, tubos y ramos para flores artificiales, láminas de goma, tubos, hilos y alfombras—todos de goma; tintas comprendidas en el artículo 173 del Arancel, excepto las de escribir, pero incluso las de timbrar y dibujar, y otras tintas líquidas y de imprenta en tubos ó cilindros; pinturas y barnices; mecanógrafos; refrigeradoras; pianos; romanas; molinos de viento, y relojes de pared y bolsillo.

El derecho sobre carnero congelado ha sido subido á 200 reis por kilógramo, y el que se impone sobre el ganado importado ha sido aumentado á 60 milreis por cabeza, excepto los animales que se importen para cruzamientos, y los potros y terneros, los cuales son admitidos libres de derechos.

La proporción de derechos, que se pagará en oro de acuerdo con la nueva ley, es la misma que la dispuesta en la anterior, con la diferencia de que el cambio de 50 á 35 por ciento, pagadero en oro en ciertos artículos, se hará cuando el valor del milreis papel esté bajo 14 peniques por treinta días consecutivos, en vez de 15 peniques, como disponía la ley anterior. Esta alteración está de conformidad con la determinación del Gobierno actual de impedir que el cambio suba á más de 15 peniques por su fondo de amortización.

Una de las partes más interesantes de la ley es la disposición que admite libre de derechos, por el período que se juzgue necesario, todas las mercancías que se introduzcan para competir con los artículos fabricados en el Brasil por sindicatos, designados en la ley con la palabra inglesa "trusts." El nuevo Gobierno se compromete en esta ley á revisar los precios de los fletes ferroviarios, á efectuar una reducción de un 30 por ciento, siempre que sea posible, en las líneas del Gobierno, y á obtener, mediante convenios ó de otro modo, una reducción similar en los fletes que cobran las compañías particulares. La necesidad de esta reducción es evidente, por cuanto que en muchos sitios, solamente el flete por el transporte del café de la plantación á la costa es de 12 á 18 por ciento de su valor.

El fin de muchas de las modificaciones del arancel es estimular las industrias nacionales, y es de notarse particularmente el vigoroso esfuerzo que está haciendo el Gobierno para fomentar el desarrollo



del cultivo de la seda en el país; la ley dispone que los huevos de gusano de seda se introduzcan libres de toda clase de derechos, así como también todo género de maquinaria, instrumentos y aparatos que se requieran en las fábricas de seda y en la sericicultura. Los experimentos que se están llevando á cabo en el Brasil sobre el cultivo de la seda merecen la atención de todos aquéllos que estén interesados en él. El clima es favorable á la cría y al cuidado del gusano, y no hay razón aparente por la cual no se pueda conseguir alimento con abundancia para este insecto. Algunas partes del país pueden, indiscutiblemente, ser consideradas entre las regiones más favorables del mundo para la sericicultura.

En consonancia con su programa de prestar ayuda y protección á las industrias nuevas, el Gobierno favorece especialmente en la nueva ley á la agricultura. Maquinaria agrícola y para las industrias de tal género que estimule la agricultura, como las lecherías, y también la maquinaria para ingenios de azúcar son admitidas mediante el pago del 5 por ciento ad valorem, en vez de todos los demás derechos. Admítense libres de derechos los instrumentos y maquinaria de sistema moderno para el cultivo de café, cacao, tabaco, algodón y casi todos los productos agrícolas. Las locomotoras y casi todas las maquinarias industriales están comprendidas en la clase del 5 por ciento.

La nueva ley pone una barrera á la adulteración del café, disponiendo la imposición de una multa de 3,000\$000 á todo aquél que omita el marcar el café artificial como tal.

En tanto que la harina puede considerarse razonablemente como característica del valor de las concesiones arancelarias, al menos por el presente, es de dudarse el hecho de que todas las concesiones otorgadas han sido aprovechadas con éxito. Las importaciones de harina en el Brasil durante los primeros nueve meses del año 1906, comparadas con el mismo período de los cuatro años anteriores, fueron como se indica en el siguiente cuadro:

Año.	República Argentina.	Estados Unidos.	Austria-Hungría.	Otros países.	Total.
	<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>	<i>Toneladas.</i>
1906.....	83,803	15,449	4,489	632	104,374
1905.....	76,908	13,513	4,462	4,149	98,334
1904.....	64,718	24,737	7,776	4,522	101,752
1903.....	51,210	31,088	5,813	1,949	90,061
1902.....	25,968	35,024	5,754	9,930	76,675

Se notará, pues, de lo expuesto en el cuadro anterior, que las importaciones totales de los primeros nueve meses de 1906 indican un aumento de un poco más del 6 por ciento sobre las del mismo período del año anterior. El aumento de las importaciones procedentes de Austria-Hungría fué de seis décimos de 1 por ciento, el de las de la República Argentina de un 9 por ciento, aproximadamente, en tanto que el de los Estados Unidos fué de 14.3 por ciento. Sin embargo,

examinando las cifras se verá que el aumento de los Estados Unidos ha sido á costa de otros países y nó de la Argentina. Los nueve meses de 1906 incluyen solamente los tres primeros de la vigencia de la cláusula preferente á favor de la harina americana.

## CUBA.

### LA INDUSTRIA TABACALERA EN 1906.

Durante el año 1906, desde el 1° de enero al 31 dicimbre, se exportaron para los Estados Unidos, Alemania, Canadá Argentina, Francia, Austria, España, Inglaterra, Chile, Holanda, Uruguay y Australia 277,426 tercios de tabaco en rama, con un peso de 12,636,836 kilos, contra 317,087 tercios, con peso de 14,776,139 kilos exportados en 1905, resultando de menos en la exportación del último año trascurrido 89,661 tercios con 2,139,303 kilos.

Los países que dejaron de importar rama cubana en 1906 fueron los siguientes: Miquelón, Honduras, Gibraltar, Canarias, Antillas Holandesas, Antillas Inglesas, Dinamarca y Africa Francesa, que en junto compraron en 1905 á Cuba 706 tercios con 35,385 kilos, habiéndolo adquirido en cambio de aquellos los mercados de Santo Domingo, China y Brasil, que en junto importaron in 1906 111 tercios con 4,775 kilos.

El número de tabacos torcidos exportados durante 1906 para Inglaterra, Estados Unidos, Alemania, Francia, España, Canadá, Australia, Chile, Bélgica, Africa Inglesa, Hungría é Italia fué de 256,738,029, contra 227,028,521 en 1905, obteniéndose un aumento en 1906 de 29,709,508 tabacos.

Los países que dejaron de importar tabaco torcido cubano en 1906 fueron las Bermudas, las Azores, Aden, Oceanía Francesa, Corea y Africa Portuguesa, que tomaron en 1905 107,871 tabacos. En cambio empezaron á importar en 1906 tabaco elaborado cubano, Turquía Europea, Suecia, Islas de la Trinidad, Colombia Inglesa, varios países de Asia, China Rusa, Hongkong, India Holandesa, Oceanía, Turquía Asiática, Africa Alemana, Noruega, Guayaquil y Africa Española, que compraron 329,930 tabacos.

La exportación de cigarrillos cubanos para Colombia, México, Chile, Antillas Holandesas, Canarias, Venezuela, Antillas Inglesas, Estados Unidos, Perú, Inglaterra, Costa Rica, Panamá, y Gibraltar ha tenido una notable alza en 1906, habiendo contribuido á ella no sólo el haberse modificado los derechos arancelarios en Colombia que es el principal mercado consumidor de cigarrillos cubanos, sino el aumento considerable que ha tenido la exportación para algunos países, los que han triplicado su consumo. Cuba ha exportado la cifra de 15,643,275 cajetillas contra 11,829,076 en 1905, dando un aumento de 3,814,199 cajetillas en favor de 1906.

Han dejado de importar cigarrillos en 1906 Holanda, Aukland, Rumanía, Africa Inglesa, Italia, Puerto Rico, Africa Portuguesa y Dinamarca, que en 1905 compraron á Cuba 50,822 cajetillas. En cambio han empezado á importar las Islas Trinidad, Egipto, varios países de Asia, Australia, Japón, Indias Inglesas, y Guayaquil, que importaron 36,360 cajetillas.

La picadura en paquetes exportada en 1906 por Cuba para los Estados Unidos, Colombia, Francia, Inglaterra, Chile, y Africa Francesa alcanzó á 169,260 kilos, contra 119,337 en 1905, resultando un aumento para 1906 de 49,923 kilos. En 1906 empezaron á importar picadura, Bolivia, Panamá, varios países de Africa, Dinamarca, Africa Inglesa, México, Salvador y Ecuador, que compraron 3,070 kilos.

La producción de tabaco de todas las regiones tabacaleras de la Isla ha sido de 286,288 tercios en 1906, contra 473,617 tercios en 1905, resultando en la cosecha de 1906 una baja de 187,239 tercios. A Vuelta Abajo le pertenecen en esta baja 130,315 tercios, á Semi Vuelta 13,818, y á Remedios ó Villas 32,147 tercios.

La rama de Partidos también ha tenido una disminución en 1906 de 15,016 tercios.

La rama de Santiago de Cuba ha tenido un aumento en 1906 de 2,755 tercios; Puerto Príncipe y Matanzas también han tenido un aumento de 961 el primero y 251 el último.

El valor del tabaco exportado por Cuba durante 1906 fué como sigue:

Rama, 277,426 tercios, á \$70 cada uno.....	\$19,419,820.00
Tabacos, 256,738,029, á \$65 el millar .....	16,688,571.88
Cigarrilloes, 15,643,275 cajetillas, á \$25 el millar .....	391,081.87
Picadura, 169,260 kilos, á \$1.20 cada uno .....	203,112.00
Total.....	36,702,585.75

El valor de lo exportado por Cuba en 1905, con relación á los productos que se mencionan, ascendió á \$29,415,961.16, cifra que comparada con la de 1906 arroja una diferencia de \$7,286,624.59 en favor de este último año.

Respecto de lo que ha satisfecho esa producción por el impuesto del empréstito, en las seis provincias de la Isla, se tiene que los sellos vendidos para el impuesto del tabaco elaborado dieron en 1906 la suma de \$12,334,154.72 como valor del tabaco consumido. Esta suma, unida al valor del tabaco exportado, arroja la cifra de \$49,036,740.47, que comparada con el importe del valor de la exportación y consumo de tabaco en 1905, ascendente á \$42,275,113.42, arroja un aumento de \$6,761,627.05 en favor de 1906.

Si á los \$49,036,740.47 se añade el valor del tabaco, cigarrillos y picadura que se fuma y se regala en las fábricas, el de las pacotillas

pue se llevan la mayor parte de los pasajeros que salen del país, y el que se fuma en las vegas por los cosecheros y sus familiares, el cual puede calcularse en \$2,500,000, la producción, industria y comercio de tabaco en la República tendría un valor de más de \$51,000,000.

#### COMISIÓN PARA LA REVISIÓN DE LEYES.

El Gobierno de la República de Cuba expidió el 24 de diciembre de 1906 un decreto disponiendo la creación de una comisión para la revisión de ciertas leyes del país, cuyo texto es el siguiente:

“ARTÍCULO I. Se crea una Comisión Consultiva de doce miembros, uno de los cuales será Secretario de la misma, cuyas funciones serán estudiar, formular y proponer al Gobernador Provisional, proyectos de leyes sobre las materias siguientes:

“1. Ley electoral.

“2. Leyes provincial y municipal.

“3. Organización y funciones del poder judicial.

“4. Ley de empleados.

“ART. II. Además de las materias enumeradas en el artículo anterior, la Comisión estudiará y formulará proyectos de leyes, reglamentos, ó resoluciones relativas á otras materias de interés general que le sean encomendadas por el Gobernador Provisional.

“ART. III. Será Presidente de la Comisión el miembro de la misma que designe el Gobernador Provisional, y desempeñará la presidencia por sustitución reglamentaria, en casos de ausencia ó enfermedad del Presidente, el vocal de mayor edad entre los que estuvieren presentes en la respectiva sesión.

\* \* \* \* \*

“ART. V. Los miembros de la Comisión que se crea por el siguiente decreto percibirán como remuneración cuatrocientos pesos, moneda americana, mensuales; debiendo entenderse sin embargo que aquellos que desempeñen cargos públicos á los que estén asignados iguales ó superiores sueldos continuarán percibiendo los haberes de sus respectivos cargos sin remuneración extra por sus servicios como miembro de la comisión; y que aquellos que desempeñen cargos públicos con sueldos menores recibirán por tales servicios una remuneración mensual igual á la diferencia entre el sueldo de sus respectivos destinos y dicha suma de cuatrocientos pesos; y debiendo entenderse además que los miembros de la Comisión que son ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos al servicio del Gobernador Provisional, no recibirán ninguna remuneración extra por sus servicios como tales miembros.

“Cualquiera persona que actualmente desempeñe algún cargo público en la República de Cuba, se declara por el presente elegible para ser miembro de dicha Comisión y podrá aceptar dicho nombramiento y servir de acuerdo con el mismo, sin perjuicio de su derecho y título á otro cargo de que fuere propietaria al tiempo de ser nombrada.

"ART. VI. La Comisión celebrará sus sesiones en el edificio del Senado y será auxiliada en la forma que acuerde por los empleados del Senado y de la Cámara de Representantes. Los demás empleados que necesite deberán ser autorizados y nombrados por el Gobernador Provisional.

"ART. VII. La Comisión celebrará su primera sesión el día 3 de enero de 1907; y las sucesivas, siempre que las convoque su Presidente."

#### INGRESOS DE ADUANAS DURANTE 1906.

Una relación publicada recientemente por el Departamento de Hacienda de la República de Cuba demuestra que las aduanas recaudaron durante el año de 1906 una renta total de \$25,090,084.05, en comparación con \$25,258,005.44 de 1905, de la que resulta una disminución de \$69,910.19. El siguiente cuadro indica las cantidades correspondientes á cada mes del año que se revisa:

Enero.....	\$2, 395, 296. 25
Febrero.....	2, 240, 081. 70
Marzo.....	2, 462, 204. 54
Abril.....	2, 006, 211. 58
Mayo.....	2, 419, 977. 97
Junio.....	1, 951, 724. 31
Julio.....	2, 126, 155. 87
Agosto.....	2, 159, 197. 54
Septiembre.....	1, 501, 388. 95
Octubre.....	1, 720, 145. 71
Noviembre.....	2, 009, 085. 76
Diciembre.....	2, 098, 613. 87
Total.....	25, 090, 084. 05

#### CHILE.

##### LAS RENTAS DE ADUANAS EN EL AÑO 1906.

Las rentas de aduanas recaudadas en los varios puertos de Chile durante el año de 1906 ascendieron á la suma de 103,507,555.71 pesos, en comparación con 91,321,900.98 pesos percibidos en el año anterior; el aumento á favor de 1906 es, por lo tanto, de 12,185,654.73 pesos.

De la cantidad total de 1906 corresponden á derechos de exportación 60,153,596.41 pesos contra 57,127,954 pesos en 1905; á derechos de importación 41,443,545.48 pesos, contra 32,265,679.72 pesos; á otros ramos 1,910,413.82, contra 1,928,226.76 en 1905.

Las cantidades recaudadas en cada uno de los meses de los dos años comparados son las siguientes:

Meses.	1905.	1906.	Meses.	1905.	1906.
Enero.....	\$8,004,494.00	\$9,101,353.00	Julio.....	\$7,717,045.77	\$8,928,493.70
Febrero.....	7,200,859.00	6,136,190.00	Agosto.....	6,714,596.00	6,758,133.05
Marzo.....	7,060,441.61	8,618,323.59	Septiembre.....	8,153,669.71	7,077,541.81
Abril.....	5,969,326.14	7,018,808.22	Octubre.....	10,426,198.50	11,960,011.67
Mayo.....	5,577,290.47	7,668,383.48	Noviembre.....	9,193,431.50	10,764,975.30
Junio.....	6,030,051.13	7,022,879.33	Diciembre.....	9,023,311.17	12,099,435.32

La cantidad recaudada en Valparaíso, el puerto principal de entrada, durante el mes de diciembre de 1906, fué de 3,008,039.33 pesos, comparada con la de 1,712,997.36 pesos en 1905, en tanto que el puerto de Antofagasta, por donde sale la mayor parte de las exportaciones, percibió la suma de 1,004,740.96 pesos en el mismo mes de 1906, comparada con la de 454,340.24 pesos del de 1905.

#### LAS COSECHAS DE TRIGO Y CEBADA EN 1906.

Según datos suministrados por la Oficina de Estadística Agrícola, la cosecha de trigo y cebada en 1906 fué como se expresa en el siguiente cuadro, en comparación con las de los años de 1904 y 1905:

	Quintales métricos.		
	1904.	1905.	1906.
Trigo.....	5,454,361.70	4,002,393.15	4,293,497.99
Cebada.....	1,134,048.41	1,060,541.64	978,664.32

#### MOVIMIENTO MARÍTIMO DE VALPARAISO, 1906.

Durante el año de 1906, ha habido el siguiente movimiento marítimo en la Bahía de Valparaíso, según los últimos datos oficiales:

Entradas: Vapores, 1,030, con 1,728,381 toneladas; veleros, 181, con 251,482 toneladas. Total de buques, 1,231, con 1,979,863 toneladas.

Salidas: Vapores, 1,048, con 1,706,681 toneladas; veleros, 172, con 259,488 toneladas. Total de buques salidos, 1,220, con 1,966,169 toneladas.

#### FERROCARRIL DE OSORNO Á PUERTO MONTT.

El 12 de diciembre de 1906, el Ejecutivo de la República de Chile promulgó una ley del Congreso que autoriza al Presidente de la República para contratar, previa licitación pública y por el precio de 12,000,000 de pesos, moneda nacional de oro de 18 peniques, la construcción del Ferrocarril de Osorno á Puerto Montt. La propuesta para la licitación se pedirá dentro del plazo de dos meses á contar desde la publicación de la ley en el "Diario Oficial."

## REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA.

### EL ESTADO ECONÓMICO EN 1906.

En su mensaje anual para el año 1907, presentado al Congreso Nacional, el Presidente de la República dice:

“Los ingresos hasta el 31 de diciembre del año último han ascendido á más de \$3,800,000.

“La suma depositada en el Banco Nacional de la ciudad de Nueva York, en virtud del decreto del 31 de marzo de 1905 montaba, con sus intereses á la misma fecha, á \$2,317,607.40.

“Las sumas en caja en la contaduría, en las Administraciones de Hacienda y en otras oficinas públicas se elevaban á un montante de más de \$280,000.

“Es la primera vez que el balance anual del Tesoro Público de la Nación se cierra con una suma igual á la expresada en la memoria del Ministro de Hacienda, garantía segura de lo inconvencible de la paz y del crédito que hemos de alcanzar como base de la futura redención económica de la República, encontrando en ellos los medios de libertarse de su deuda y de emprender todas las mejoras que han de impulsar su capacidad productiva de que depende el seguro adelanto de su prosperidad material y de su estabilidad política.

“Las exportaciones en el año representan un valor de \$6,543,872 y las importaciones un valor de \$4,281,337.”

### LA RENTA ADUANERA EN EL AÑO 1906.

La relación que sigue, relativa á la administración de los asuntos aduaneros de la República Dominicana durante el año 1906, ha sido recibida en la Oficina de Asuntos Insulares del Departamento de Guerra de los Estados Unidos. Como la presente administración de las aduanas de la República Dominicana no comenzó sino desde el 1º de abril de 1905, es imposible hacer una comparación con los años anteriores, pero sí es posible hacerla con el año terminado el 31 de marzo de 1906 y los nueve meses terminados el 31 de diciembre de 1906. Esta comparación dá los siguientes resultados:

#### Rentas aduaneras recaudadas:

Durante el año 1906.....	\$3, 192, 000. 00
En nueve meses terminados el 31 de diciembre de 1905.....	1, 650, 655. 62
En doce meses terminados el 31 de marzo de 1906.....	2, 502, 154. 31

#### Pagado al Gobierno Dominicano:

En el año 1906.....	1, 340, 000. 00
En nueve meses terminados el 31 de diciembre de 1906.....	770, 641. 38
En doce meses terminados en 31 de marzo de 1906.....	1, 056, 368. 53

El valor de las importaciones hechas durante 1906 fué de \$4,281,000, una tercera parte más que en cualquier otro año. Este aumento fué debido principalmente al tráfico con los Estados Unidos. Las exportaciones tuvieron también un incremento de importancia.

## ECUADOR.

## ASPECTO FÍSICO Y CONDICIONES COMERCIALES.

El siguiente trabajo fué leído por el Honorable JOSEPH W. J. LEE, Ministro que fué de los Estados Unidos en el Ecuador, ante la Sociedad Geográfica Nacional, el 30 de noviembre de 1906, y se publica en el BOLETÍN á ruego del Señor Don LUÍS FELIPE CARBO; Ministro del Ecuador en Washington.

“La República del Ecuador se halla situada en el rincón noroeste del continente Sud-americano, entre Colombia y el Perú.

“Como su mismo nombre lo indica, está sobre el Ecuador.

“El territorio de la República abarca un área de 429,000 millas cuadradas, casi el doble de la de Francia, y tan grande como las de los Estados de Texas, Nueva York, y Pensilvania unidas. El número de sus habitantes asciende á 1,500,000. Por más que el país se halla comprendido entre 1 grado, latitud norte, y 4 grados, latitud sur, se experimentan en él todas las variaciones de clima, desde las regiones tórridas de la costa hasta las frías llanuras, situadas á una altura de 12,000 pies en la falda de los niveos picos de los Andes.

“Tanto la cordillera oriental de los Andes como la occidental, atraviesan la República; hállanse entre estas cordilleras extensos valles, en los cuales se obtienen los productos de la zona templada. Al oeste de la cordillera extiéndense las bajas regiones tropicales del Pacífico, y hacia el este el país descende gradualmente hasta el valle del Amazonas y las fronteras del Brasil.

“Guayaquil, el principal puerto de mar de la República, se halla situado á unas 60 millas de la desembocadura del Río Guayas, la vía fluvial más importante de todas las de la América del Sur que desaguan en el Pacífico. Tiene una población de 50,000 habitantes, y es el emporio del Ecuador. Todas las importaciones y exportaciones pasan por Guayaquil. Las casas son de madera, á causa de la falta de otros materiales, y su construcción es por el estilo de las del Sur de los Estados Unidos, con balcones que resalen sobre las aceras y descansan en pilares de madera, formando así pórticos que dan protección contra el sol y la lluvia. Como en estas circunstancias el peligro de incendios es grande, Guayaquil tiene, probablemente, un servicio de incendios más extenso que el de cualquier otra ciudad de su tamaño, y amplios depósitos de agua en una meseta que se halla detrás de la ciudad. No es probable que Guayaquil vuelva á presenciar incendios tan desastrosos como los de antaño.

“Los hospitales de la ciudad tienen un equipo tan completo como cualquier otro de la América del Sur. El grande y nuevo Hospital General, con sus modernos enseres, puede ser muy favorablemente comparado con el Hospital Ancon de Panamá. Apesar de que la



catedral, las iglesias, los grandes edificios municipales y los teatros están contruidos de madera, su arquitectura es imponente y se hallan decorados con gusto exquisito. El Club Unión de Guayaquil es, con excepción del Hong-kong Club, el mejor que he visto en los trópicos. A la luz de la luna, estos edificios parecen estar contruidos de costosos mármoles. Las plazas públicas se hallan espléndidamente conservadas y contienen raros ejemplares de la exuberante vegetación del Ecuador.

“La Bahía está siempre llena de embarcaciones. Semanalmente, dos vapores salen para Panamá y otros dos llegan con procedencia del Istmo. Flotillas de remolcadores, gabarras, canoas y balsas cubren el agua. Canoas cargadas de frutas y otros productos del país bajan por el río movidas por la rápida corriente, y vuelven con la subida de la marea, siendo casi innecesario el movimiento de los remos. Las balsas se usan en sumo grado; fueron inventadas por los antiguos peruanos, y consisten de 5, 7, ó 9 troncos de un árbol excesivamente liviano que se llama “balsa.” Balsas de gran tamaño pueden viajar por mar hasta Paitá, en el Perú. Los troncos son unidos por medio de bejucos, y lo son tan firmemente que pueden navegar en cualquier mar; esta embarcación se adapta perfectamente á las olas, y el agua no penetra entre los troncos. Generalmente se construyen casas sobre dichas balsas, que constituyen los hogares de una “población flotante” en el sentido literal de la palabra.

“La estación de secas dura desde junio hasta diciembre. El clima es muy agradable, y las noches y mañanas son con frecuencia frescas. La temperatura media de Guayaquil es de unos 78 grados F.

“En los días claros de verano puede verse el Chimborazo, que está á una elevación de 21,000 pies, en la larga cadena de la cordillera, cubierto de hielo y nieve cuya deslumbrante blancura se ve cruzada por líneas negras formadas por los afilados cantos de imponentes rocas sobre las cuales no pueden acumularse los copos blancos del vapor helado en la atmósfera.

“Una tercera parte de la producción total de cacao en el mundo es procedente de Guayaquil; lo cultivan á lo largo del Río Guayas y sus tributarios, y es el principal producto de Guayaquil. El marfil vegetal, del cual se fabrican botones, se exporta en cantidades enormes. Los sombreros de Panamá, llamados así porque se envían á los Estados Unidos y Europa por el Istmo de Panamá, son fabricados en la Provincia de Manabí. Las tierras bajas de la costa producen también quina, arroz, tabaco, azúcar, goma elástica, goma copal, vainilla, zarzaparrilla, sal, petróleo y algodón. Es de interés hacer constar el hecho de que durante la guerra civil de los Estados Unidos, Inglaterra se surtía de algodón en el Ecuador. Innecesario es decir que también se produce toda clase de frutas tropicales, y excelente madera para construcción de casas y embarcaciones.

“Los periódicos diarios de Guayaquil, tales como ‘La Nación,’ ‘El Telégrafo,’ ‘El Grito del Pueblo,’ ‘El Tiempo,’ tienen grande circulación, están bien redactados, y ejercen mucha influencia. Esta prensa mantiene un buen servicio telegráfico diario con el resto del mundo. Es de lamentarse el hecho de que los periódicos de los Estados Unidos no dediquen á los sucesos de la América del Sur, un espacio equivalente en sus columnas.

“Frente á Guayaquil, al otro lado del río, está la ciudad de Durán, estación terminal del ferrocarril de Guayaquil y Quito, perteneciente á una compañía organizada de acuerdo con las leyes del Estado de New Jersey. Esta línea, construida por ingenieros americanos, está completada hasta una distancia de 140 millas, y se eleva á una altura de 12,000 pies bajo la sombra del Chimborazo. Los cimientos de la vía están al nivel de la ciudad de Quito, á 260 millas de la costa, y en la actualidad se prosigue la extensión de la línea á razón de 1 milla por día.

“Saliendo de Durán á las siete de la mañana, el tren atraviesa una campiña, que se eleva gradualmente hasta las faldas de los Andes. En esa campiña están las grandes plantaciones de azúcar que se extienden por millas y millas á ambos lados de la vía, y que se ven cruzadas por pequeñas líneas ferroviarias para el transporte de la caña; por todas partes de esta campiña se ven grandes ingenios de azúcar. Saliendo de la campiña, el ascenso es gradual á través de espesos bosques tropicales con abundancia de agua que suministran los arroyos y cascadas sinnúmero, los cuales podrían muy bien utilizarse para fuerza motriz.

“A una elevación de 4,000 ó 5,000 mil pies se alza una masa de colinas colosales, desnudas y cilíndricas, que casi intercepta la luz del sol y hace aparecer imposible que el ferrocarril pueda seguir más adelante. Las montañas tienen el aspecto de una muralla infranqueable, de 9,000 ó 10,000 pies de alto. Pero los ingenieros americanos han descubierto un modo de hacerla accesible y han solucionado uno de los problemas más difíciles de la ingeniería ferroviaria. Un pico de forma semicónica se eleva frente á la muralla de colinas. Cortada en la escarpada superficie del granito, en forma de zigzag, una vía de cuatro niveles ha resuelto el problema de elevar el tren á una altura de 9,000 pies. Desde esta altitud el ferrocarril avanza sobre terrenos volcánicos, entrecortados por barrancos y rodeados de colinas cubiertas de azufre, hasta que llega á otro obstáculo semejante, el cual es, á su vez, salvado por medio de un camino en forma de herradura de un grado de 7 por ciento, después de pasado el cual se llega al Paso de Palmira, situado á una altitud de 12,000 pies. Desperdicios de arena movediza cubren la vía. La única vegetación que se ve son hierbas rígidas, como los juncos que crecen en las playas. Encuéntranse allí conchas fósiles, y el aspecto general de la región es el de una costa

marítima. En este sitio empieza un descenso gradual hasta llegar al término actual de la línea en Cajamba, á 11,000 pies sobre el nivel del mar y en la falda del poderoso Chimborazo. En este punto están las pocas ruinas que quedan de los edificios que construyeron los antiguos Incas.

Son grandes masas de piedra, unidas entre sí con cemento; la piedra puede romperse, pero es imposible dejar huella alguna sobre el cemento. Extraña coincidencia, allí encontré á un americano que fué "rough rider" y que conocí en Cuba; se dedica al comercio de pieles para exportarlas á Nueva York. Es necesario pasar la noche en Cajamba y salir en la madrugada siguiente para Quito, en automovil ó en diligencia. Á mí me ha resultado siempre más satisfactorio el viajar en esta última; de esta manera el viajero puede llevar consigo el equipaje, y evitarse así una larga espera al final de la jornada. Los vehículos van tirados por cinco ó seis mulas, requiriéndose, con los cambios, sesenta mulas para llegar hasta Quito. Dos cocheros ocupan el pescante; uno de ellos provisto de una larga fusta, para las mulas delanteras, y el otro de un corto látigo para las de varas. Incitan á las acémilas por medio de incesantes silbidos y gritos. Es el medio de locomoción más emocionante, exitante y espeluznante que conozco. Las mulas marchan á galope tendido al bajar las largas cuestas de los Andes, y con frecuencia es todo lo deprisa que pueden correr para evitar que el vehículo se les eche encima. Sin embargo, nunca he oído hablar de accidentes. Los aurigas son hombres de larga experiencia en el oficio, y no conocen el miedo.

"Antiguamente, antes de que se construyeran las carreteras y los ferrocarriles, se hacía el viaje en mula, empleándose diez días de Guayaquil á Quito. Ahora se hace la jornada en tres días por ferrocarril y diligencia. Yo la he hecho en veinte horas, por medio de automóvil y tren.

"El país tiene un aspecto colosal; parece ser una tierra hecha para gigantes. En los picos de las redondas colinas hay campos cultivados, y al pie de aquéllas se extienden hermosos valles verdes. El agua existe con abundancia y los sitios secos se conservan bien regados. Á lo largo de ambos lados del camino hay acueductos con aberturas en forma de arcos á determinadas distancias. Los ponchos de algodón, de color escarlata, que visten los indios hace posible el divisarlos á grandes distancias en las colinas y en los valles.

"Es necesario pasar la noche en la ciudad de Ambato, que está á 8,000 pies de altura y sita en un profundo valle. Su clima es delicioso; allí se producen manzanas, ciruelas y melocotones, así como también los cereales y legumbres de la zona templada. Ambato tiene varias fábricas de tejidos de algodón, en las que manufacura el algodón blanco y basto que usan los indios para hacer camisas y anchos pantalones. La fuerza hidráulica es abundante y las fábricas hacen

un buen negocio. Ambato es también el centro para el tráfico del Oriente, ó de los terrenos bajos del Este que se extienden hacia el valle del Amazonas. Se han hecho ya los estudios para una línea ferroviaria, cuya construcción comenzará pronto, para abrir este distrito rico en goma y oro.

“Saliendo de Ambato por la madrugada se puede presenciar una de las escenas más grandiosas del mundo: la salida del sol en el Chimborazo. El majestuoso gigante se destaca en la aurora, con su manto de nieve teñido de carmesí y oro. El camino serpentea sobre gigantescas colinas y alrededor de precipicios, y baja por escarpados declives, hasta llegar á la gran llanura de Latacunga que se extiende en la falda del imponente Cotopaxi. Los campos, así como los anchos caminos que cruzan los extensos valles, están rodeados de paredes de adobe sobre las cuales asoman las anchas hojas del Aloe Americano, conocido también con el nombre de Planta del Siglo. Es una de las más útiles é importantes que crecen en el país; es errónea la creencia de que florece solamente una vez cada cien años. Los indios utilizan las hojas de este árbol para techar sus chozas; haciendo incisiones en esas hojas se obtiene cierto jarabe, y también se utilizan como jabón, y las espinas como alfileres. De la fibra de esta planta se hacen sacos y fuertes sandalias que usa la gente de la clase inferior. Los largos pedúnculos se usan para varas ó escaleras, y las flores, hervidas y remojadas en vinagre, resultan un manjar agradable. La cochinilla se encuentra con abundancia en las hojas del exuberante cacto; se le ha dado ese nombre por la supuesta semejanza que tiene con el cochinillo. Los indios la usan para teñir ponchos y mantones.

“A medida que nos aproximamos á la ciudad de Latacunga, los campos van siendo más estériles. La llanura se ve cubierta de arena volcánica y piedra pómez, indicios de la proximidad del Cotopaxi. Las casas y las iglesias están construídas con piedra pómez arrojada por el volcán, que en el pasado causó tanto daño en esta parte del país. Existe la leyenda de que el gran terremoto del año 1698, fué pronosticado por un fraile siete años antes de que tuviera lugar; las monjas carmelitas de Latacunga creyeron en tal vaticinio, y desde entonces habitaron por espacio de siete años en tiendas de campaña levantadas en el jardín del convento; éste se derrumbó, pero las monjas se salvaron. Latacunga es la escena de la leyenda de oro más romántica que hay en el Ecuador. Se supone que el tesoro perdido de los Incas se halla escondido en las colinas vecinas. Un español llamado Valverde se enteró del secreto por medio de su amante, una doncella inca, y enriquecióse de la noche á la mañana; dejó una descripción y guía del escondite, documento que fué conservado en los archivos de la ciudad hasta ser robado. Muchas expediciones se han llevado á cabo en busca del tesoro perdido, pero sin éxito alguno.

“Desde Latacunga se hace la jornada por un terreno quebrado, hasta la falda del Cotopaxi (18,890 pies). El volcán presenta un aspecto hermoso, envuelto en su manto de nieve; su forma es la de un cono truncado; la actividad del cráter es ininterrumpida, despidiendo continuamente grandes columnas de humo blanco y gris. Generalmente el humo toma la forma de un gigantesco árbol, hasta que una corriente de aire lo dispersa y trasforma en nube. Por la noche el humo toma el aspecto de una columna de fuego. Cerca de la línea de nieve hay una enorme masa de roca, llamada “la Cabeza del Inca.” Según la leyenda, esa roca era la cúspide original del volcán, que se cayó á causa de una erupción que ocurrió en el mismo día en que fué ejecutado el Inca Atahualpa por el Virrey del Perú.

“Después de cruzar el elevado Paso del Chásqui, sobre las nubes, el camino se extiende á través de fértiles praderas y campos. Las verdes dehesas del hermoso valle de Machachi se presentaban ante nuestra vista salpicadas por innumerables vacas y caballos. Lindas casas rodeadas de jardines y grupos de árboles se abrigan en las faldas de las grandes colinas. A medida que nos aproximamos á Quito, la capital, las casas se agrupan más. Numerosos indios é indias, unos llevando cargas y otros guiando mulas cargadas, forman una procesión sin fin. En toda la extensión de la gran carretera ecuatoriana se ven continuamente seres humanos.

“Los indios llevan su carga en las espaldas, sujetándola por medio de una correa que pasa alrededor de la frente. Su fuerza se concentra en los músculos del cuello y no en los de sus brazos. Su marcha viene á ser una especie de trote perruno, que pueden conservar durante todo el día. Son muy corteses y humildes.

“La capital está situada en un valle, cuya forma es la de una taza, en la falda del Monte Pichincha, y á una altura de 9,600 pies sobre el nivel del mar. El monte se eleva en el fondo á una altura de 16,000 pies. La vista que se goza desde su cima es una de las más grandiosas é imponentes que puede concebir el cerebro humano; élvanse ante el espectador veinte picos cubiertos de nieve, y cuyas alturas varían entre 15,000 y 22,000 pies. En verdad, podría calificarse este espectáculo ‘el Concejo de los Patriarcas de los Andes.’

“Las entradas á la ciudad son tres, dos por el sur, y una por el norte. Nosotros entramos por el sur, atravesando un pintoresco puente sobre el Machangara.

“Los rayos directos del sol ecuatoriano son blancos como la luz de calcio, y la primera impresión que se recibe al ver Quito es la de una ciudad blanca como la nieve, cuyas casas, con sus tejados encarnados, la hacen resaltar. En las calles y plazas se ven millares de personas en continuo movimiento, cuya mayoría la forman indios con ponchos de color escarlata ó amarillo, anchos pantalones blancos de algodón y

sombreros de fieltro blanco y ala ancha. Entre estos indios los hay de cien pueblos diferentes, caracterizados por el corte del pelo, la forma del poncho, ó el modo de llevar el sombrero. Desde la mañana hasta la noche, las calles están atestadas de mulas, caballos, bueyes y llamas, con cargamentos de todas clases.

“Las señoras hacen sus compras en elegantes victorias, tiradas por caballos chilenos ó del país, y las tiendas están siempre repletas de artículos procedentes de París, Nueva-York, Londres, Viena y Berlín. Esbeltos oficiales con vistosos uniformes pasean por las calles. Por todas partes se ven caballeros de levita y chistera.

“Dos profundas barrancas dividen la ciudad de este á oeste, por las cuales envía el Pichincha sus torrentes de nieve derretida. La superficie sobre la que está construída la ciudad tiene la forma del interior de un tazón ovalado, en cuyo fondo está situada la Plaza Mayor. El curso de las calles es generalmente regular, con dirección de este á oeste y de norte á sur; están empedradas con guijarros. El estilo de casi todas las casas de piedra y ladrillo es el hispano-árabe con patios interiores. Los tejados se destacan sobre las aceras, sirviendo así de protección contra la lluvia. Todas las ventanas tienen balcones salientes. La planta baja no tiene comunicación con el resto de la casa, y es generalmente ocupada por tiendas. La puerta de la calle es siempre lo suficientemente alta para permitir la entrada de un hombre montado á caballo. Alrededor de los patios hay galerías soportadas con arcos ó pilares. Las habitaciones se comunican con estas galerías. Los criados son baratos y fieles. Quito cuenta con varios hoteles: El Palacio Real, el Hotel de París, el Hotel Americano, y la Casa Azul. La gente de Quito es encantadora, cortés y hospitalaria. No conozco otra ciudad de su tamaño que tenga igual número de personas inteligentes y educadas. Su hospitalidad es proverbial. Continuamente me enviaban regalos consistentes en dulces, mantequilla, bizcochos, y pescado, artículo este último que no se encuentra en la capital ni cerca de ella; es preciso traerlo de Guayaquil congelado en pedazos de hielo, empleándose en el transporte seis días. Estaré siempre agradecido á mis cultos amigos de Quito por las constantes atenciones con que me han honrado.

“La población de Quito está compuesta de unos 70,000 habitantes. Como es la capital de República todos los edificios del Gobierno están situados en ella, así como el Palacio Presidencial. Los magníficos edificios gubernamentales y municipales, el Palacio Arzobispal y la Catedral rodean la Plaza Mayor. Existen además hermosas iglesias y conventos. La iglesia de los Jesuitas es magnífica, con un interior de escarlata y oro verdadero; cantores traídos de Europa forman parte de su coro. Quito tiene uno de los teatros más lindos de la América del Sur. ‘El Comercio’ y ‘El Tiempo,’ los periódicos principales,

son progresistas, están bien redactados, y la influencia que ejercen es grande.

“La temperatura media de la capital es de unos 60° F. Rara vez sube el termómetro á más de 70° F. ni desciende más abajo de los 50° F. Las mañanas y as noches son frescas, pero el mediodía caluroso. El clima es delicioso—ni muy caluroso ni muy frío; una perpetua primavera incipiente. La tisis y otras enfermedades pulmonares son virtualmente desconocidas. Hânse realizado muchas curas admirables de casos deshauciados de tuberculosis. Muchas personas pagarían cualquier cantidad de dinero por ser libradas de la terrible peste blanca. Quito es el remedio contra ella. Los días y las noches son de doce horas de duración en todo el año. La diferencia entre el sol y la sombra es de 10° F. Esta diferencia se nota en cuánto uno pasa del sol á la sombra ó vice-versa.

“Una jornada de cuatro horas desde la capital lleva al viajero á la región de los hielos perpetuos, ó en el espacio de medio día puede uno descender á los profundos y tórridos valles que separan las poderosas cadenas de los Andes. Esta diversidad de temperaturas motivada por las diferentes altitudes y que se manifiesta entre estrechos límites, proporciona diariamente un surtido variado de comestibles vegetales, desde el plátano, la piña y otros productos tropicales, hasta el trigo, maíz, patatas, repollo, lechugas, manzanas, peras, uvas, y fresas. Las gallinas aovan con tal frecuencia que es preciso medicinarlas para salvarlas la vida. Como la temperatura es fresca y las casas no tienen calefacción, es de absoluta necesidad el hacer ejercicio á pie ó á caballo. Al salir de la ciudad es difícil resguardarse del sol porque los árboles son escasos, pero los casos de insolación son rarísimos. Los mosquitos, culebras, escorpiones, tarántulas y ratas son muy raros. No hay chinches ni escarabajos.

“La flora de Quito es preciosa é inextinguible. Los rosales florecen durante todo el año; flores silvestres crecen con exuberancia alrededor de los patios y ruínas; en invierno, lo mismo que en verano se ven tulipanes, orquídeas, claveles, y lilas; los geranios trepan por las paredes y los tejados.

#### “LAS CONDICIONES COMERCIALES.

“El sistema monetario del Ecuador es de base sólida, y el Gobierno nunca ha emitido papel moneda. Como los ecuatorianos han demostrado siempre su buen juicio en esta materia, no es probable que la moneda actual, que es del patrón oro, sufra depreciaciones en lo futuro.

“El Ecuador no tiene deuda exterior. La única que fué contraída ya ha sido amortizada, y fué el empréstito hecho durante la guerra de la independencia. La única obligación que actualmente tiene el Gobierno son los bonos emitidos para la construcción del Ferrocarril

de Guayaquil y Quito, de gran beneficio para el país, pues las líneas ferroviarias son precursoras del progreso.

“El Ecuador es el principal productor de cacao y marfil vegetal. En la costa se produce con abundancia café, guta-percha, plátanos; caña-dulce, arroz, algodón, y tabaco; en las llanuras de las regiones altas se cultiva trigo, maíz, avena, frijoles, patatas, y todos los cereales principales de la zona templada. En esta sección se crían también vacas, caballos, ovejas, y cerdos, para los cuales hay pasto con abundancia durante todo el año. El Ecuador es un país agrícola por excelencia.

“Se favorece el establecimiento de industrias; los ríos de la costa y los torrentes de las montañas proporcionan amplia y económica fuerza hidráulica. Las siguientes industrias darían buenos resultados: El cultivo del plátano en la costa, en donde las tierras y los braceros son baratos, teniendo la cosecha un mercado dispuesto para comprarla; la fabricación de manteca, inmensas cantidades de la cual se importan por Panamá y el Cabo de Hornos para abastecer á Ecuador, Perú y Chile; fábricas de tejidos de algodón y lana, para los mismos mercados; fábricas de cemento, para las obras públicas y la construcción de ferrocarriles; fábricas de muebles, de porcelana de vidrios, y de conservas, y destilerías. Para todas estas industrias existen los elementos necesarios, materias primas de la mejor calidad, y obreros baratos. Para la fabricación de cemento, porcelana y vidrio, se encuentran en el país todas las materias primas; para la zapatería hay excelentes cueros; para la fabricación de muebles gran variedad de maderas útiles y valiosas. Hay bastantes terrenos en la costa que podrían abastecer el mercado de plátano del mundo. Las pesquerías de las Islas Galápagos, que pertenecen al Ecuador, tienen un buen surtido de tortugas y bacalao. El clima es agradable, el mar tranquilo, y hay abundancia de sal. En la Provincia de Azuay existen grandes depósitos de carbón, y de oro y plata en las Provincias de Lója, El Oro, y Esmeraldas. Las riquezas del Ecuador están sin explotar, y hay muchas oportunidades para el capital y la energía de los extranjeros.

“La Republica tiene buena moneda, obreros baratos, potencia hidráulica abundante, materias primas de calidad superior, muchos ríos para el transporte, y un ferrocarril que comunica la costa con el interior.

“Pero las puertas del tráfico no pueden abrirse hasta que los comerciantes y capitalistas de los Estados Unidos acepten la invitación y entren en aquellos mercados en los cuales se les tiene reservado un puesto de preferencia, y tracen las líneas de las mútuas relaciones comerciales que redundarán en beneficio de los países interesados.



“Esta iniciativa debe originarse aquí, y, con seguridad, los intereses comerciales de este país y de los capitalistas americanos serán la hoz que segará los campos sembrados por nuestro eminente Secretario de Estado, el Honorable ELIHU ROOT, los cuales están empezando á fructificar.

“Alemania, la Gran Bretaña y Francia ocupar el lugar principal en el comercio exterior del Ecuador. La segunda tiene un tráfico mayor que el nuestro. El éxito del comerciante europeo es debido al estudio que hace de las necesidades del pueblo, el cual tiene sus predilecciones especiales, y el único medio de averiguar cuales son, es un minucioso estudio de las necesidades y el modo de vivir de sus habitantes.

“La América del Norte tiene al mundo entero como su mercado, pero por su propio interés debe fomentar, estimular y desarrollar el comercio con la América del Sur.”

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## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

### COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

#### IMPORTACIONES Y EXPORTACIONES.

En la página 649 aparece la última relación del comercio entre los Estados Unidos y la América Latina, tomada de la compilación hecha por la Oficina de Estadística del Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo de los Estados Unidos. Estos datos se refieren al valor del comercio arriba mencionado. La estadística corresponde al mes de enero de 1907, comparada con la del mes correspondiente del año anterior, y también comprende los datos referentes á los siete meses que terminaron en enero de 1907, comparados con igual período de 1906. Debe explicarse que las estadísticas de las importaciones y exportaciones de las diversas aduanas referentes á un mes cualquiera no se reciben en el Departamento de Comercio y Trabajo hasta el 20 del mes siguiente, necesitándose algún tiempo para su compilación é impresión. De suerte que los datos estadísticos correspondientes al mes de enero, por ejemplo, no se publican hasta marzo.

#### COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN ENERO DE 1907.

Las cifras publicadas recientemente por la Oficina de Estadística de los Estados Unidos, correspondientes al mes de enero de 1907 y á los siete primeros meses del año económico de 1906-7, indican un aumento considerable, tanto en las importaciones como en las exportaciones, en comparación con el mismo mes y período del ejercicio anterior. El valor total de las importaciones durante los siete primeros meses de 1906-7 ascendió á \$809,740,176, contra \$695,724,641 del período anterior; las exportaciones del período que se examina hicieron un valor

total de \$1,129,709,062, en comparación con \$1,056,624,825 en 1905-6. Las importaciones hechas durante enero de 1907 fueron por valor de \$126,586,934, contra \$106,521,526 del mismo mes de 1906, y las exportaciones \$189,306,356, contra \$170,603,053 en 1906.

En la página 655 se encontrará un cuadro demostrativo de los países de origen y destino de las mercancías importadas y exportadas por los Estados Unidos durante los períodos que se revisan.

#### LA INDUSTRIA DE CUEROS EN 1906.

La industria de cueros contribuyó con \$150,000,000 al comercio exterior de los Estados Unidos en 1906, en comparación con una cantidad inferior á \$55,000,000 de diez años antes.

Ha sido considerable el incremento que durante los diez últimos años han tomado las importaciones de pieles y cueros y las exportaciones de las manufacturas de dichos artículos. En la lista de importaciones ocupa el primer lugar la partida de "pieles y cueros," y en la de exportaciones de productos manufacturados tiene el tercer lugar "cuero y sus manufacturas."

El valor de los cueros y pieles importados en 1906 fué de \$84,000,000 próximamente, mientras que en 1896 fué solamente de \$21,000,000, habiendo así cuadruplicado en el espacio de diez años.

Las exportaciones de cuero y sus manufacturas figuran en las estadísticas de 1906 con más de \$45,000,000, en tanto que diez años antes apenas alcanzaron á \$19,000,000.

Añadiéndose á las cifras apuntadas por el valor de cueros y pieles importados, y por el de cuero y sus manufacturas exportados durante el año 1906, la cantidad de \$18,000,000 á que ascendieron las importaciones de cuero y sus manufacturas, y la de \$2,000,000 por las exportaciones de pieles y cueros, resulta que el total general con que la industria de cueros figura en el comercio exterior de los Estados Unidos es de \$150,000,000, como ya se ha dicho.

#### PROMEDIO DEL AUMENTO DEL COMERCIO CON LA AMÉRICA LATINA.

El valor del comercio exterior de las Repúblicas latino-americanas, que incluye tanto las importaciones como las exportaciones, ha sido fijado actualmente en unos dos mil millones de dollars. Los totales anuales de las ventas de los Estados Unidos á la América Latina, fueron como sigue en los años ordinarios que se expresan:

1901 .....	\$116, 475, 877
1904 .....	146, 849, 361
1906 .....	218, 077, 809

Solamente las ventas á la América del Sur han aumentado de \$42,500,000 en 1901 á \$78,800,000 en 1906. Las ventas á Mexico han aumentado de \$36,800,000 en 1901 á \$62,300,000 en 1906. Las

ventas á las cinco Repúblicas centro-americanas han aumentado de \$6,500,000 en 1901 á \$10,700,000 en 1906. Las exportaciones al Brasil han tomado un nuevo rumbo; las mayores ventas de los primeros años fueron hechas en 1895, ascendiendo próximamente á unos \$15,000,000, observándose después, durante los diez años siguientes, una baja gradual hasta disminuirse á \$10,700,000 en 1904. El año de 1906 las elevó á \$16,547,000. En 1896 las compras de la Argentina á los Estados Unidos ascendieron á \$6,000,000, las cuales han ido aumentando hasta alcanzar en 1906 la cifra de \$33,271,000. En el espacio de un decenia, las compras de Chile han aumentado de \$3,000,000 á \$9,390,000, en tanto que las del Perú, durante el mismo período, ha dado un salto de \$1,000,000 á un poco más de \$5,000,000.

Uno de los puntos importantes de este comercio consiste en el hecho de que un tanto por ciento considerable del mismo lo componen los productos manufacturados, de los cuales la América Latina compró á los Estados Unidos la misma cantidad que el Reino Unido tomó de los mismos, ó una cantidad equivalente á las tres cuartas partes de las compras hechas por todos los países del continente europeo. Un 86 por ciento de todas las exportaciones de los Estados Unidos á la América del Sur consistió en productos manufacturados. Las cifras de la Argentina indican un 98.6 por ciento de artículos fabricados, las de México un 70 por ciento, las del Brasil 83 por ciento, y las de Chile 85.5 por ciento. El promedio del comercio total americano con todas las naciones fué de 40 por ciento.

Las revistas mercantiles de Londres calculan que unos mil millones de dollars de capital extranjero serán invertidos en la América del Sur durante los cinco años siguientes. Actualmente, \$150,000,000 de capital europeo en la Argentina están produciendo buen interés.

#### EL COMERCIO DE LAS ISLAS FILIPINAS EN 1905-6.

El comercio de las Islas Filipinas en el año económico de 1905-6 fué de \$57,716,400, de los cuales \$25,799,266 fueron por importaciones y \$31,917,134 por exportaciones. Al analizar el tráfico de exportación, el informe de donde han sido tomadas estas cifras, cita las correspondientes al año de 1905, de las cuales resulta que el total de \$33,454,744 de exportaciones estuvo representado por cuatro artículos solamente, excepto el 3 y  $\frac{1}{2}$  por ciento, á saber: Abacá, 65 por ciento; azúcar, 15 por ciento; copra, 10 por ciento próximamente, y tabaco, 6 y  $\frac{1}{2}$  por ciento. El abacá, cuyas exportaciones fueron por valor de \$21,757,344, representó casi las dos terceras partes del total; este producto es virtualmente un monopolio de las islas, y su cultivo podría ser aumentado considerablemente. La necesidad principal de la industria es una máquina práctica para la extracción de la fibra, operación que en la actualidad se ejecuta á mano y mediante métodos primitivos, con los cuales una tercera

parte de la fibra queda desperdiciada, y una proporción grande reducida á grados inferiores.

Las islas produjeron en el año una cosecha de azúcar de 350,000 toneladas, la cual, bajo condiciones favorables, podría ser mucho mayor. El éxito de la industria tabacalera, por lo que respecta al mercado americano, depende principalmente del posible cultivo de una hoja para envolver que sustituya la de Sumatra. Los \$4,000,000 de las exportaciones de copra podrían ser aumentadas, y es probable que lo sean; la copra es la carne seca ó disecada del coco, y produce aceite, el cual es usado en grande escala para la confección de jabones, y en la actualidad lo emplean en Europa como base de compuestos dietéticos, especialmente en la fabricación de cierta imitación de mantequilla, para la cual tiene ya un extenso mercado. Esta imitación es considerada superior á la margarina ó sus compuestos, y no se derrite en climas tropicales, como sucede con la mantequilla de leche, ó los productos de margarina.

Hay posibilidades, aunque limitadas para el cultivo del té, café, cacao, caucho, seda y especias, y también para la producción de lana y cueros.

#### INGRESOS Y EGRESOS DURANTE FEBRERO DE 1907.

Las estadísticas comparativas de los ingresos y gastos del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos demuestran que durante el mes de febrero de 1907 los ingresos ascendieron á la suma de \$53,925,496, y los egresos á \$45,720,315, las cuales arrojan un superavit á favor de los primeros de \$8,205,000, en comparación con la cifra de \$4,475,000 que importó el superavit del mismo mes del año anterior.

Las rentas aduaneras del mes que se examina hicieron un total de \$27,553,801, un aumento de \$4,000,000 próximamente en comparación con igual mes de 1906. Las rentas internas ascendieron á la cantidad de \$20,505,201, un aumento de \$2,200,000. Los ingresos de varias clases importaron \$5,866,493, que comparados con los del mismo mes del año anterior demuestran una disminución de \$267,000. Los gastos excedieron en unos \$2,000,000 á los de febrero de 1906, observándose los aumentos en obras públicas, pensiones, gastos civiles, y varios.

El superavit de ingresos acreditado á los ocho meses transcurridos del presente año económico, hace la suma de \$40,666,348, contra el del mismo período del año anterior que le excede en un poco más de \$1,000,000.

#### EXPORTACIÓN DE PRODUCTOS MANUFACTURADOS, 1906.

Según los datos publicados por la Oficina de Estadística de los Estados Unidos, el valor total de las exportaciones de productos manufacturados en el año 1906, ascendió á la cantidad de \$719,000,000

en comparación con \$571,410,497 de 1905. El total de todas las exportaciones durante el año económico de 1905-6, fué de \$2,403,976,551, de cuya suma, \$1,717,953,382 correspondieron á las exportaciones de productos del suelo, y \$686,023,169 á las de productos manufacturados. El tanto por ciento en la distribución de las exportaciones de productos manufacturados, en cada país, varía considerablemente, siendo las proporciones menores de los países europeos.

El siguiente cuadro demuestra las exportaciones de productos del suelo y manufacturados, y la proporción que correspondió á estos últimos en año económico de 1905-6:

Países.	Exportaciones de productos del suelo.	Exportaciones de productos manufacturados.	Tanto por ciento de productos manufacturados.
			<i>Por ciento.</i>
Reino Unido.....	\$578,023,505	\$133,459,935	23.09
Alemania.....	232,403,778	55,632,220	23.93
Canadá.....	146,175,015	90,485,933	61.90
Francia.....	96,453,755	30,002,357	31.11
Holanda.....	95,197,392	43,431,231	45.62
México.....	57,418,646	40,406,657	70.38
Bélgica.....	49,208,063	15,132,479	30.76
Italia.....	47,362,491	12,723,262	26.87
Cuba.....	46,377,277	25,624,220	55.25
China.....	43,660,764	41,812,222	95.98
Japón.....	37,956,290	21,318,797	56.17
República Argentina.....	32,575,959	32,120,382	98.60
Australasia Británica.....	28,926,236	25,674,635	88.74
Dinamarca.....	22,902,135	3,372,633	14.72
España.....	19,091,070	2,294,236	12.02
Rusia.....	18,756,098	9,188,474	49.00
Austria-Hungría.....	14,764,131	6,356,741	43.06
Brasil.....	14,422,089	11,990,315	83.15
Panamá.....	12,410,168	10,069,715	81.14
Africa Británica del Sur.....	11,699,508	8,421,805	71.98
Antillas Británicas.....	9,616,665	3,404,307	35.40
Chile.....	8,657,723	7,905,391	85.53
Suecia.....	7,435,051	3,201,778	43.06
Hongkong.....	7,032,833	2,089,184	29.70
Noruega.....	6,012,026	1,324,480	22.03
Islas Filipinas.....	5,458,867	3,759,688	68.87
GRANDES DIVISIONES.			
Europa.....	1,189,254,885	318,503,047	26.78
Norte América.....	294,546,176	182,121,776	61.83
Asia.....	104,804,873	78,530,251	74.93
Sur América.....	74,745,589	64,328,906	86.06
Oceanía.....	35,060,348	29,711,707	84.74
Africa.....	19,541,511	12,827,488	65.64
Total general.....	1,717,953,382	686,023,169	39.93

Las exportaciones de productos manufacturados en 1906 ascendió al 41 por ciento del total de las exportaciones, en comparación con el 35.73 por ciento que alcanzó en 1905.

#### INSPECCIÓN MILITAR DE LA CONSTRUCCIÓN DEL CANAL DE PANAMÁ.

El 26 de febrero de 1907 se anunció oficialmente que todas las licitaciones para la construcción por contrato del Canal de Panamá habían sido rechazadas, y que la obra sería encomendada á la dirección de los ingenieros del Ejército.

El Comandante GEORGE WASHINGTON GOETHALS, fué nombrado Ingeniero Jefe, y para auxiliarle, los Comandantes DAVID DU BOS GAILLARD y WILLIAM LUTHER SIBERT, todos del Cuerpo de Ingenieros del Ejército de los Estados Unidos.

El Comandante GOETHALS, además de sus deberes como Ingeniero Jefe, desempeñará las funciones de Presidente de la Comisión del Canal y los Comandantes GAILLARD y SIBERT serán miembros de la misma. Forman parte de dicha Comisión, además de los ex-presados, los siguientes señores: Contra-almirante H. H. ROSSEAU, Ingeniero civil, armada de los Estados Unidos; Coronel WILLIAM C. GORGAS, del Cuerpo Médico del Ejército; ex-Senador BLACKBURN, y Mr. JACKSON SMITH, que actualmente es el jefe del Departamento de Trabajo y Alofamiento de la Zona del Canal.

### EXPORTACIONES DE ALGODÓN Y PETRÓLEO, 1903-1906.

La Oficina de Estadística de los Estados Unidos acaba de publicar las siguientes cifras relativas á las exportaciones de algodón y petróleo durante los años 1903 á 1906:

Meses.	Algodón.			Petróleo.	
1903.	<i>Fardos.</i>	<i>Libras.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Galones.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
Enero.....	802,525	453,681,982	39,607,922	58,143,049	4,497,647
Febrero.....	781,435	401,594,799	37,423,317	68,866,613	4,958,132
Marzo.....	733,626	373,279,364	36,501,001	62,132,628	4,670,910
Abril.....	315,035	160,292,144	15,944,917	77,324,094	6,036,878
Mayo.....	236,850	119,913,829	12,871,604	75,552,756	5,780,415
Junio.....	117,040	58,553,626	7,150,173	72,022,095	5,388,684
Julio.....	72,978	36,473,845	5,037,068	85,037,703	6,192,968
Agosto.....	31,151	15,579,348	1,983,096	77,688,035	5,747,281
Septiembre.....	379,859	195,505,694	21,179,900	85,525,511	6,379,476
Octubre.....	1,161,654	594,387,272	60,265,902	80,948,629	6,755,878
Noviembre.....	1,224,509	627,363,986	67,982,284	79,403,837	6,482,604
Diciembre.....	1,138,776	582,922,302	72,375,921	85,652,621	7,454,021
Total, 12 meses.....	7,085,438	3,619,548,191	378,823,105	908,297,571	70,344,894
1904.					
Enero.....	668,348	336,796,190	46,394,855	70,566,073	5,908,432
Febrero.....	413,471	209,434,145	30,565,022	70,654,509	6,143,004
Marzo.....	305,973	156,211,574	23,263,438	67,604,189	5,812,472
Abril.....	309,290	156,776,509	22,706,511	97,241,371	7,432,319
Mayo.....	144,260	72,330,657	9,836,142	69,418,367	5,469,420
Junio.....	154,326	77,082,238	8,915,444	86,946,610	7,041,341
Julio.....	99,457	49,903,234	5,455,022	96,888,252	7,074,094
Agosto.....	109,832	55,726,918	6,136,334	84,519,152	6,580,890
Septiembre.....	777,702	410,940,894	43,742,325	88,505,020	7,260,505
Octubre.....	1,201,440	621,935,663	62,922,658	91,496,137	7,273,966
Noviembre.....	1,181,860	607,035,081	59,740,704	88,702,330	6,564,067
Diciembre.....	1,190,993	611,231,981	48,856,545	73,187,947	5,656,657
Total, 12 meses.....	6,556,952	3,365,405,084	368,535,000	985,729,957	78,217,167
1905.					
Enero.....	812,149	419,836,795	30,469,421	81,183,722	5,599,848
Febrero.....	503,030	258,753,563	19,630,909	65,922,993	4,459,431
Marzo.....	695,980	359,791,062	28,476,974	106,342,469	7,528,178
Abril.....	595,064	307,620,571	23,928,794	102,724,003	6,764,749
Mayo.....	632,713	326,105,226	26,473,056	95,390,157	5,927,120
Junio.....	533,573	273,866,288	23,910,712	101,808,202	6,382,891
Julio.....	320,851	164,575,350	17,455,875	104,744,103	6,399,762
Agosto.....	322,761	164,547,012	17,244,684	104,266,155	6,833,287
Septiembre.....	603,525	314,248,245	32,689,656	116,227,366	7,397,468
Octubre.....	889,305	461,029,966	47,166,508	103,674,763	6,902,421
Noviembre.....	998,939	516,653,838	57,773,502	82,264,377	5,770,801
Diciembre.....	1,094,593	566,560,847	67,004,367	101,009,447	6,732,560
Total, 12 meses.....	8,002,393	4,133,588,773	392,224,458	1,165,557,757	76,698,516

Meses.	Algodón.			Petróleo.	
	Fardos.	Libras.	Dollars.	Galones.	Dollars.
1906.					
Enero.....	647, 321	335, 241, 116	38, 991, 818	100, 585, 268	6, 908, 771
Febrero.....	512, 845	263, 180, 662	28, 782, 905	80, 503, 657	5, 715, 775
Marzo.....	478, 892	244, 986, 152	26, 832, 841	114, 371, 037	7, 917, 995
Abril.....	550, 461	282, 116, 953	31, 779, 455	97, 234, 688	6, 791, 705
Mayo.....	295, 420	149, 809, 557	16, 550, 958	90, 818, 260	6, 217, 663
Junio.....	325, 845	166, 023, 412	18, 174, 398	93, 968, 021	6, 853, 792
Julio.....	176, 433	89, 350, 629	9, 580, 743	87, 678, 328	6, 048, 405
Agosto.....	180, 061	93, 502, 170	9, 292, 992	111, 054, 960	7, 376, 250
Septiembre.....	503, 481	265, 105, 827	25, 264, 325	98, 130, 562	6, 048, 013
Octubre.....	1, 176, 727	612, 572, 102	65, 871, 540	105, 929, 660	7, 254, 723
Noviembre.....	1, 206, 069	654, 543, 232	68, 393, 082	102, 439, 915	6, 739, 334
Diciembre.....	1, 328, 727	689, 567, 387	73, 151, 302	98, 499, 745	6, 540, 578
Total, 12 meses.....	7, 442, 282	3, 846, 005, 199	412, 646, 364	1, 181, 514, 101	81, 013, 004

## HONDURAS.

## MENSAJE DEL PRESIDENTE BONILLA.

Los párrafos que se publican á continuación han sido extractados del mensaje que el Presidente BONILLA presentó al Congreso de Honduras el 1° de enero de 1907:

“El Gobierno ha mantenido sus relaciones exteriores con todos los demás países con el mejor espíritu de cordialidad, empenándose en el cumplimiento de sus deberes internacionales, y ha procurado que los vínculos que unen á Honduras con los demás Estados de Centro-América sean cada vez más estrechos, como cumple á países hermanos á quienes reserva el porvenir un común destino.

\* \* \* \* \*

“Me es grato anunciaros que nuestro asunto de límites con la hermana República de Nicaragua ha sido concluido con el laudo pronunciado por Su Majestad el Rey de España el 24 del mes recién pasado. En aquella resolución el soberano árbitro ha trazado la línea divisoria así: Del Portillo de Teotecacinte hasta el encuentro del Río Guineo con el Poteca, este río y el Segovia hasta su desembocadura en el Atlántico, brazo junto á Cabo Gracias á Dios.

“Así queda terminada aquella cuestión, dejando clara para Nicaragua y para Honduras su línea divisoria.

“Quiero consignar aquí, sinceramente complacido, que al recibir el Gobierno de Nicaragua la noticia de la resolución dictada por Su Majestad el Rey de España, el Señor Presidente General Don José SANTOS ZELAYA se apresuró á felicitarme, dando así una prueba más de su cultura y de sus sentimientos de confraternidad centroamericana.

“Durante el mes de mayo anterior tuvo verificativo en Roma la reunión del Sexto Congreso Postal Universal, donde el representante de Honduras, Don JUAN GIORDANO, Duque de Oratino, suscribió el texto de la nueva convención para los países que figuran en la Unión Postal, la que en breve será sometida á vuestras deliberaciones.

“Igualmente, nuestro delegado á la Conferencia de Ginebra, celebrada del 11 de junio al 26 de julio para la revisión de la convención de 1864 relativa al mejoramiento y asistencia de los militares heridos y enfermos en los ejércitos en campaña, firmó, en representación del Gobierno, la nueva convención que entrará en vigor, cuyo texto tendréis oportunidad de conocer á su debido tiempo.

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“El día 23 de julio último se instaló solemnemente la Tercera Conferencia Internacional Americana en la ciudad de Río de Janeiro, Estados Unidos del Brasil. Nuestro representante, Dr. Don FAUSTO DÁVILA, cumpliendo instrucciones, suscribió varios documentos, en forma de convenciones, resoluciones y recomendaciones, que juzgó de conveniencia para el país, los que serán sometidos á vuestra resolución. Es de desearse que los trabajos de la expresada conferencia merezcan la aprobación de todos los Gobiernos representados en ella, para alcanzar, aunque de manera lenta, la verdadera solidaridad americana.

“Muy digno de apreciarse es el discurso pronunciado por el Excelentísimo Señor Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos de América, Mr. ELIHU ROOT, en aquella asamblea de delegados, explicando con claridad la política de su Gobierno respecto á las demás naciones de América. Las declaraciones contenidas en ese notable documento, tan elevadas y justas como significativas, serán siempre una de las páginas más brillantes de la Tercera Conferencia Internacional Americana.

\* \* \* \* \*

“La paz y el orden se han conservado en la República, y, á su abrigo, se verificaron las elecciones de autoridades locales de conformidad con la nueva ley.

“El pueblo hondureño ha estado consagrado al trabajo y se encuentra tranquilo y lleno de confianza en el porvenir. El Gobierno descansa confiado en la opinión pública y continúa en la obra de progreso en que tiene empeñados sus esfuerzos.

“Desde el 1º de marzo anterior empezó á regir la Constitución Política decretada el 2 de septiembre de 1904 por la Asamblea Nacional Constituyente; y, en cumplimiento del Decreto No. 76 de este Alto Cuerpo emitido el 19 de enero del año último, se promulgaron los Códigos y Leyes determinados en el Decreto No. 65 de la misma augusta corporación.

“Tanto las disposiciones del Código Fundamental como de las demás leyes secundarias no han encontrado obstáculo alguno en su aplicación, siendo recibidas, generalmente, con entero beneplácito, lo que demuestra que los principios que contienen están más en armonía con nuestra naturaleza social y con nuestra educación política que los de anteriores y tal vez erradas legislaciones.



“El Hospital General, establecido bajo la inmediata dependencia del Gobierno, ha alcanzado notables mejoras, tanto en su local como en el servicio, con la atinada dirección del Dr. don GUSTAVO A. WALTER, actual jefe del establecimiento. Con el objeto de aumentar su personal con facultativos competentes, el Gobierno contrató en Europa un profesor médico, el Dr. don CARLOS KOPP, quien ha empezado ya á prestar sus servicios con dedicación y pericia.

También se han atendido convenientemente varios otros establecimientos de beneficencia del resto del país, concediéndoles subvenciones para su sostenimiento y conservación, de manera que puedan servir al fin á que están destinados.

“La Tipografía Nacional, que ha obtenido considerables adelantos, ha seguido prestando útiles servicios, editando gran número de obras nacionales y dando cumplimiento á las exigencias de los trabajos oficiales. En dicho establecimiento se publicaron la Constitución y demás leyes de la República, en número de 17 libros, con un total de 67,200 ejemplares, habiendo costado sólo la suma \$9,830, cantidad relativamente exigua, si se toma en cuenta el valor de los trabajos anteriores de igual índole.

“Por la Oficina Central de Estadística se mandó levantar el censo nacional, que se llevó á la práctica el 30 de diciembre de 1905. El resultado obtenido fué de 500,114 habitantes; comparada esta suma con la alcanzada en los censos anteriores de 1881 y 1897, puede notarse un considerable aumento de población.

“Consecuente la actual Administración, con su propósito de no omitir medios que tiendan al desarrollo general del país, ha erogado la suma de \$155,301.44 en favor de algunos municipios para la construcción de cabildos, casas de escuela, y otras obras de utilidad, que sus escasos recursos no han permitido á aquéllas realizar con sus propios fondos, como también para la construcción y reparación de varios edificios nacionales.

“Durante el último año económico se invirtió la suma de \$32,429.25, en la desinfección y saneamiento de Puerto Cortés y San Pedro Sula, poblaciones azotadas el año anterior por la fiebre amarilla, que no reapareció posteriormente, gracias á las medidas higiénicas y á las energías disposiciones dictadas por el Gobierno.

\* \* \* \* \*

“Me es satisfactorio informaros que se han terminado ya gran número de obras públicas emprendidas por el Gobierno, ó bajo su inmediata protección, y que otras nuevas, de verdadera utilidad para el país, se encuentran iniciadas y en vías de terminación.

“La carretera del sur, que une á la capital con el puerto de San Lorenzo en el Pacífico, ha sido abierta definitivamente al servicio público, habiendo sido objeto de reparaciones y reformas para el

tránsito de automóviles, medio de transporte que empieza á desarrollarse activamente entre nosotros, y para lo cual el Gobierno ha otorgado algunas concesiones á la The New York Honduras Rosario Mining Company, Santos Soto & Co. y J. Rossner & Co. En esta vía y en la que se construye para el Norte se han invertido durante los tres años últimos de mi Administración \$930,275.25 $\frac{1}{4}$ , correspondiéndole al último año económico la cantidad de \$315,433.39, fuera de otras sumas invertidas en caminos de herradura y subsidios para la conservación de varias rutas vecinales.

“El Ferrocarril del Norte, desde que se encuentra en poder del Gobierno, se sostiene y conserva con sus propios rendimientos, alcanzando cada día nuevas mejoras obtenidas con sus fondos. En el último año adquirió una locomotora y 20 carros de plataformas, junto con otros accesorios comprados con las utilidades rendidas, quedando todavía un saldo á favor de la empresa. La locomotora y carros, pedidos á la casa Motty Green & Co., de New York, importaron la suma de \$41,679.50.

“Actualmente se está haciendo la reglamentación de esta empresa, y se ordenó la revisión de cuentas durante el tiempo administrado por el Gobierno.

“Además de los servicios de agua potable establecidos ya en Choluteca Cedros, La Venta, Trujillo, Trinidad de Santa Bárbara y San Pedro Sula, para los que el Gobierno obsequió las correspondientes tuberías, auxiliando á la última con la suma de \$10,000, se han hecho pedidos para los que se establecerán próximamente en Comayagua, Nacaome y San Marcos de Colón, encontrándose ya en esta capital el de la primera de estas poblaciones, con un costo actual de \$46,178.27.

“Para el desarrollo del país, el Gobierno ha otorgado varias concesiones en favor de los señores A. D. Baird, Desiderio Alvarez, Eduardo Ordoñez Portal, Río Montagua Development Company, Diego Robles, Mariano Orteiz, Carlos C. Bolet, J. J. Fernandez, Luicci y Ferracuti, Vacaro Bross & Co., Virgil C. Reynolds y Federico Girbal, las que serán sometidas á vuestra consideración por el Ministro respectivo.

“Además de las concesiones expresadas, y tomando en cuenta que la ciudad de Puerto Cortés, por sus condiciones higiénicas en la actualidad, sufre constantemente los efectos consiguientes á la epidemia de la fiebre amarilla, que por varias veces se ha desarrollado en ella, causando muchas víctimas y paralizando el comercio por la alarma que produce en los Estados Unidos, uno de sus principales mercados, el Gobierno ha otorgado otras á los señores ARMANDO GAVORIT y Capitán J. W. GRACE para la introducción de agua potable y para desecar los pantanos de Puerto Cortés, respectivamente. El cumplimiento de estas dos concesiones, para las cuales ha llegado y está llegando el material necesario, será de positiva utilidad para

toda la costa atlántica; y Puerto Cortés, principalmente, alcanzará el desarrollo á que está llamado por sus condiciones naturales.

“Con fecha 21 de agosto del año anterior se celebró un contrato con la sociedad Planters Steamship Company, para la construcción de un muelle en la bahía de Tela y de un ferrocarril que, partiendo de aquel puerto y pasando por El Progreso, en el departamento de Yoro, termine en el Río de Comayagua del mismo departamento. A efectuarse este contrato, una gran parte de terrenos incultos serán abiertos á la agricultura y al comercio, beneficiando considerablemente aquella región en general.

“El servicio telegráfico ha mejorado notablemente, abriéndose nuevas oficinas en Oropolí, departamento de El Paraíso; en Victoria, departamento de Yoro; en Orica y Guayape, departamento de Tegucigalpa y Olancho, respectivamente; en San Francisco de Yojoa, departamento de Cortés; y en La Labor, departamento de Ocotepeque, con un total de 102 millas construidas en el año económico último. El número de oficinas en toda la República alcanza á 181 con 3.363 millas de red telegráfica.

\* \* \* \* \*

“No obstante los perjuicios ocasionados al comercio y agricultura por la epidemia de los últimos años en la Costa Norte, por la escasez de granos de primera necesidad y por la alarma consiguiente al conflicto internacional de julio último, que redujeron nuestras fuentes de producción, es un hecho que nuestras rentas públicas, manejadas con honradez y economía, si bien exiguas en relación con las de otros países, bastan para promover el progreso nacional de manera segura y perceptible.

“La producción de las rentas en el último año económico ascendió á \$4,004,497.28. Deducidos los gastos de las rentas, con valor de \$469,414.13, queda un producto líquido de \$3,535,078.15, causando un excedente sobre lo presupuesto de \$491,578.15.

“Los gastos, con inclusión del crédito público fueron de \$3,294,747.40; y si bien hubo un exceso de \$251,147.40, sobre lo consignado en el presupuesto, tomando en cuenta el aumento de \$491,578.15, habido en los ingresos, queda siempre un superavit de \$240,430.75.

“Comparando la producción del último año con la de 1904 á 1905, hay un saldo de \$230,715.89 á favor del primero; y, en los gastos ocurridos, existe una disminución de \$46,845.40, á favor de 1905 á 1906, diferencia de más en 1904 á 1905.

“Durante el mismo tiempo se ha amortizado la suma de \$345,362.71, correspondiente á la deuda interior, habiéndose incorporado á la misma cuenta, de conformidad con el decreto de la Asamblea Nacional sobre la materia, la cantidad reconocida de \$643,634.73; de manera que habiendo quedado el 31 de julio de 1905 un saldo de \$2,827,720.74, la deuda actual asciende á \$3,125,992.76.

\* \* \* \* \*

“La Instrucción Pública ha merecido de mi parte preferente atención. En mi mensaje anterior manifesté á la Asamblea Nacional Constituyente que tenía el propósito de abrir una Escuela Normal para varones, el 1° de mayo último; y hoy tengo la satisfacción de participaros, con legítima complacencia, que aquel propósito ha sido convertido en realidad. En el edificio en que se encuentra establecida ha invertido mi Administración la suma de \$81,134.37 para ponerlo en condiciones de servir como se debe al fin indicado, con todas las comodidades prescritas por la ciencia. En materiales de enseñanza, mobiliario y demás útiles para la misma, se ha gastado la cantidad de \$42,816.81.

“La Escuela Normal abrió sus clases en la fecha anunciada, sosteniendo en ella el Gobierno 154 bequistas y alcanzando á 201 el número de alumnos que reciben instrucción en dicho plantel. Abrigo la esperanza de que tanto este establecimiento, como el Normal de Señoritas, donde se imparten instrucción y educación á 236 alumnas, sirvan de firme base para el porvenir intelectual de nuestra juventud.

“En el exterior mantiene el Gobierno un considerable número de bequistas, estudiando profesiones prácticas de útil aplicación en el país. En este servicio se ha gastado durante el año económico la suma de \$24,103.51.

“La instrucción primaria se imparte de conformidad con las reformas alcanzadas en el nuevo Código, subvencionando siempre el Gobierno á los Municipios para lograr la difusión de la enseñanza, como medio eficaz para nuestro mejoramiento futuro.”

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## MÉXICO.

### COMERCIO EXTERIOR EN EL MES DE NOVIEMBRE DE 1906.

La Secretaría de Hacienda de México acaba de publicar los datos relativos al comercio exterior de la República en el mes de noviembre de 1906 y en los cinco primeros meses de 1906-7, comparados con los correspondientes á los de igual período de 1905-6.

Mercancías extranjeras, con un valor de \$88,853,411.16 moneda mexicana, fueron importadas, las cuales comparadas con \$67,840,094.49 importadas durante el igual período del año fiscal precedente muestran un aumento de \$21,013,316.67 en favor del corriente año fiscal.

Las exportaciones durante los cinco meses del año fiscal de 1906-7 fueron, \$96,141,669.80 plata, una diferencia en contra del corriente año fiscal de \$3,654,668.15 plata.

El siguiente cuadro muestra el comercio de importaciones en detalle:

## IMPORTACIÓN.

[Valor de factura en moneda mexicana.]

Clasificación según la tarifa de importación.	Noviembre.		Cinco primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1906.	1905.	1906-7.	1905-6.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Materias animales.....	1,876,202.52	1,373,191.29	8,256,721.09	6,554,438.64
Materias vegetales.....	2,655,763.68	2,810,478.66	11,204,842.98	11,080,252.32
Materias minerales.....	5,741,502.15	4,530,715.41	29,183,647.90	19,055,916.45
Tejidos y sus manufacturas.....	2,035,375.95	1,759,604.47	11,410,705.08	9,365,386.01
Productos químicos y farmacéuticos..	791,819.04	505,132.92	3,492,963.15	2,900,279.26
Bebidas espirituosas, fermentadas y naturales.....	669,087.28	529,676.50	2,752,262.21	2,887,890.65
Papel y sus aplicaciones.....	574,098.72	463,570.54	2,332,793.35	2,254,097.33
Máquinas y aparatos.....	3,280,760.44	1,477,331.41	11,438,811.62	7,549,819.43
Vehículos.....	910,321.35	272,384.80	3,380,715.16	1,331,327.71
Armas y explosivos.....	380,393.87	397,116.14	1,630,538.20	1,720,211.54
Diversos.....	742,268.40	706,465.43	3,769,410.42	3,140,475.15
Total importación.....	19,657,593.40	14,825,667.57	88,853,411.16	67,840,094.49

## EXPORTACIÓN.

[Valor de factura en moneda mexicana.]

Metales preciosos.....	12,380,813.52	13,151,310.50	50,010,594.08	54,197,393.52
Demás artículos.....	10,991,864.37	7,518,802.25	46,131,075.72	45,598,944.42
Total exportación.....	23,372,677.89	20,670,112.75	96,141,669.80	99,796,337.95

Las exportaciones en detalle fueron como sigue:

[Valor declarado en moneda mexicana.]

Clasificación según la nomenclatura de exportación.	Noviembre.		Cinco primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1906.	1905.	1906-7.	1905-6.
	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Productos minerales:				
Oro acuñado mexicano.....			29,990.00	
Oro acuñado extranjero.....			6,269.00	4,588.98
Oro en pasta.....	1,620,787.95	2,807,813.50	8,235,520.76	13,994,593.07
Oro en otras especies.....	550,126.63	104,976.40	2,194,383.85	709,248.32
Total oro.....	2,170,914.58	2,912,789.90	10,466,163.61	14,708,430.37
Plata acuñada mexicana.....	3,523,521.00	5,567,906.00	9,129,137.00	7,890,957.00
Plata acuñada extranjera.....	19,833.00	6,636.00	58,187.00	47,508.62
Plata en pasta.....	5,609,978.36	4,310,727.44	25,830,416.65	28,504,287.43
Plata en otras especies.....	1,056,566.58	353,251.16	4,526,689.82	3,046,210.10
Total plata.....	10,209,898.94	10,238,520.60	39,544,430.47	39,488,963.15
Total oro y plata.....	12,380,813.52	13,151,310.50	50,010,594.08	54,197,393.52
Antimonio.....	114,593.00	58,546.00	577,124.00	449,254.96
Cobre.....	2,821,164.00	1,750,613.74	11,682,615.00	11,965,902.60
Mármol en bruto.....	15,020.00		20,550.00	73,098.00
Plomagina.....	18,220.00	8,204.00	37,420.00	12,204.00
Plomo.....	395,234.00	211,190.00	1,615,528.56	2,288,816.07
Zinc.....	45,770.00	16,960.00	569,303.12	93,032.99
Demás productos minerales.....	13,162.00	22,386.00	1,049,999.38	171,362.11
Total.....	15,803,976.52	15,219,210.24	65,566,134.14	69,251,064.85
Productos vegetales:				
Café.....	209,080.00	385,554.00	1,153,074.00	2,363,912.50
Cascalote, y cortezas y raíces para curtir.....	1,234.00		7,824.00	20,147.00
Caucho.....	464,788.00	79,256.84	1,674,229.00	378,160.52
Chicle.....	168,127.60	101,717.06	420,018.00	329,240.56

Clasificación según la nomenclatura de exportación.	Noviembre.		Cinco primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1906.	1905.	1906-7.	1905-6.
<b>Productos vegetales—Continúa.</b>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>	<i>Pesos.</i>
Frijol.....	92,485.00	70,353.00	323,259.00	331,563.82
Frutas frescas.....	64,379.20	54,108.50	135,563.43	162,596.90
Garbanzo.....	244,468.00	137,938.00	2,455,050.00	1,636,106.00
Guayule.....	4,640.00	3,886.00	5,460.00	18,272.00
Haba.....		216.00	2,300.00	104,540.00
Henequén en rama.....	4,007,838.86	2,458,774.00	12,849,803.77	12,587,436.00
Ixtle en rama.....	379,497.00	331,592.00	1,773,232.00	1,639,182.88
Maderas.....	196,765.40	198,116.10	776,142.50	757,660.56
Maíz.....	48.60	3,885.00	2,887.80	14,694.00
Paño de moral.....	5,030.00	4,302.00	31,894.00	21,801.00
Paño de tinte.....	40,868.12	35,930.76	193,210.12	181,887.61
Raíz de zacatón.....	108,045.00	159,484.00	717,170.00	865,462.00
Tabaco en rama.....	112,887.35	108,396.00	711,926.35	493,058.74
Vainilla.....	44,210.00	138,900.00	889,695.00	2,221,870.99
Demás productos vegetales.....	228,747.55	168,944.75	779,257.20	576,367.81
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>6,373,139.68</b>	<b>4,421,354.01</b>	<b>24,901,996.17</b>	<b>24,703,960.89</b>
<b>Productos animales:</b>				
Ganados.....	109,128.00	322,745.00	705,576.00	1,614,357.50
Pieles sin curtir.....	700,171.50	439,490.60	3,301,102.03	2,673,954.68
Demás productos animales.....	74,067.34	32,553.40	214,699.59	193,959.19
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>883,366.84</b>	<b>794,789.00</b>	<b>4,221,377.62</b>	<b>4,482,271.37</b>
<b>Productos manufacturados:</b>				
Azúcar.....		200.00	155,049.00	259,926.00
Henequén en jarcia.....			457.00	
Harina y pasta de semilla de algodón, y harinolina.....	98,553.00	52,009.00	278,526.00	167,973.00
Pieles curtidas.....	571.00	18,675.00	30,569.00	96,385.00
Sombreros de palma.....	72,497.80	39,095.00	284,145.80	186,602.79
Tabaco labrado.....	40,010.60	31,954.00	210,408.60	144,237.75
Demás productos manufacturados.....	44,517.80	29,579.00	181,436.82	207,390.10
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>256,150.20</b>	<b>171,512.00</b>	<b>1,140,592.22</b>	<b>1,062,514.64</b>
<b>Diversos.....</b>	<b>56,044.65</b>	<b>63,247.50</b>	<b>311,569.65</b>	<b>296,526.20</b>

Los países de procedencia fueron como sigue:

Países.	Noviembre.		Cinco primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1906.	1905.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Europa.....	6,733,630.24	5,634,701.32	32,665,984.58	28,905,532.57
Asia.....	214,343.26	104,636.51	627,028.35	581,092.27
África.....	33,080.00	2,290.20	86,696.43	13,335.38
América del Norte.....	12,641,796.38	9,039,593.14	55,293,191.45	38,048,429.94
América Central.....	1,798.14	10,951.74	11,080.84	17,550.81
América del Sur.....	11,281.85	14,273.09	70,774.06	126,004.47
Antillas.....	21,663.53	19,221.57	79,684.40	103,189.43
Oceanía.....			18,971.00	44,959.62
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>19,657,593.40</b>	<b>14,825,667.57</b>	<b>88,853,411.16</b>	<b>67,840,094.49</b>

Los países de destino de las mercancías exportadas fueron como sigue:

Países.	Noviembre.		Cinco primeros meses del año fiscal—	
	1906.	1905.	1906-7.	1905-6.
Europa.....	6,575,790.58	3,754,423.73	27,701,118.89	23,960,668.35
Asia.....	796.00		796.00	
América del Norte.....	16,446,197.40	16,405,890.10	66,855,643.40	73,208,341.04
América Central.....	88,303.91	119,051.92	437,941.51	568,150.56
América del Sur.....	15,150.00	3,035.00	62,115.00	34,309.00
Antillas.....	246,440.00	387,712.00	1,084,055.00	2,024,869.00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>23,372,677.89</b>	<b>20,670,112.75</b>	<b>96,141,669.80</b>	<b>99,796,337.95</b>

## BASE DE LOS IMPUESTOS DE TIMBRE Y ADUANAS, MARZO DE 1907.

La circular mensual publicada por el Departamento del Tesoro del Gobierno mexicano anuncia que el precio legal por kilogramo de plata pura durante el mes de marzo de 1907, será \$44.66 con arreglo á los cálculos prescritos en el decreto de 25 de marzo de 1906. Este precio servirá de base para el pago del impuesto de timbre y los derechos de aduanas en toda la República cuando se use la moneda de plata mexicana.

### CUOTA SOBRE EL TRIGO IMPORTADO.

El día 9 de febrero de 1906, el Presidente de la República Mexicana dictó un decreto imponiendo una cuota sobre el trigo importado, la parte dispositiva del cual es la siguiente:

“ARTÍCULO ÚNICO. El trigo que se importe por las Aduanas de la República desde el día 15 del presente mes hasta el 30 de junio próximo venidero inclusive, causará la cuota de un peso cincuenta centavos por cada cien kilogramos de peso bruto.”

### INFORMES CONSULARES.

El Cónsul mexicano en Filadelfia anuncia que los embarques de mercancías de dicho puerto con destino á los puertos mexicanos de Tampico y Veracruz durante el mes de enero de 1907 se valoraron en \$141,381.11 y consistieron de carbón, petróleo y pólvora facturados en \$74,706.35, \$61,874.76 y \$4,800, respectivamente.

El Cónsul General de México en Nueva York, anuncia que durante el mes de enero de 1907, 11 buques procedentes de puertos mexicanos entraron en el puerto de la ciudad de Nueva York, conduciendo á bordo 71,656 bultos de mercancías. Durante el mismo mes, los buques que salieron del puerto de Nueva York ascendieron á 15, que conducían 167,089 bultos de mercancías consignadas á puertos mexicanos. Las importaciones detalladas de México á Nueva York en el mes de enero de 1907 fueron las siguientes:

Artículos.	Cantidad.	Artículos.	Cantidad.
Henequén.....tercios..	9,692	Fustete.....trozos..	9,163
Café.....sacos..	1,853	Pelo.....pacas..	32
Cueros.....tercios..	8,554	Barras de plomo.....núm..	16,737
Cueros.....sueltos..	3,764	Metales.....cajas..	612
Ixtle.....pacas..	3,268	Zarzaparilla.....tercios..	127
Pieles de cabra.....tercios..	1,944	Vainilla.....cajas..	50
Pieles de venado.....id..	130	Pieles de cocodrilo.....núm..	22
Hule.....id..	2,667	Miel de abeja.....barriles..	304
Tabaco en rama.....id..	418	Cedro.....trozos..	310
Puros.....cajas..	25	Caoba.....id..	371
Azúcar.....sacos..	5,000	Cobre.....barras..	2,620
Zacatón.....tercios..	310	Chile.....sacos..	420
Chicle.....id..	3,130	Pesos mexicanos.....cajas..	133

El Cónsul Mexicano en Nogales, Ariz., anuncia que la exportación de mercancías procedentes del Estado de Sonora, México, por el puerto de Nogales é introducidas por la aduana americana de Nogales, Ariz., en el mes de enero de 1907, fué la siguiente:

Aves de corral .....	\$26	Maíz .....	\$81
Azúcar de caña .....	16	Naranjas .....	853
Aguardiente mezcal .....	80	Pasta alimenticias .....	275
Cemento Portland .....	161	Pescado fresco .....	43
Cueros de res al pelo .....	9, 574	Piedra mineral de plomo .....	587
Carne fresca .....	86	Ropa hecha de tela de algodón ..	10
Desperdicios de hierro y acero ...	395	Sal comun .....	6
Encajas de algodón .....	2	Trigo .....	2
Frutas en conserva .....	9	Tabaco sin labrar .....	250
Frutas en su jugo .....	49	Oro en pasta y en polvo .....	82, 613
Frijol .....	3	Plata en pasta .....	85, 222
Ganado vacuno .....	6, 549		
Loza de barro .....	9	Total .....	186, 906
Limones .....	5		

La importación de mercancías extranjeras por la aduana de Nogales, México, al Estado de Sonora, en enero de 1907, fué como sigue:

Materias animales .....	\$65, 148. 64	Máquinas y aparatos .....	\$82, 971. 80
Materias vegetales .....	63, 531. 20	Vehículos .....	10, 285. 17
Materias minerales .....	449, 973. 64	Armas y explosivos .....	5, 935. 53
Tejidos y sus manufacturas ..	37, 179. 46	Diversos .....	22, 143. 18
Productos químicos .....	27, 779. 93		
Bebidas espirituosas .....	3, 170. 76	Total .....	775, 049. 12
Papel y sus aplicaciones ...	6, 929. 81		

Países de donde proceden las mercancías:

Estados Unidos de América ..	\$730, 151. 07	España .....	\$44. 22
Alemania .....	6, 426. 09	Austria .....	679. 38
Francia .....	9, 293. 28		
Inglaterra .....	27, 876. 20	Total .....	775, 049. 12
Italia .....	578. 88		

Derechos arancelarios recaudados en el mes, \$130,967.46.

### CONVENCIÓN PARA LA DISTRIBUCIÓN EQUITATIVA DE LAS AGUAS DEL RÍO GRANDE.

El día 26 de enero de 1906, el Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos promulgó el tratado siguiente, celebrado entre México y los Estados Unidos para la equitativa distribución de las aguas del Río Grande.

Esta convención fué firmada en Wáshington el 21 de mayo de 1906, aprobada por el Senado de los Estados Unidos de América el 26 de junio de 1906, y por la Cámara de Senadores de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos el 3 de diciembre del mismo año; fué ratificada por el Presidente ROOSEVELT el día 26 del mismo mes y año, y por el Presidente DÍAZ el 5 de enero de 1907. El canje de las ratificaciones tuvo



lugar en Wáshington el 16 de enero de 1907, siendo promulgada en la misma fecha por el Presidente ROOSEVELT.

“Los Estados Unidos de América y los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, deseosos de ponerse de acuerdo en la equitativa distribución de las aguas del Río Grande para fines de irrigación, y de alejar todas las causas de discusión entre ellos á ese respecto, y obrando por consideraciones de cortesía internacional, han resuelto celebrar una Convención con este propósito y han nombrado sus Plenipotenciarios, á saber:

“El Presidente de los Estados Unidos de América, al Señor ELIHU Root, Secretario de Estado de los Estados Unidos; y

“El Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, á Su Excelencia el Señor Don JOAQUÍN D. CASASÚS, Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos en Washington; quienes, después de presentar sus plenos poderes respectivos, que se encontraron en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los artículos siguientes:

#### “ARTÍCULO I.

“Una vez que se hayan terminado la proyectada presa cerca de Engle, Nuevo México, y el sistema auxiliar de distribución al efecto, y tan luego como haya agua disponible para el objeto en dicho sistema, los Estados Unidos entregarán á México un total de 60,000 acres pies de agua anualmente, en el lecho del Río Grande y en el punto en donde se encuentran ahora las obras principales de la Acequia Madre, conocida con el nombre de viejo canal mexicano, arriba de Ciudad Juarez, México:

#### “ARTÍCULO II.

“Los Estados Unidos asegurarán la entrega de dicha cantidad de agua y la distribuirán durante el año en las mismas proporciones que la cantidad de agua que se proyecta proporcionar del expresado sistema de irrigación á los terrenos de los Estados Unidos en las cercanías de El Paso, Tex., de conformidad, y tan aproximadamente como sea posible, con la siguiente lista:

	Acrea pies por mes.	Pies cúbicos de agua corres- pondientes.
	<i>Acrea pies.</i>	<i>Pies cúbicos.</i>
Enero.....	1,090	47,480,400
Febrero.....	5,460	237,837,600
Marzo.....	12,000	522,720,000
Abril.....	12,000	522,720,000
Mayo.....	12,000	522,720,000
Junio.....	12,000	522,720,000
Julio.....	8,180	356,320,800
Agosto.....	4,370	190,357,200
Setiembre.....	3,270	142,441,200
Octubre.....	1,090	47,480,400
Noviembre.....	540	23,522,400
Diciembre.....		
Total en el año.....	60,000	2,613,600,000

“En caso, sin embargo, de extraordinaria sequía ó de serio accidente en el sistema de irrigación en los Estados Unidos, se disminuirá la cantidad de agua que deba entregarse al canal mexicano, en la misma proporción que la que se entregue á las tierras sujetas á dicho sistema de irrigación en los Estados Unidos.

### “ARTÍCULO III.

“La expresada entrega se hará sin gasto alguna para México, y los Estados Unidos convienen en pagar el total costo del depósito de la mencionada cantidad de agua que debe darse á México, de la conducción de la misma hasta la línea internacional, de la medición de dicha agua y de su entrega en el lecho del río, arriba de la boca del Canal Mexicano. Queda entendido que los Estados Unidos no asumen otra obligación que la de entregar el agua en el lecho del río, arriba de la boca del Canal Mexicano.

### “ARTÍCULO IV.

“La entrega del agua, como aquí se establece, no se considerará como un reconocimiento por los Estados Unidos de ningún derecho por parte de México á dichas aguas; y se conviene que, en consideración á dicho abastecimiento de agua, México retira cualquiera y todas las reclamaciones, sea cual fuere su objeto, á las aguas del Río Grande entre la boca del actual Canal Mexicano y Fort Quitman, Texas, y declara también completamente arregladas y extinguidas todas las reclamaciones hasta hoy presentadas, existentes ó que puedan después suscitarse ó presentarse contra los Estados Unidos á causa de cualesquiera daños que los propietarios de tierras en México aleguen haber sufrido con motivo de la desviación de aguas del Río Grande efectuada por ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos.

### “ARTÍCULO V.

“Los Estados Unidos, al celebrar este tratado, no otorgan con él, explicita ni implícitamente, ningún fundamento legal para reclamaciones que en lo futuro se aleguen, ó puedan alegarse, procedentes de cualesquiera pérdidas sufridas por los propietarios de tierras en México, ora se deba ó se alegue deberse, á la desviación de las aguas del Río Grande dentro de los Estados Unidos; ni convienen los Estados Unidos de ninguna manera en el establecimiento de ningún principio general ó precedente á causa de la celebración de este tratado. Quedan entendidas las dos Altas Partes Contratantes que el arreglo que se proyecta con este tratado sólo se extiende á la porción del Río Grande que forma el límite internacional, desde la boca del Canal Mexicano hasta Fort Quitman, Texas, y á ningún otro caso.

## "ARTÍCULO VI.

"La presente Convención será ratificada por Ambas Partes Contratantes de acuerdo con las formalidades constitucionales de cada una de ellas, y se canjearán las ratificaciones en Wáshington tan luego como fuere posible.

"En fe de lo cual, los respectivos Plenipotenciarios han firmado la presente Convención, tanto en inglés como en castellano, y han puesto en ella sus sellos.

"Hecho en dos originales en la ciudad de Wáshington, el 21 de mayo, de mil novecientos seis.

"(L. S.) Firmado:

JOAQUÍN D. CASASÚS.

"(L. S.) Firmado:

ELIHU ROOT."

### AUMENTO Y DISMINUCIÓN EN LAS EXPORTACIONES DE PRODUCTOS AGRÍCOLAS EN 1905-6.

Comparando las cifras de la exportación de productos agrícolas en 1905-6 con las de 1904-5, se observa que habido el aumento y la disminución que se apuntan á continuación:

*Productos agrícolas cuya exportación ha aumentado en 1905-6.*

Artículo.	Cantidad del aumento.	Artículo.	Cantidad del aumento.
	<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Café.....	31,841.65	Ixtle.....	172,175.33
Caucho.....	1,671,321.00	Vainilla.....	1,871,721.98
Chicle.....	73,056.92	Varios.....	479,221.19
Frijoles.....	91,152.72	Ganado.....	122,517.00
Frutas frescas.....	72,559.58	Cueros sin curtir.....	1,143,555.09
Garbanzos.....	707,314.25	Harina y pasta de semilla de algodón.....	2,892.00
Guayule.....	117,026.00	Sombreros de palma.....	233,478.29
Henequén.....	48,190.38	Diversos.....	155,769.91

*Productos agrícolas cuya exportación ha disminuido en 1905-6.*

Artículo.	Cantidad de la disminución.	Artículo.	Cantidad de la disminución.
	<i>Pesos.</i>		<i>Pesos.</i>
Cascalote, y cortezas para curtir.....	38,179.00	Raiz de zacatón.....	139,494.00
Habas.....	107,774.00	Tabaco en rama.....	509,097.94
Maderas.....	315,853.75	Varios productos animales.....	47,465.97
Maiz.....	217,986.50	Azúcar.....	5,043,210.76
Palo de moral.....	2,219.13	Jarcia de henequén.....	41,770.00
Palo de tinte.....	156,128.71	Tabaco elaborado.....	42,115.75

En resumen, el comercio de exportación de productos agrícolas ha dado en los dos ejercicios comparados, los siguientes resultados: 1905-6, 78,429,623.33 pesos; 1904-5, 78,216,473.34 pesos.

### LAS MINAS DE COBRE DE LA REPÚBLICA.

El mineral más importante de México, después de la plata, es el cobre, máxime si se tiene en consideración los últimos descubrimientos. México contribuye con el 11 por ciento en la producción mundial, y sólo los Estados Unidos le aventajan en ella.

Según las estadísticas de la Secretaría de Fomento, la importancia gradual de los Estados como productores de cobre, es la siguiente:

	Minas.		Minas.
Jalisco.....	302	Tamaulipas.....	11
Sonora.....	234	Coahuila.....	5
Michoacan.....	95	Oaxaca.....	5
Baja California.....	65	Puebla.....	5
Chihuahua.....	53	Hidalgo.....	5
Durango.....	51	Guanajuato.....	4
Aguascalientes.....	49	México.....	3
Guerrero.....	44	Nuevo León.....	3
Sinaloa.....	25	Tepic.....	2
Zacatecas.....	14		
San Luis Potosí.....	14	Total.....	796
Colima.....	12		

### FERROCARRIL EN EL ESTADO DE SONORA.

El Señor A. S. MACKENZIE, ha sido autorizado por el Gobierno Mexicano, en contrato celebrado el 9 de agosto de 1906, para construir y explotar una línea de ferrocarril en el Estado de Sonora, que partiendo de la Estación Carbó del Ferrocarril de Sonora, termine en el mineral de Copete. Todo el camino debará quedar terminado dentro de cinco años. El concesionario ha hecho un depósito de 3,000 pesos en bonos de la deuda pública consolidada para garantizar el cumplimiento de las obligaciones, del contrato.

### FERROCARRIL EN LOS ESTADOS DE GUANAJUATO Y MICHOACAN.

En virtud de un contrato celebrado con el Gobierno Mexicano el 24 de septiembre de 1906, los Seres. BERMEJILLO y Compañía y el Señor ZALDIVAR y FLOREZ han sido autorizados para construir un ferrocarril en el Estado de Guanajuato, que partiendo de Salvatierra termine en Yuririapúndaro, línea que podrán prolongar hasta Morelón, en el mencionado Estado, ó hasta Puruándiro, en el Estado de Michoacán. Todo el camino deberá quedar concluído dentro de cinco años, y si los concesionarios optan por construir las prolongaciones autorizadas, la Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Obras Públicas, de acuerdo con ellos, fijará los plazos para la construcción. La cantidad del depósito constituido por los concesionarios como garantía es de 15,000 pesos, en bonos de la deuda pública consolidada.

### FERROCARRIL EN EL ESTADO DE VERACRUZ.

El 16 de agosto de 1906 el Gobierno Mexicano celebró un contra to con los Señores S. PEARSON & SON, Limited, por el que se autoriza á estos para que construyan y exploten un ferrocarril en el Estado de Veracruz, que partiendo de la ciudad de Minatitlán termine en un punto del Ferrocarril Nacional de Tehuantepec, entre los kilómetros

25 y 35. Los concesionarios deberán terminar cinco kilómetros, por lo menos, dentro del primer año, otros cinco en el segundo, y todo el resto en el tercero.

La garantía constituida por los concesionarios es de tres mil pesos, en bonos de la Deuda Pública Consolidada.

### EL AZOGUE EN LA REPÚBLICA.

En el Estado de Jalisco está situado el depósito de azogue que, según se alega, es el mayor del mundo. En 1905, los señores LAWSON y PAGE adquirieron la propiedad de esta mina, habiéndose ya instalado grandes hornos y retortas para el tratamiento del mercurio.

Haciendo comentarios sobre el desarrollo de la minería, "El Economista Mexicano" del 2 de febrero de 1907, dice que la económica explotación del azogue es uno de los factores más importantes del desarrollo de las minas de oro y plata de la República.

Los propietarios de la mina han construido en su hacienda de San Jerónimo una grande instalación para la explotación del mineral, y han pedido más maquinaria y aparatos.

### CONCESIONES DE FERROCARRILES.

El "Diario Oficial" de la República Mexicana, del 7 y 14 de diciembre de 1906 y del 11 de enero de 1907, contiene, respectivamente, las concesiones ferroviarias que á continuación se mencionan.

Contrato celebrado entre el Gobierno y la Compañía del Ferrocarril Nacional de México para la construcción y explotación de un ferrocarril en el Estado de Nuevo León, que partiendo del pueblo de Colombia termine en la estación de Jarita de dicho ferrocarril. Toda la línea deberá quedar terminada dentro del término de dos años; su longitud se calcula en 30 kilómetros. La empresa ha constituido un depósito de 5,000 pesos para garantizar el cumplimiento de las obligaciones de la concesión.

Contrato celebrado con la Compañía del Ferrocarril de Nacozari para la construcción y explotación de las siguientes líneas de ferrocarril en el Estado de Sonora: (1) Una que partiendo del puerto de Guaymas, y siguiendo una dirección general noreste y pasando por el pueblo de Alamos, del distrito de Ures, termine en San Pedro Batuc á orillas del Río Moctezuma, en el mismo distrito de Ures; (2) una que partiendo de un punto conveniente de la línea á que se refiere el párrafo anterior, termine en la ciudad de Hermosillo ó á inmediaciones de la misma y que conecte con el Ferrocarril de Sonora; (3) una que partiendo también de un punto conveniente de la mencionada en el párrafo I, termine en la ciudad de Ures ó en las inmediaciones de la misma. La primera línea deberá quedar concluida para el 31 de diciembre de 1914; terminada que sea ésta, la empresa procederá á la construcción de las líneas mencionadas en los párrafos II y III á razón de

40 kilómetros cada año, quedando el concesionario en libertad de construir dichos 40 kilómetros anuales en cualquiera de las dos citadas líneas, ó en ambas á la vez. La longitud total de estas tres líneas ha sido calculada en 360 kilómetros. El depósito hecho por el concesionario, para garantía, es de 42,000 pesos.

Contrato con la Compañía Cuprífera Consolidada de la Cananea para que construya y explote una línea de ferrocarril entre los Estados de Chihuahua y Sonora, que partiendo del punto llamado Madera, estación terminal del ramal del Ferrocarril de Nallurachic, al arroyo de San Pedro, Estado de Chihuahua, termine en Bacerac ú otro punto inmediato sobre el Río de Babispe, en el Estado de Sonora. Esta línea deberá quedar terminada al cabo de seis años; su longitud ha sido calculada en 180 kilómetros.

El término de estas tres concesiones es el usual de noventa y nueve años, de conformidad con la ley sobre ferrocarriles, de 29 de abril de 1899.

#### **FERROCARRIL EN LA MUNICIPALIDAD DE MÉXICO.**

En contrato celebrado el 14 de agosto de 1906, el Gobierno de la República Mexicana ha otorgado una concesión á la Compañía del Ferrocarril Nacional de México para la construcción y explotación de una línea de ferrocarril en la municipalidad de México, que partiendo de un punto del Ferrocarril Interoceánico, inmediato á la estación de San Lázaro, siga hacia el sur por terrenos al oriente de las calzadas de Balbuena y de la Coyuya, hasta conectar con la línea del Ferrocarril de San Rafael y Atlixco. La compañía podrá construir además dos ramales, uno que partiendo de un punto de la línea anterior, siga al oeste hacia la ribera este del Canal de la Viga, con escapes hasta las fábricas de "La Unión" y "La Victoria," y otro, que partiendo también de la misma línea, llegue á la fábrica "El Salvador."

La construcción de la línea principal estará terminada dentro de un año contado desde la fecha de la concesión.

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### **NICARAGUA.**

#### **LAUDO ARBITRAL EN LA CUESTIÓN DE LÍMITES ENTRE LAS REPÚBLICAS DE HONDURAS Y NICARAGUA.**

Don Alfonso XIII, por la gracia de Dios y la Constitución Rey de España;

Por cuanto hallándose sometida á mi fallo la cuestión de límites pendiente entre las Repúblicas de Honduras y Nicaragua, en virtud de los artículos 3, 4, y 5 del Tratado de Tegucigalpa de 7 de octubre de 1894, y á tenor de las notas dirigidas por mi Ministro de Estado

con fecha 11 de noviembre de 1904 á los Ministros de Relaciones Exteriores de dichas Potencias.

Inspirado en el deseo de corresponder á la confianza que por igual han otorgado á la antigua Madre Patria las dos mencionados Repúblicas, sometiendo á mi decisión asunto de tanta importancia.

Resultando que al efecto, y por real decreto de 17 de abril de 1905, se nombró una comisión de examen de la susodicha cuestión de límites, á fin de que esclareciera los puntos de litigio y emitiese un informe preparatorio del laudo arbitral.

Resultando que las altas partes interesadas presentaron en tiempo debido sus respectivos alegatos y réplicas, con los documentos correspondientes, en apoyo de lo que cada una estimaba su derecho.

Resultando que los límites entre las Repúblicas de Honduras y de Nicaragua están ya definitivamente fijados por ambas partes y de mutuo acuerdo desde la costa del Mar Pacífico hasta el Portillo de Teotecacinte.

Resultando que, según las actas de Amapala de 14 de septiembre de 1902 y 29 de agosto de 1904, hubo de procurarse por la comisión mixta hondureño-nicaragüense la elección de un punto limítrofe común en la costa del Mar Atlántico para llevar desde allí la demarcación de la frontera hasta el referido Portillo de Teotecacinte, lo cual no pudo efectuarse por no haberse puesto de acuerdo.

Resultando que los territorios en litigio comprenden una extensa zona, que está incluida:

Por el norte, á partir del Portillo de Teotecacinte, continuando por la cima de la cordillera y siguiendo la línea ó arista que divide las aguas pluviales á uno y otro lado hasta terminar en el Portillo, donde nace la fuente que forma el Río Frío, siguiendo luego el cauce de dicha fuente y dicho río hasta donde se junta con el Guayambre, y después por el cauce del Guayambre hasta donde éste se junta con el Guayape, y desde aquí hasta donde el Guayape y el Guayambre toman el nombre común de río Patuca, siguiendo por la vaguada de este río hasta encontrar el meridiano que pasa por el Cabo Camarón, y tomando por este meridiano hasta la costa.

Y por el sur, desde el Portillo de Teotecacinte, desde las cabeceras del río Limón, aguas abajo, por el cauce de este río y luego por el cauce del Poteca, hasta su confluencia con el río Segovia, continuando con la vaguada de este último río hasta llegar á un punto situado á 20 leguas geográficas de distancia recta y perpendicular de la costa Atlántica, tirando en este punto hacia el sur sobre un meridiano astronómico hasta interceptar el paralelo de latitud geográfico que pasa por la desembocadura del río de Arena y de la laguna de Sandy Bay, sobre el cual paralelo se prosigue hacia el oriente desde la indicada intersección hasta el Océano Atlántico. Resultando que la cuestión, que es objeto de este arbitraje, consiste, pues, en determinar

la línea divisoria de ambas Repúblicas, comprendida entre un punto de la costa del Atlántico y el mencionado Portillo de Teotecacinte.

Considerando que, según lo convenido por ambas partes en la regla 3 del artículo 2 del Tratado de Tegucigalpa ó Gámez-Bonilla de 1894, por el cual se rige este arbitraje, debe entenderse que cada una de las Repúblicas de Honduras y Nicaragua es dueña del territorio que á la fecha de su independencia constituía, respectivamente, las Provincias de Honduras y Nicaragua, pertenecientes á España.

Considerando que las provincias españolas de Honduras y de Nicaragua fueron formándose por evolución histórica, hasta ser constituidas en dos distintas intendencias de la capitanía general de Guatemala, por virtud de lo dispuesto en la real ordenanza de intendentes de provincia de Nueva España de 1786, aplicada á Guatemala, y bajo cuyo régimen de provincias intendencias se hallaban al emanciparse de España en 1821.

Considerando que por real cédula de 24 de julio de 1791, á petición del gobernador intendente de Comayagua y de conformidad con lo acordado por la junta superior de Guatemala, en virtud de lo dispuesto en los artículos 8º y 9º de la real ordenanza de intendentes de Nueva España, se aprobó la incorporación de la alcaldía mayor de Tegucigalpa á la intendencia y gobernación de Comayagua (Honduras), con todo el territorio de su obispado, en razón de ser dicha alcaldía mayor provincia aneja á la de Honduras y de estar enlazada con ésta, así en lo eclesiástico como en el cobro de tributos.

Considerando que, por virtud de esta real cédula, quedó formada la provincia de Honduras en 1791 con todos los territorios de la primitiva de Comayagua, los de su aneja Tegucigalpa y los demás del obispado de Comayagua, componiendo así una región que confinaba por el sur con Nicaragua, por el sudoeste y oeste con el Mar Pacífico, San Salvador y Guatemala, y por el norte, nordeste y este con el Mar Atlántico, salvo la porción de costa á la sazón ocupada por indios Mosquitos, Zambos, Payas, etc.

Considerando que como precedente de lo dispuesto en dicha real cédula de 1791, debe estimarse la demarcación hecha por otras dos reales cédulas de 23 de agosto de 1745, nombrando en la una gobernador y comandante general de la Provincia de Honduras á Don Juan de Vera para el mando de esta provincia y de las demás comprendidas en todo el obispado de Comayagua y distrito de la alcaldía mayor de Tegucigalpa y de todos los territorios y costas que se comprenden desde donde termina la jurisdicción de la Provincia de Yucatán hasta el Cabo de Gracias á Dios; y en la otra, á Don Alonso Fernández de Heredia, gobernador de la Provincia de Nicaragua y comandante general de ella, de Costa Rica, corregimiento de Realejo, alcaldías mayores de Sutiaba, Nicoya y demás territorios comprendidos desde el Cabo de Gracias á Dios hasta el Río Chagre exclusive; en cuyos



documentos se señala, pues, el Cabo de Gracias á Dios como punto limítrofe de las jurisdicciones concedidas á los referidos gobernadores de Honduras y de Nicaragua con el carácter con que fueron nombrados.

Considerando que es también antecedente digno de tenerse en cuenta la comunicación del capitán general de Guatemala, Don Pedro de Rivera, dirigida al Rey en 23 de noviembre de 1742 sobre los indios Mosquitos, en la que afirma que el Cabo de Gracias á Dios está en la costa de la Provincia de Comayagua (Honduras).

Considerando que cuando, por virtud del tratado con Inglaterra de 1786, evacuaron los ingleses el país de los Mosquitos, al propio tiempo que se reglamentaba nuevamente el puerto de Trujillo se mandaba crear cuatro poblaciones españolas en la Costa Mosquita, en Río Tinto, Cabo de Gracias á Dios, Bluefields y embocadura del Río San Juan, si bien quedaron estos establecimientos sujetos directamente á la autoridad militar de la capitania general de Guatemala, ambas partes han convenido en reconocer que esto no alteró en nada los territorios de las provincias de Nicaragua y Honduras, habiendo demostrado esta República con numerosos certificados de expedientes y de cuentas que antes y después de 1791 la gobernación intendencia de Comayagua intervenía en todo lo que era de su competencia en Trujillo, Río Tinto y Cabo de Gracias á Dios.

Considerando que la ley 7<sup>o</sup> del título 2<sup>o</sup> del libro 2<sup>o</sup> de la Recopilación de Indias, al determinar el modo como había de hacerse la división de los territorios descubiertos, dispuso que se verificase de manera que la división para lo temporal se fuese conformando con lo espiritual, correspondiendo los arzobispados con los distritos de las audiencias, los obispados con las gobernaciones y alcaldías mayores, y las parroquias y curatos con los corregimientos y alcaldías ordinarias.

Considerando que el obispado de Comayagua ó de Honduras, que antes ya de 1791 había ejercido actos de jurisdicción en tierras hoy disputadas, los ejerció de un modo indubitado desde esta fecha en la demarcación de la gobernación, intendencia del mismo nombre, habiéndose probado que dispuso sobre recaudación de diezmos, tramitó expedientes matrimoniales, proveyó curatos y atendió reclamaciones de eclesiásticos en Trujillo, Río Tinto y Cabo de Gracias á Dios.

Considerando que el establecimiento ó población del Cabo de Gracias á Dios, sito algo al sur del cabo del mismo nombre y de la orilla meridional de la boca más importante del río hoy llamado Coco ó Segovia, estaba desde antes de 1791 incluido en la jurisdicción eclesiástica del obispado de Comayagua, y seguía dependiendo de esta jurisdicción al constituirse en Estado independiente la antigua provincia española de Honduras.

Considerando que la Constitución del Estado de Honduras de 1825, dictada en el tiempo en que estuvo unido al de Nicaragua, formando con otros la República Federal de Centro-América, establece que “su territorio comprende todo lo que corresponde y ha correspondido siempre al obispado de Honduras.”

Considerando que la demarcación fijada á la provincia ó Intendencia de Comayagua ó de Honduras por la citada Real Cédula de 24 de julio de 1791 seguía sin variar en el momento de alcanzar su independencia las provincias de Honduras y Nicaragua; pues aun cuando por real decreto de 24 de enero de 1818 el Rey aprobó el restablecimiento de la Alcaldía Mayor de Tegucigalpa, con cierta autonomía en lo económico, dicha Alcaldía Mayor continuó formando un partido de la provincia de Comayagua ú Honduras, dependiente del Jefe político de la provincia; y como tal partido concurrió á la elección, en 5 de noviembre de 1820, de un diputado á las cortes españolas y un diputado suplente por la provincia de Comayagua, y asimismo concurrió con los demás partidos de Gracias, Choluteca, Olancho, Yoro con Olanchito y Trujillo, Tenocoa y Comayagua á la elección de la diputación provincial de Honduras, elección que se verificó el 6 de noviembre del mismo año de 1820.

Considerando que al organizar la Gobernación é Intendencia de Nicaragua con arreglo á la Real Ordenanza de Intendentes de 1786, quedó formada por los cinco partidos de León, Matagalpa, El Realejo, Subtiaga y Nicoya, no comprendiéndose en esta división ni en la que propuso en 1788 el Gobernador Intendente don Juan de Ayssa territorios de los que ahora reclaman la República de Nicaragua al Norte y Poniente del Cabo de Gracias á Dios, ni constando tampoco que la jurisdicción del Obispado de Nicaragua llegase hasta este cabo, y siendo de notar que el último Gobernador Intendente de Nicaragua, Don Miguel González Seravia, al describir la provincia que fué de su mando en su libro *Bosquejo político estadístico de Nicaragua*, publicado en 1824, decía que la línea divisoria de dicha provincia por el Norte corre desde el Golfo de Fonseca, en el Pacífico, al Rio Perlas, en el mar del Norte (Atlántico).

Considerando que la Comisión de examen no ha encontrado que la acción expansiva de Nicaragua se haya extendido al Norte del Cabo de Gracias á Dios, ni llegado, por lo tanto, al Cabo Camarón; que en ningún mapa, descripción geográfica ni documento de los estudiados por dicha Comisión se menciona que Nicaragua hubiese llegado al dicho Cabo Camarón, y que, por lo tanto, no cabe elegir dicho cabo como límite fronterizo con Honduras sobre la costa del Atlántico, según pretende Nicaragua.

Considerando que aún cuando en alguna época se haya creído que la jurisdicción de Honduras se extendía al sur del Cabo de Gracias á

Dios, la Comisión de examen ha hallado que tal extensión de dominio nunca estuvo bien determinada, y en todo caso fué efímera más abajo de la población y puerto del Cabo de Gracias á Dios, y, en cambio, la acción de Nicaragua se ha ido extendiendo y ejerciendo de un modo positivo y permanente hacia el repetido Cabo de Gracias á Dios, y, por consiguiente, no procede que el límite común en el litoral Atlántico sea Sandy Bay, como pretende Honduras.

Considerando que, tanto para llegar á la designación del Cabo Camarón como para la de Sandy Bay, habría que recurrir á líneas divisorias artificiales, que no corresponden de ninguna manera á límites naturales bien marcados, como recomienda el Tratado Gámez-Bonilla.

Considerando que todos los mapas (españoles y extranjeros) que la Comisión nombrada por el real decreto de 17 de abril de 1905 ha examinado referentes á los territorios de Honduras y Nicaragua, anteriores á la fecha de la independencia, indican la separación entre ambos territorios en el Cabo de Gracias á Dios, ó al sur de este cabo, y que, en época posterior á la independencia, mapas como los de Squier (Nueva York, 1854); Baily (Londres, 1856); Dussieux (hecho á la vista de Stieler, Riepert, Petermann y Berghaus-París, 1868); Dunn (Nueva Orleans, 1884); Colton, Ohman y Compañía (Nueva York, 1890); Armour's (Chicago, 1901), marcan el límite en el mismo Cabo de Gracias á Dios.

Considerando que de los mapas examinados relativos á la cuestión, sólo cinco presentan el límite entre Honduras y Nicaragua, por la parte del Atlántico, al norte del Cabo de Gracias á Dios, y estos cinco mapas todos son posteriores á la fecha de la independencia y aún á la época en que comenzó el litigio entre los dos Estados referidos; que de estos cinco mapas, tres son nicaragüenses, y los otros dos (uno alemán y otro norteamericano), si bien ponen el límite al norte del Cabo de Gracias á Dios, le marcan en un punto muy próximo á este cabo, ó sea en el extremo septentrional del delta del Río Segovia.

Considerando que autoridades geográficas como López de Velasco (1571-1574), Tomás López (1758), González Saravia (Gobernador de Nicaragua, 1823), Squier (1856), Reclus (1870), Sonnenstern (1874), Bancroft (1890), han señalado como límite común entre Honduras y Nicaragua en la costa del Atlántico la desembocadura del Río Segovia, ó el Cabo de Gracias á Dios, ó un punto al sur de este cabo.

Considerando que el Cabo de Gracias á Dios ha sido reconocido como límite común entre Honduras y Nicaragua en varios documentos diplomáticos procedentes de esta República, como son las circulares dirigidas á los gobiernos extranjeros por Don FRANCISCO CASTELLÓN, Ministro Plenipotenciario de Nicaragua y Honduras (1844); Don SEBASTIÁN SALINAS, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores de Nicaragua

(1848), y Don JOSÉ GUERRERO, Supremo Director del Estado de Nicaragua (1848), y las instrucciones conferidas por el Gobierno de Nicaragua á su Enviado Extraordinario en España, Don JOSÉ DE MARCOLETA, para el reconocimiento de la independencia de dicha República (1850).

Considerando que, según se deduce de todo lo expuesto, el punto que mejor responde á razones de derecho histórico, de equidad y de carácter geográfico para servir de límite común entre ambos Estados litigantes sobre la costa del Atlántico es el Cabo de Gracias á Dios, y que este cabo marca lo que prácticamente ha sido el término de la expansión ó conquista de Nicaragua hacia el norte y de Honduras hacia el sur.

Considerando que, una vez adoptado el Cabo de Gracias á Dios como límite común de los dos Estados litigantes en el litoral Atlántico, procede el determinar la línea fronteriza entre este punto y el Portillo de Teotecacinte, que fué hasta donde llegó la Comisión mixta hondureño-nicaragüense.

Considerando que junto al Cabo de Gracias á Dios en el Atlántico no arranca ninguna gran cordillera que por su naturaleza y dirección pudiera tomarse como frontera entre ambos Estados á partir de dicho punto, y que, en cambio, se ofrece allí mismo, como divisoria perfectamente marcada, la desembocadura y cauce de un río tan importante y caudaloso como el llamado Coco, Segovia ó Wanks.

Considerando que después el curso de este río, por lo menos en una buena parte del mismo, presenta por su dirección y las circunstancias de su cauce el límite más natural y más preciso que pudiera apetecerse.

Considerando que este mismo Río Coco, Segovia ó Wanks, en una gran parte de su curso, ha figurado y figura en muchos mapas, documentos públicos y descripciones geográficas como frontera entre Honduras y Nicaragua.

Considerando que en los tomos del Libro Azul correspondientes á los años de 1856 y 1860, presentados por el Gobierno de S. M. Británica al Parlamento, y que figuran entre los documentos aportados por Nicaragua, consta: Que según la nota del Representante de Inglaterra en los Estados Unidos que intervenía en las negociaciones para resolver la cuestión del Territorio Mosquito (1852), Honduras y Nicaragua habían reconocido mutuamente como frontera el Río Wanks ó Segovia; que en el artículo 2º del convenio entre la Gran Bretaña y Honduras de 27 de agosto de 1859 S. M. Británica reconoció el medio del Río Wanks ó Segovia, que desemboca en el Cabo de Gracias á Dios, como límite entre la República de Honduras y el territorio de los Indios Mosquitos, y que en el artículo 4º del tratado con la Gran Bretaña y los Estados Unidos de América de 17 de octubre del mismo año de 1856 se declaró que todo el territorio al sur del Río

Wanks ó Segovia no incluido en la porción reservada á los Indios Mosquitos, y sin prejuzgar los derechos de Honduras, se consideraría dentro de los límites y soberanía de la República de Nicaragua.

Considerando que es preciso fijar un punto en que debe abandonarse el curso de este Río Coco, Segovia ó Wanks, antes de que, dirigiéndose hacia el sudoeste, se interne en territorio reconocidamente nicaragüense.

Considerando que el punto que mejor reúne las condiciones requeridas para el caso es el lugar por donde el referido Río Coco ó Segovia recibe, por su margen izquierda, las aguas de su afluente Poteca ó Bodega.

Considerando que este punto de la confluencia del Río Poteca con el Río Segovia ha sido adoptado también por varias autoridades, y singularmente por el ingeniero de Nicaragua Don MAXIMILIANO V. SONNENSTERN en su "Geografía de Nicaragua para uso de las Escuelas Primarias de la República" (Managua 1874).

Considerando que al continuar por el cauce del Río Poteca arriba hasta llegar al encuentro del Río Guineo ó Namasli, se toca el sur del sitio de Teotecacinte, á que se refiere el documento presentado por Nicaragua y fechado en 26 de agosto de 1720, según el cual pertenecía dicho sitio á la jurisdicción de la ciudad de la Nueva Segovia (Nicaragua).

Considerando que desde el punto en que el Río Guineo entra á formar parte del Río Poteca se puede tomar como línea fronteriza la que corresponda al deslinde del dicho sitio de Teotecacinte hasta enlazar con el Portillo del mismo nombre, pero de modo que el repetido sitio quede dentro de la jurisdicción de Nicaragua.

Considerando que si la elección de la confluencia del Poteca con el Coco ó Segovia como punto en que haya de abandonarse el cauce de este último río para buscar el Portillo de Teotecacinte en la forma dicha pudiera ser motivo de duda y controversia, por suponerse que venía á resultar favorecida Honduras en la estrecha región de la parte septentrional de la cuenca del Segovia que así queda dentro de sus fronteras, en cambio, y como compensación por haber adoptado la desembocadura del Segovia en la forma antes expresada, quedan dentro de los dominios de Nicaragua la bahía y población de Gracias á Dios, que, según antecedentes probados, corresponderían á Honduras con mejor derecho; y

Considerando, por último, que si bien la regla 4ª del artículo 2 del Tratado de Gámez-Bonilla ó Tegucigalpa dispone que para fijar los límites entre ambas Repúblicas se atendera al dominio del territorio plenamente probado, sin reconocer valor jurídico á la posesión de hecho por una y otra parte se alegare, la regla 6ª del mismo artículo previene que, de ser conveniente, podrán hacerse compensaciones y

aun fijar indemnizaciones para procurar establecer, en lo posible, límites naturales bien marcados,

De conformidad con la solución propuesta por la comisión de examen, y de acuerdo con el Consejo de Estado en pleno y con mi Consejo de Ministros,

Vengo en declarar que la línea divisoria entre las Repúblicas de Honduras y Nicaragua desde el Atlántico hasta el Portillo de Teotecacinte, donde la dejó la comisión mixta de límites en 1901, por no haber podido ponerse de acuerdo sobre su continuación en sus reuniones posteriores, queda determinada en la forma siguiente.

El punto extremo limítrofe común en la costa del Atlántico será la desembocadura del río Coco, Segovia ó Wanks en el Mar, junto al cabo de Gracias á Dios, considerando como boca del río la de su brazo principal entre Hara y la isla de San Pío, en donde se halla el mencionado cabo, quedando para Honduras las isletas ó cayos existentes dentro de dicho brazo principal antes de llegar á la barra, y conservando para Nicaragua la orilla sur de la rererida boca principal con la mencionada isla de San Pío, más la bahía y población del Cabo de Gracias á Dios y el brazo entero llamado Gracias, que va á la bahía de Gracias á Dios, entre el continente y la repetida isla de San Pío.

A partir de la desembocadura del Segovia ó Coco, la línea fronteriza seguirá por la vaguada ó *talweg* de este río aguas arriba sin interrupción hasta llegar al sitio de su confluencia con el Poteca ó Bodega, y desde este punto la dicha línea fronteriza abandonará el río Segovia, continuando por la vaguada del mencionado afluente Poteca ó Bodega, y siguiendo aguas arriba hasta su encuentro con el río Guineo ó Namasli.

Desde este encuentro la divisoria tomará la dirección que corresponde á la demarcación del sitio de Teotecacinte, con arreglo al deslinde practicado en 1720, para concluir en el Portillo de Teotecacinte, de modo que dicho sitio quede íntegro dentro de la jurisdicción de Nicaragua.

Dado en el Real Palacido de Madrid por duplicado á veintitrés de diciembre de mil novecientos seis.

ALFONSO.

El Ministro de Estado,  
JUAN PEREZ CABALLERO.

#### SUBIDA DE LOS PRECIOS DE TERRENOS PÚBLICOS.

Con fecha 14 de diciembre de 1906, el Presidente de Nicaragua expidió un decreto por el cual se eleva el precio de los terrenos del Estado en un cincuenta por ciento sobre el fijado en el anterior decreto que reglamenta las ventas de dichos terrenos, de fecha 28 de julio de 1903.

Los nuevos precios empezaron á regir desde el 1° de enero de 1907, y el pago deberá efectuarse de esta manera: Dos terceras partes en moneda corriente, y la restante en documentos de crédito público.

Una modificación de la Ley Agraria vigente en la República, dispone un aumento en los precios anteriormente establecidos para los terrenos vendidos para la cría de ganado, fines agrícolas, ó que puedan ser regados fácilmente. Los terrenos forestales que contengan maderas que puedan utilizarse en la ebanistería ó tintorería, ó de los cuales pueda extraerse goma ó sustancias resinosas, se venderán con el aumento de un peso por hectárea sobre el precio anterior.

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## PANAMÁ.

### EL COMERCIO CON LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS.

El incremento del tráfico entre Panamá y los Estados Unidos queda demostrado con el hecho de que las exportaciones de la primera enviadas á estos en el primer año de su existencia, 1904, fueron por la cantidad de \$812,947, en 1905 subieron á \$879,145, y en 1906 alcanzaron la importante suma de \$1,448,686; las importaciones procedentes de los Estados Unidos fueron: En 1904, \$2,683,801; en 1905, \$7,831,564, y en 1906, \$14,239,471.

Esta última cifra demuestra, pues, que el promedio mensual de las importaciones que recibe Panamá de los Estados Unidos se eleva á más de \$1,000,000, y todos los indicios parecen augurar que el total de las importaciones de los Estados Unidos durante el año económico que termina el 30 de junio de 1907 se elevará á \$16,000,000.

Las estadísticas correspondientes á los primeros siete meses del año económico de 1906-7 fijan el valor de las exportaciones de Panamá á los Estados Unidos en \$1,000,000 de pesos próximamente, de los cuales la mayor parte corresponde á las exportaciones de plátanos, que aparecen acreditadas con la suma de \$741,870, contra \$338,217 del mismo período de 1905-6; las exportaciones de caucho, cuya demanda en los Estados Unidos aumenta constantemente, ascendieron á la cantidad de \$91,720, comparada con la de \$55,028 que sumaron las de los siete meses del ejercicio anterior. La cantidad de marfil vegetal exportada durante los siete meses de referencia fué de 2,000,000 de libras próximamente contra un poco más de 1,000,000 de libras exportadas en igual período del año anterior. Las exportaciones de cueros figuran con 500,000 libras próximamente, en comparación con menos de 300,000 libras del período correspondiente á 1905-6; las exportaciones de café aumentaron de 25,000 libras en siete meses de 1905-6 á 178,000 en el período correspondiente al año económico corriente.

Para demostrar que las importaciones de los Estados á Panamá no son exclusivamente para el consumo en la Zona del Canal ó para los empleados del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, basta apuntar el hecho de que las importaciones de carne y demás productos pecuarios ascendieron, en el período que se revisa, á la cantidad de \$750,000; las de calzado á \$200,000 próximamente; y las de manteca á más de \$250,000.

## PARAGUAY.

### **APLAZAMIENTO DE LA EXPOSICIÓN AGRÍCOLA.**

La Exposición Agrícola Paraguaya que se iba á celebrar en Asunción ha sido aplazada hasta fines de marzo de 1907, á causa del mal estado en que quedaron las industrias nacionales después de la invasión de la langosta, la prolongada sequía, y la anormal situación política del país durante 1906.

La maquinaria que se intente exhibir deberá ser presentada antes del 28 de febrero de 1907, y deberá ser de un precio suficientemente barato para que esté al alcance de los compradores en pequeña escala. Los aparatos económicos para la confección de queso y mantequilla, y para la preparación del café, desmotadoras pequeñas de algodón, molinos pequeños de harina, aparatos para la extracción de fibras, etc., tendrán, seguramente, una oportunidad favorable en el mercado Paraguayo, si se presentan adecuadamente.

### **LA NUEVA LEY DE ESTAMPILLAS Y PAPEL SELLADO.**

La nueva Ley del Timbre de la República del Paraguay fué promulgada el 8 de diciembre de 1906, y deroga la del 6 de octubre de 1896. Los párrafos que se dan á continuación han sido extractados de ella:

“El producto de las rentas del impuesto de timbre será distribuido en esta forma: 35 por ciento para los gastos generales de la República; 25 por ciento para la construcción de un palacio de justicia; y 25 por ciento para la edificación de escuelas.

“Todo instrumento privado que importa obligación ó descargo para una sola parte pagará el uno por mil del valor expresado en ellos, si son á la vista ó á plazo que no exceda de noventa días, y el dos por mil si pasan de este término.

“Los documentos que no determinen la suma á que asciende el monto de su contenido como obligación ó descargo llevarán una estampilla de cincuenta pesos.

“Corresponde la estampilla de cincuenta centavos á toda guía expedida por las autoridades locales para el libre tránsito de maderas, tabacos, yerbas y cueros, y los certificados de venta y permuta por cada animal vacuno ó caballar.



“Los abogados, contadores, traductores públicos y calígrafos, pondrán una estampilla de cincuenta centavos á cada escrito que presenten en el ejercicio de su profesión. Los procuradores pagarán veinte centavos.

“Corresponde una estampilla de veinte centavos á todo cheque girado contra los bancos.

“Las escrituras de compraventa, división, permuta, transacción, cesión de acciones y derechos, y cualquier otro documento que transfiera ó modifique el dominio de bienes inmuebles, pagarán el derecho del tres por mil sobre el monto de la transacción.

“Las donaciones remuneratorias y los contratos sobre derechos reales que no transfieran la nueva propiedad de bienes inmuebles otorgados á título oneroso pagarán el impuesto de dos por mil sobre el valor de la cosa ó del derecho de que se trata. Si son á título gratuito, pagarán el uno por mil, y solamente la parte beneficiada.

“En los contratos de arrendamiento de inmuebles de más de un año de plazo, en los contratos de sociedad y en cada prórroga de los mismos, en los contratos de locación de servicios, y en los de locación de obra, se pagará el uno por mil.”

#### PRESUPUESTOS PARA 1907.

Los siguientes son los detalles de los presupuestos de ingresos y egresos para 1907 del Gobierno del Paraguay, conforme fueron sancionados en 17 de septiembre de 1906:

	Oro.	Moneda nacional.
<b>INGRESOS.</b>		
Derechos de importación.....	\$1,675,000	.....
Derechos de exportación.....	615,000	.....
Muellaje.....	115,000	.....
Almacenaje.....	30,000	.....
Derechos de tránsito to sobre hierba mate.....	27,000	.....
Derechos consulares.....	20,300	.....
Impuesto sobre maderas.....	70,000	.....
Varios.....	14,700	.....
Impuesto de consumos.....		\$1,500,000
Impuesto del timbre.....		905,000
Derechos de sucesión.....		70,000
Correos.....		131,000
Telégrafos.....		240,000
Contribución directa.....		2,500,000
Multas.....		80,000
Ventas de maderas del Estado.....		410,000
Varios.....		244,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,567,000</b>	<b>6,080,000</b>
<b>EGRESOS.</b>		
Poder legislativo.....	492	1,247,040
Presidencia de la República.....		314,400
Departamento de lo Interior.....	7,336	7,986,026
Departamento de Relaciones Exteriores.....	114,148	1,633,920
Departamento de Hacienda.....	600	2,513,160
Departamento de Justicia é Instrucción Pública.....	52,284	6,086,360
Departamento de Guerra y Marina.....	24,720	7,347,900
Leyes especiales.....	189,457	2,880,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>389,037</b>	<b>30,008,806</b>

La partida de "Leyes especiales" incluye en la cantidad de \$189,457, oro, el servicio de la Deuda Exterior al interés máximo de 3 por ciento, que comienza con los cupones de julio de 1907.

## PERÚ.

### COMERCIO EXTERIOR, PRIMER CUATRIMESTRE DE 1906.

Las últimas estadísticas oficiales recibidas de la República del Perú son las relativas al comercio exterior del país durante los primeros cuatro meses de 1906, las cuales fijan el valor total de las importaciones durante ese período en £1,717,282, comparado con el de £1,265,025 de los mismos meses de 1905; las exportaciones figuran con la cantidad de £1,739,575 contra £1,702,654 en 1905.

Los artículos importados durante el primer tercio de 1906, en comparación con el de 1905, fueron los siguientes, con sus respectivos valores:

Artículos.	Primeros 4 meses de—					
	1906.			1905.		
Aceites.....	£15,568	9	11	£10,499	0	73
Arroz.....	51,666	3	50	19,403	4	30
Betunes y pastas.....	26,487	9	15	10,579	5	25
Cáñamo y yute.....	19,765	6	92	22,097	5	23
Carbón.....	92,893	1	01	41,445	9	01
Cera y estearina.....	14,348	0	37	11,012	7	44
Cueros y sus manufacturas.....	13,984	9	19	11,069	4	62
Droguería.....	47,547	1	30	47,032	5	76
Embarcaciones.....	14,670	6	50	35,048	4	00
Explosivos.....	14,760	2	51	12,080	0	40
Granos alimenticios.....	13,357	7	74	15,196	8	28
Herramientas.....	15,723	3	62	14,158	4	11
Hilo.....	14,547	1	67	14,396	6	92
Madera.....	69,337	0	24	47,411	0	46
Maquinaria y sus útiles.....	79,327	8	30	48,065	6	12
Minerales y metales.....	377,193	1	80	230,680	3	63
Papel y sus manufacturas.....	41,152	2	99	36,532	5	83
Pescados secos y conservados.....	17,212	8	37	11,706	6	53
Piedras y tierras.....	52,188	6	06	35,546	7	05
Sombreros.....	12,333	2	71	11,205	1	12
Tejidos de algodón.....	205,432	9	00	191,327	3	66
Tejidos de lana.....	83,068	0	01	77,240	5	11
Tejidos diversos.....	44,366	7	18	26,003	7	65
Tintes y cortezas.....	12,407	3	07	11,078	6	47
Trigo.....	76,581	2	20	72,679	1	27
Vegetales y sustancias vegetales.....	17,008	0	56	12,535	0	98
Vinos y licores.....	37,615	9	53	20,890	1	23
Varios.....	236,735	0	00	167,502	4	53
Total.....	1,717,282	4	49	1,265,025	7	74

Los productos exportados fueron los siguientes.

Productos.	Primeros 4 meses de—					
	1906.			1905.		
Algodón.....	£61,447	8	60	£79,275	6	62
Arros.....	30,927	2	03	15,082	9	37
Azúcar.....	643,700	4	96	625,741	0	47
Café.....	3,782	0	64	11,925	6	15
Cocaína.....	22,167	3	60	42,048	7	02
Cueros y sus manufacturas.....	46,570	1	98	46,455	5	97
Gomas.....	305,098	4	76	263,951	2	90
Huano.....	.....	.....	.....	58,828	5	74
Lana.....	152,061	7	22	143,722	6	84
Minerales.....	338,512	4	78	302,438	6	23
Sombreros.....	20,860	6	00	16,097	9	00
Tabaco.....	14,991	3	48	10,249	6	60
Vegetales y sustancias vegetales.....	32,507	7	25	30,079	3	73
Varios.....	66,947	7	49	56,756	3	80
Total.....	1,739,575	2	79	1,702,654	0	44

La procedencia de las mercancías importadas fué como sigue:

Países.	Primeros 4 meses de—					
	1906.			1905.		
Alemania.....	£288,118	6	59	£212,745	1	45
Australia.....	93,441	6	92	36,523	9	42
Bélgica.....	65,790	2	15	48,956	1	23
Chile.....	126,772	5	37	60,883	2	23
Ecuador.....	12,218	4	27	38,953	5	81
España.....	19,453	1	31	10,502	6	30
Estados Unidos de Norte América.....	397,536	0	68	179,443	3	90
Francia.....	106,952	0	22	83,915	3	83
Gran Bretaña.....	448,728	9	69	436,490	5	81
Hongkong.....	19,264	6	25	26,610	3	44
Italia.....	61,013	3	35	57,147	9	37
Otros países.....	77,992	7	09	72,853	4	95
Total.....	1,717,282	4	49	1,265,025	7	74

Las exportaciones fueron destinadas á los siguientes países:

Países.	Primeros 4 meses de—					
	1906.			1905.		
Alemania.....	£148,352	5	52	£140,271	2	04
Bárbados.....	25,877	6	84	48,664	6	58
Bélgica.....	21	0	00	36,236	0	00
Bolivia.....	75,676	7	71	43,333	8	02
Brasil.....	453	2	76	27,680	5	52
Canadá.....	.....	.....	.....	14,246	5	68
Chile.....	435,773	0	84	228,240	3	73
Estados Unidos de Norte América.....	158,650	0	35	152,063	1	72
Francia.....	144,889	0	01	123,996	3	82
Gran Bretaña.....	668,672	8	04	863,862	9	23
Otros países.....	81,209	0	72	24,058	4	10
Total.....	1,739,575	2	79	1,702,654	0	44

#### DERECHO DE EXPORTACIÓN SOBRE MONEDAS DE PLATA.

El Gobierno Peruano ha promulgado una ley que autoriza al Ejecutivo para imponer sobre la exportación de monedas de plata un derecho que exceda un 50 por ciento de la diferencia entre su valor legal, establecido por ley de 13 de octubre de 1900, y su valor

intrínseco, el cual le será notificado al Ministro de Hacienda, semanalmente, por la Cámara de Comercio de Lima.

Los viajeros y los individuos de tripulaciones de buques no podrán llevar consigo, al abandonar el país, más de 10 soles, y toda cantidad que exceda de esta y sea ocupada en su poder será confiscada.

#### EXPORTACIONES Á NUEVA-YORK, DIEZ PRIMEROS MESES DE 1906.

El valor total de las exportaciones peruanas al puerto de Nueva-York durante los diez primeros meses de 1906 fué de \$1,647,547, y las hechas con igual destino durante el mes de octubre ascendieron á la suma de \$198,933. Los productos exportados durante dichos diez meses fueron los siguientes, con sus respectivos valores:

Algodón.....	\$397, 042	Guano.....	\$24, 145
Azúcar.....	127, 460	Menaje de casa.....	105
Café.....	25	Pieles de chivo.....	238, 283
Cobre.....	247, 204	Pieles de venado.....	8, 229
Hojas de coca.....	203, 052	Sombreros de paja.....	107, 128
Cueros.....	1, 096	Tabaco en rama.....	25
Goma.....	60, 261	Varios.....	9, 077
Alpaca.....	224, 076		
Lana de oveja.....	1, 236	Total.....	1, 647, 547
Maderas.....	103		

## SALVADOR.

#### COMERCIO EXTERIOR DURANTE EL PRIMER TRIMESTRE DE 1906.

Las últimas estadísticas sobre el comercio exterior del Salvador corresponden al primer trimestre del año de 1906, siendo la cantidad acreditada á exportaciones 7,243,086.11 colones, y á las importaciones 1,056,163.59 colones.

La mayor parte de las exportaciones consistieron en café, que fué enviado al extranjero por la cantidad de 6,565,515.62 colones. En la lista de las importaciones aparecen en "primer lugar los tejidos de algodón, con 362,567.30 colones." Después de "Artículos varios," que constituyen la clasificación más importante siguiente, viene la harina, con 63,004.20 colones, y ferretería, con 62,944.98 colones.

Los países á que fueron destinadas las exportaciones, con los respectivos valores, fueron los siguientes:

Países.	Colones.	Países.	Colones.
Alemania.....	1, 546, 307. 85	Holanda.....	4, 520. 40
América Británica.....	99, 636. 35	Honduras.....	23, 425. 50
Austria-Hungría.....	339, 292. 90	Italia.....	1, 043, 429. 36
Costa Rica.....	4, 630. 00	Nicaragua.....	250. 00
Chile.....	732. 00	Noruega.....	40, 417. 40
Dinamarca.....	2, 768. 75	Panamá.....	34, 270. 00
España.....	342 603. 40	Perú.....	11, 570. 00
Estados Unidos.....	1, 810 521. 00	Suecia.....	9, 120. 00
Francia.....	1, 612. 471. 85		
Gran Bretaña.....	416, 064. 35	Total.....	7, 243, 086. 11
Guatemala.....	555. 00		

Los siguientes son los países de donde procedieron las importaciones, con indicación de los valores que corresponden á cada uno:

Países.	Colones.	Países.	Colones.
Alemania.....	106,528.91	Guatemala.....	1,295.00
Austria-Hungría.....	4,232.68	Holanda.....	6,905.00
Bélgica.....	29,068.50	Honduras.....	17,009.35
Brasil.....	27.45	Italia.....	31,036.22
Costa Rica.....	7,142.40	Japón.....	3,551.40
Cuba.....	846.75	México.....	15,104.56
Chile.....	650.00	Nicaragua.....	11,330.70
China.....	20,400.09	Portugal.....	919.25
Dinamarca.....	336.87	Rusia.....	102.75
Ecuador.....	100.00	Suecia.....	1,139.80
España.....	16,822.84	Suiza.....	1,140.00
Estados Unidos.....	335,925.47		
Francia.....	87,200.67	Total.....	1,056,163.59
Gran Bretaña.....	357,345.95		

### CONDICIONES PARA EL EJERCICIO DE LA MEDICINA.

Los nacionales ó extranjeros que hubiesen obtenido ú obtuvieren el diploma de doctor, ó su equivalente, en medicina, farmacia y ciencias naturales y el diploma de cirujano dental en cualquiera escuela ó universidad del exterior podrán ejercer la medicina en la República sujetándose á las condiciones siguientes:

1ª. Presentar en debida forma, autenticado, el diploma respectivo, y establecer la identidad de la persona. Deberá, además, justificar que está en el goce de los derechos que el diploma le confiere.

2ª. Comprobar buena conducta.

3ª. No haberse obtenido el título en fraude de las leyes salvadoreñas.

4ª. Sujetarse á examen, salvo lo que dispongan los tratados. El examen versará sobre la tesis que debe presentar el candidato de conformidad con esta ley, y sobre las demás materias en que el jurado tenga á bien interrogarlo. Los nacionales que hayan hecho su carrera en los países extranjeros serán incorporados sin necesidad de examen y sin perjuicio de las otras formalidades.

Asimismo, serán considerados como miembros de la Escuela las personas que hubieren obtenido el título de académicos honorarios de la misma.

No podrán ser académicos honorarios sino las personas de notoria competencia y honorabilidad, que se hayan distinguido escribiendo obras de reconocido mérito científico, en cualquiera de los ramos que comprende el plan de estudios de la escuela.

Ningún título de los expresados en los párrafos anteriores podrá extenderse en el Salvador sino sólo por la Escuela.

## URUGUAY.

**EL NUEVO PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA.**

El día 1° de marzo de 1907 fué elegido Presidente de la República Oriental del Uruguay el Doctor CLAUDIO WILLIMAN, quien tomó posesión de su elevado cargo en ese mismo día.

El nuevo Presidente tiene de 40 á 45 años de edad, y ha prestado á su patria valiosos y meritorios servicios como militar y como hombre de estado.

El Doctor WILLIMAN, después de graduarse de abogado, obtuvo en concurso la cátedra de física en la Universidad de Montevideo, profesorado que desempeñó por espacio de veinticinco años; durante la administración del Presidente CUESTAS le fué ofrecido un ministerio, que rehusó aceptar, y durante los dos años anteriores á su subida al poder estuvo al frente del Ministerio de Gobierno.

**RENTAS ADUANERAS DE 1906.**

Las rentas percibidas por las aduanas de la República Oriental del Uruguay durante el año de 1906 ascendieron á la cantidad de \$12,897,261, oro, comparada con la de \$11,496,742 recaudada en el año anterior, indicándose así un aumento de \$1,400,519 en 1906.

Antes de 1905 la mayor suma recaudada fué la del 1895, en el que ascendieron á \$10,660,515, oro.

**FOMENTO DE LA IMMIGRACIÓN.**

Recientemente se ha sometido al Congreso del Uruguay un proyecto de ley que dispone el establecimiento de un hotel para inmigrantes, y en el que se ofrecen terrenos y hospedaje y manutención por quince días á las personas que se deseen inmigrar en la República. También garantiza este proyecto facilidades para obtener trabajo en la República, y transporte gratis hasta los puntos de destino en el interior. Los funcionarios consulares tendrán el deber de hacer propaganda en los centros de emigración de Europa.

**REGLAMENTACION DE LA CAZA DE FOCAS.**

El Congreso Uruguayo acaba de aprobar una ley que prohíbe la caza de focas en las aguas de la jurisdicción de la República, á menos que las personas que deseen dedicarse á ella estén provistos de la licencia correspondiente, y uno de los fines generales de dicha ley es desallar las riquezas piscatorias del país.

**LA COSECHA DE CEREALES Y LINO EN 1905-6.**

El Departamento de Ganadería y Agricultura de la República del Uruguay ha dado á luz últimamente los datos estadísticos de la cosecha de cereales y lino correspondiente al año 1905-6. Según dichos

datos las tierras cultivadas se repartieron en la forma siguiente: Trigo, 288,468 hectáreas; maíz, 166,361 hectáreas; otros cereales, 5,353 hectáreas; lino, 18,485 hectáreas.

El área dedicada al trigo aumentó de un modo notable, pues desde el año 1904-5 se añadieron más de 27,000 hectáreas. En cambio, la extensión ocupada por el maíz disminuyó sensiblemente, pues la diferencia en contra de 1905-6, en comparación con el año anterior, es de más de 10,000 hectáreas. La superficie dedicada al lino en 1905-6 ha sido también menor en 1,600 hectáreas á la del año precedente.

Los cereales que además del trigo y del maíz se cultivan, que son la cebada, avena, alpiste, y centeno, cubren pequeña extensión, pero ha ido creciendo hasta alcanzar en el año de que se trata una importancia que nunca tuvo. Desde 1904-5 á 1905-6 se acrecentó en 1,600 hectáreas, ocupadas en su mayor parte por el alpiste.

Apreciando ahora en conjunto el área total cultivada, se ve que en 1905-6 ascendió á 478,667 hectáreas, extensión que excede en 18,000 hectáreas á la del año anterior, cifra que es halagadora, aun cuando pudiera ser mayor.

Los rendimientos medios por hectárea fueron los siguientes: Trigo, 434 kilogramos; maíz, 492 kilogramos; lino, 583 kilogramos; avena, 648 kilogramos; cebada, 675 kilogramos; Alpiste, 569 kilogramos.

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## VENEZUELA.

### COMERCIO EXTERIOR DURANTE 1905-6.

El Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público de la República de Venezuela publicó á fines del año 1906 la "Estadística Mercantil y Marítima" correspondiente al año económico 1905-6, habiéndose tomado de ella los datos que á continuación se detallan, relativos al comercio exterior del país durante el citado ejercicio.

El valor total del intercambio comercial durante 1905-6 ascendió á la cantidad de 125,934,987.54 bolívares, de la cual 44,952,867.66 bolívares fueron por importaciones y 80,982,119.88 bolívares por exportaciones. Como se ve las exportaciones excedieron en valor á las importaciones, en la suma de 36,029,252.22 bolívares. Las importaciones consistieron en toda clase de mercancías, tales como maquinaria, instrumentos para artes y oficios, telas, ropas, muebles, bebidas varias, productos químicos, drogas, medicinas, etc. Las exportaciones fueron en su mayor parte de los siguientes artículos de producción nacional: Café, cacao, ganados vacunos caballar y mular, asfalto, maderas, caucho, concha de mangle, corteza de quina, astas de res, cueros, azúcar, pescado, dividivi, sernambí, algodón,

almidón, alquitrán, balatá, cocos, plátanos, maíz, conchas de nácar, de perla y de carey, cuarzo, plumas de garza, perlas finas, oro, medicinas, zarzaparrilla, etc. Los principales artículos exportados fueron: Café, por la cantidad de 37,104,451.75 bolívares; cacao, 14,655,986.45 bolívares; ganado vacuno, 8,992,021 bolívares; cueros, 7,558,648.03 bolívares; balatá, 3,640,594.25 bolívares; oro, 2,987,-313.95 bolívares.

Durante el año de que se trata las aduanas de la República recaudaron por derechos arancelarios la suma de 19,480,312.63 bolívares.

Entraron durante ese mismo año, con carga de procedencia extranjera, en los puertos de la República 675 vapores, con 1,593,515 toneladas, y 291 veleros, con 26,503 toneladas; salieron para el exterior con carga de producciones nacionales 714 vapores, con 1,206,626 toneladas, y 421 veleros, con 30,935 toneladas. Las entradas y salidas de mercaderías de cabotaje, en dicho año económico, montaron á la suma de 116,312,961.68 bolívares.

El siguiente cuadro demuestra el origen de las mercancías importadas durante el año de 1905-6 con los valores correspondientes á cada cada país:

Países.	Valor en bolívares.	Países.	Valor en bolívares.
Estados Unidos de América.....	13,585,469.04	Bélgica.....	112,375.00
Gran Bretaña.....	13,385,982.76	Austria-Hungría.....	36,922.20
Alemania.....	8,852,398.37	Cuba.....	20,814.40
Holanda.....	3,094,862.48	Ecuador.....	5,400.00
Francia.....	2,738,806.93	Panamá.....	1,375.00
España.....	2,152,088.98		
Italia.....	965,872.50	Total.....	44,952,867.66

Los países á donde fueron destinadas las exportaciones son los siguientes:

Países.	Valor en bolívares.	Países.	Valor en bolívares.
Estados Unidos de América.....	25,191,270.22	Austria-Hungría.....	113,556.00
Francia.....	20,558,671.10	Bélgica.....	79,278.00
Holanda y colonias.....	11,827,211.60	Panamá.....	41,838.80
Gran Bretaña y colonias.....	6,551,466.81	Marruecos.....	2,259.00
Cuba.....	8,971,650.00	Costa Rica.....	1,789.00
Alemania.....	4,310,862.85	República Dominicana.....	1,700.00
España.....	2,882,509.60	Colombia.....	680.00
Italia.....	302,076.90		
Brasil.....	145,300.00	Total.....	80,982,119.88

## LA PRODUCCIÓN Y CONSUMO DE CACAO.

La materia prima que constituye el principal ingrediente del chocolate es la almendra del cacao, planta indígena de las regiones tropicales del Ecuador, Brasil, Venezuela y otros países de la América del Sur. La variedad de cacao de más valor para la preparación del chocolate proviene de Caracas; síguenle en calidad el de Guayaquil, Trini-



dad y Ocaña, y por último el de Manaos y Pará. Cuba y Ceylón producen también cacao de buena calidad, y la subida de los precios de las preparaciones de chocolate ha servido de estímulo para el cultivo de la planta en otras partes del mundo.

Las cifras relativas á la producción y consumo del cacao durante el año 1905 y los cálculos de 1906, basados en las estadísticas del primer semestre, dan los siguientes resultados:

## PRODUCCIÓN DE CACAO.

País.	1905.	1906.
	<i>Kilogramos.</i>	<i>Kilogramos.</i>
Santo Tomás (África Occidental).....	25,379,320	23,500,000
Ecuador.....	21,127,833	24,900,000
Brasil.....	21,090,088	27,400,000
Trinidad.....	20,018,560	15,900,000
Santo Domingo.....	12,784,660	13,700,000
Venezuela.....	11,700,555	11,000,000
Costa de Oro.....	5,665,820	6,100,000
Grenada.....	5,455,600	4,700,000
Ceylón.....	3,542,613	3,800,000
Cuba y Puerto Rico.....	3,000,000	3,000,000
Haití.....	2,343,200	2,500,000
Surinam.....	1,611,851	2,000,000
India Oriental Holandesa.....	1,491,795	1,700,000
Jamaica.....	1,484,509	2,200,000
Antillas Francesas.....	1,200,000	1,400,000
Kamerun y Samoa.....	1,185,400	1,600,000
Santa Lucía.....	700,000	800,000
Dominica.....	596,700	600,000
Congo.....	194,638	200,000
Otros países.....	800,000	1,000,000
Total.....	141,373,142	148,000,000

Los países que consumieron las producciones que anteceden son los siguientes:

País.	1905.	1906.
	<i>Kilogramos.</i>	<i>Kilogramos.</i>
Estados Unidos.....	34,958,420	35,600,000
Alemania.....	29,663,100	34,200,000
Francia.....	21,747,600	23,250,000
Inglaterra.....	21,106,000	21,300,000
Holanda.....	19,294,850	21,200,000
España.....	6,101,712	6,200,000
Suiza.....	5,218,400	6,400,000
Bélgica.....	3,018,997	3,200,000
Austria-Hungría.....	2,668,500	3,000,000
Rusia.....	2,230,400	2,500,000
Dinamarca.....	1,125,000	1,200,000
Italia.....	971,500	1,100,000
Suecia.....	900,000	1,000,000
Canadá.....	700,000	750,000
Australia.....	600,000	650,000
Noruega.....	493,813	550,000
Portugal.....	138,000	150,000
Finlandia.....	60,000	65,000

El promedio anual de las exportaciones de cacao de Venezuela asciende á 40,000 quintales, siendo sus mercados principales Francia y España. De Trinidad se envían anualmente á los Estados Unidos, Francia y Gran Bretaña, 125,000 quintales, y las exportaciones de Guayaquil son de 100,000 á 200,000 quintales con destino á España

y Alemania. Nueva York, Hamburgo y el Havre son los principales mercados de importación de cacao.

Suiza es el país que fabrica más chocolate, siendo su producción mayor que la de todos los demás países juntos, y sus exportaciones anuales están avaluadas en \$6,000,000. De esta cantidad los Estados Unidos toman anualmente unos \$1,000,000, é Inglaterra más de \$2,000,000. El consumo de chocolate en la República Helvética se calcula en \$2,500,000, siendo la proporción per capita mayor que la de cualquier otro país consumidor.

Las cualidades nutritivas del chocolate como bebida y alimento han sido explotadas extensamente, como también lo han sido los demás productos de la planta del cacao, tales como la manteca de cacao, y otras sustancias semimedicinales.

Cuando la conquista de México por los españoles, los indígenas dijeron que desde tiempo inmemorial la bebida conocida con el nombre de "chocolatl" se extraía de la almendra del cacao, y sus méritos alimenticios fueron prontamente reconocidos, primero por España, y después por Italia y Francia.

## LA COSECHA MUNDIAL DE TRIGO.

La "*London List*" de Beerbohm, correspondiente al mes septiembre de 1906, fija la cantidad total de la producción mundial de trigo, en 1906, en 3,500,800,000 *bushels*. Las estadísticas revisadas que se han publicado recientemente representan esa producción en la suma de 3,499,840,000 *bushels*, la cual se pone en comparación con la de 3,362,560,000 *bushels* producidos en 1905, y el promedio anual de 3,198,000,000 *bushels* para cada uno de los cinco años anteriores á 1906.

En la página 668 se publica un cuadro demostrativo del progreso de la producción mundial de trigo durante los treinta y dos años últimos, indicándose las cantidades en *bushels*. Este cuadro ha sido compilado de cifras publicadas de tiempo en tiempo por la "*London List*" mencionada.





SEÑOR DON LUIS FELIPE CARBO, MINISTER OF ECUADOR TO THE UNITED STATES,  
APPOINTED MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF ECUADOR.

# BOLETIM MENSAL

DA

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No. 3.

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O Director da Secretaria Internacional das Republicas Americanas, procurando dar maior ampliação aos trabalhos dessa instituição, espera contar com a cooperação de todos os que se interessam não só na obra de promover o commercio entre as Republicas Americanas, mas na de desenvolver relações diplomaticas, intellectuaes e sociaes mais estreitas entre ellas. Nutre a esperança de que a imprensa e o povo dos paizes americanos auxiliem quanto possivel a Secretaria no trabalho de promover o commercio, a boa amizade e o conhecimento mutuo. Quaesquer suggestões que forem apresentadas por redactores, homens de profissão, sabios, negociantes ou outras pessoas de representação nas republicas americanas, serão recebidas com prazer e devidamente ponderadas. Si taes suggestões não podem ser adoptadas, não por isso serão menos respeitadas, e podem inspirar outras mais ou menos semelhantes que produzam resultados beneficos.

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## NOVO PROGRAMMA COM EXIGUOS RECURSOS.

O novo programma da Secretaria organizado pela Terceira Conferencia Internacional Americana do Rio de Janeiro é muito ambicioso e para sua completa realização será necessario mais tempo do que pareceu á primeira vista. Os que acompanham de perto o desenvolvimento e progresso da Secretaria deverão ter paciencia e não esperar immediatamente grandes resultados. Apesar do facto que este programma dá maior ampliação aos trabalhos da Secretaria e determina a criação de uma Secção de Estatistica Commercial, com o consequente accumulo de trabalhos, a Secretaria ainda não dispõe dos recursos necessarios para custear esses novos serviços. A receita

proveniente das quotas com que as diversas Republicas contribuem para a sua manutenção não poderá ser augmentada até que o novo orçamento tenha sido submettido e approvado não só pelo Conselho Director, mas pelos seus respectivos Governos e Congressos. Isso quer dizer que ha de passar mais um anno antes que se possa conseguir os fundos indispensaveis para fazer face ás crescentes necessidades da instituição.

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#### VALOR PRATICO DOS TRABALHOS DA SECRETARIA.

Para dar idea do valor pratico dos trabalhos da Secretaria, o Director tem grande satisfacção em manifestar que dentro dos ultimos sessenta dias, ou desde o inicio da nova administração da Secretaria, mais que uma duzia dos principaes fabricantes e exportadores dos Estados Unidos tem resolvido enviar representantes para os paizes latino-americanos com o fim de estudar cuidadosamente o terreno e estabelecer relações commerciaes mais estreitas com estes paizes. Diversas publicações commerciaes de importancia, taes como "The American Exporter," "The Bankers' Magazine" e outras teem a intenção de publicar, com a cooperação da Secretaria, uma serie de artigos sobre as republicas americanas e discussões especiaes das oportunidades para o emprego de capitaes e para a conquista de novos mercados para os productos manufacturados dos Estados Unidos. A "Munsey's Magazine" vae publicar em breve um artigo preparado pelo Director desta Secretaria e intitulado "New South America," ao passo que a "North American Review" pediu ao Director da Secretaria que escrevesse um artigo sobre o desenvolvimento intellectual da America latina, o qual é presentemente tão pouco apreciado nos Estados Unidos. A este respeito pode-se dizer que, além do Professor WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, da Universidade de Columbia, cuja missão á America do Sul foi descripta no ultimo numero do BOLETIM, estão actualmente naquella parte do mundo com o mesmo fim de estudar as condições intellectuaes e estabelecer relações pessoaes, o Professor L. S. ROWE, da Universidade de Pennsylvania e o Professor BERNARD MOSES, da Universidade de California.

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#### MUDANÇAS NO BOLETIM.

Os que se interessam especialmente no BOLETIM MENSAL observarão que a Secretaria está procurando fazer a forma deste mais attrahente, tendo feito uma mudança na capa que o torna menos sombrio. Suas paginas serão illustradas com reproduções photographicas de homens notaveis das Republicas Americanas, e o presente numero contem alguns paragrafos editoriaes que tem por

fim pôr o BOLETIM em contacto mais estreito com os seus leitores e chamar-lhes a attenção para os trabalhos que a Secretaria está realizando. A secção ingleza foi collocada antes da secção hespanhola porque ha presentemente grande necessidade de informar o povo dos Estados Unidos, que só conhece o inglez, sobre os recursos, possibilidades, condições e progresso das Republicas suas irmãs da America latina. O conhecimento que em geral têm os latino-americanos das condições dos Estados Unidos é muito maior do que o que têm os norte-americanos respeito das nações do Sul.

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#### PROMOÇÃO DO MINISTRO DO EQUADOR.

A Secretaria apresenta suas felicitações ao Senhor LUIS FELIPE CARBO, Ministro do Equador em Washington, por ter sido promovido ao posto de Ministro das Relações Exteriores em Quito, mas lamenta que isto necessita sua resignação da Commissão de Fiscalização, de que tem sido um membro activo. A Secretaria felicita tambem o Honrado WILLIAMS C. FOX, ex-Director da Secretaria, por ter assumido o posto de Ministro dos Estados Unidos junto ao Governo do Equador. O Ministro CARBO e o Senhor FOX seguiram, juntos, para Quito em meados de Março, devendo já ter chegado ao seu destino.

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#### EDIFICIO PERMANENTE DA SECRETARIA.

Proseguem satisfactoriamente os trabalhos preliminares para a construcção do novo edificio da Secretaria, ou o Templo da Paz, como é denominado pelo Senhor ANDREW CARNEGIE. O sitio escolhido para este edificio é considerado um dos melhores da cidade de Washington. O terreno abrange cerca de cinco acres e está situado á distancia de tres blocos ao sul do edificio em que tuncionam os Departamentos de Estado, Guerra e Marinha, sendo limitado pelas ruas Dezasete, Dezoito, B, C e a Avenida de Virginia. Faz frente, do lado da rua Dezasete, ao parque que se estende por detraz da Casa Branca, tendo defronte de si, do lado da rua B e a Avenida de Virginia, o novo systema de parques projectados ao longo do rio Potomac. Ainda que nesta parte da cidade não se tem realizado todos os melhoramentos projectados, ha de tornar-se, dentro de poucos annos, uma das mais formosas secções da capital. A esquina que occupará o novo edificio é considerada uma das principaes no plano organizado por BURNHAM para o embellezamento da cidade. Nas suas immediações ficarão a estatua ou monumento que se propõe erguer á memoria de Lincoln, e a projectada Ponte Commemorativa de Grant. Espera-se que o plano geral do edificio que será submettido aos architectos para

servir de base na organização dos seus desenhos, esteja prompto antes que este numero do BOLETIM saia do prelo, mas tarde demais para ser publicado.

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#### NOVOS MEMBROS DO CONSELHO DIRECTOR.

A Secretaria dirige seus cumprimentos ao Senhor ENRIQUE C. CREEL, o novo Embaixador do Mexico, e aos Senhores Dr. LUIS MELIAN LAFINUR e Dr. LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE, os Ministros respectivamente do Uruguay e de Guatemala, pela sua feliz chegada em Washington e por terem sido eleitos membros do Conselho Director, e nutre a esperança de que se empenharão na obra de promover o bem estar e progresso da Secretaria. Todos são homens eminentes na administração dos seus respectivos paizes.

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#### REPRESENTAÇÃO DA SECRETARIA NA EXPOSIÇÃO DE JAMESTOWN.

Proseguem satisfactoriamente os trabalhos de organização da exhibição com que a Secretaria das Republicas Americanas vae concorrer á Exposição de Jamestown. A collecção está ao cargo do Sr. FRANCISCO J. YANES, o competente Secretario da Secretaria, auxiliado pelo Sr. CARLTON FOX, o agente especial.

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#### UMAS PALAVRAS AOS MEMBROS HONORARIOS CORRESPONDENTES.

O Director aproveita esta oportunidade para pedir aos membros Correspondentes da Secretaria nas diversas Republicas que lhe subministrem quaesquer dados concernentes aos seus respectivos paizes que sejam de interesse para serem publicados no BOLETIM.

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#### DISCURSO DO SENHOR JOAQUIM NABUCO, EMBAIXADOR DO BRAZIL.

Na cidade de Buffalo, no dia 20 de Fevereiro de 1907, o Senhor JOAQUIM NABUCO, Embaixador do Brazil, pronunciou um notavel discurso em inglez sobre o assumpto "Lições e Prophecias da Terceira Conferencia Pan-Americana (Lessons and Prophecies of the Third Pan-American Conference)," em que pagou o seguinte eloquente tributo ao Secretario de Estado dos Estados Unidos:

"Como seu Presidente (da Conferencia do Rio de Janeiro) tudo quanto vos posso dizer é que a sua superficie foi tão placida quanto é possível, mas o vosso distincto conterraneo, Mr. BUCHANAN, o chefe da Delegação Americana, que tão habil e silenciosamente trabalhou no recêso das Commissões, vos poderá testemunhar, tenho d'isso a certeza, que o fundo da Conferencia foi tão calmo como a superficie.



Para esta tranquillidade nada contribuiu mais do que a attitude do Secretario de Estado (ELIHU ROOT) como Presidente do Bureau Pan-americano de Washington, quando se tratou dos preliminares da reunião, e do que a sua visita pessoal a séde da Conferencia e a outras capitães da America do Sul. Mr. Root era realmente o representante ideal que este paiz podia mandar em uma missão de tal ordem. A sua sinceridade, a sua applicação, o seu amor á equidade, a altura do seu espirito, o seu criterio e equilibrio, alliados á sua poderosa intellectualidade, e o que, na mais larga accepção geographica da palavra, pode ser chamado o seu genuino Americanismo, uma sympathia generosa extrema por todas as nações do nosso continente, não poderiam deixar de produzir entre ellas uma impressão de confiança bastante forte para permanecer e durar por muito tempo após a sua passagem. Elle (Mr. Root) caminhou para nós animado com o espirito de um BLAINE, fallando a linguagem de um MARSHALL. Por toda parte as suas palavras foram recebidas como oraculos politicos, estudadas como lições constitucionaes sobre a natureza e a marcha das instituições que tirámos de vós. Com a sua presença, os nossos paizes ficaram certos de que os Secretarios de Estado dos Estados Unidos da America sahem ainda da mesma fôrma que modelou os JEFFERSONS, os MONROES, os WEBSTERS, e os CLAYS. Isto, acima de tudo, garantio o exito da Conferencia do Rio de Janeiro.”

## REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

### RENDAS INTERNAS EM 1906.

Segundo o relatorio do Collector Geral das Rendas Internas da Republica Argentina, as rendas internas arrecadadas no anno de 1906 foram na importancia de 40,470,574.12 pesos, o que mostra um augmento de 10.8 por cento sobre as de 1905, ou seja um augmento de 21.51 por cento sobre as rendas consignadas no orçamento. As rendas cobradas em 1906 foram distribuidas assim:

	1906.	1905.
	Pesos.	Pesos.
Alcool.....	16,615,869.84	15,536,123.90
Fumo.....	16,700,975.20	14,525,981.21
Cerveja.....	3,081,804.20	2,223,328.29
Phosphoros.....	2,263,325.98	2,495,655.96
Cartas de jogar.....	159,324.93	157,884.56
Bebidas artificiaes.....	7,052.85	11,214.77
Vinhos.....	69,111.01	66,343.66
Seguros.....	462,127.56	412,627.03
Remedios privilegiados.....	677,690.25	537,917.55
Mu'tas.....	36,380.87	43,309.67
Juros.....	332,818.65	436,475.03
Venda de publicações officiaes.....	2,119.56	1,386.06
Diretos de guindastes.....	34.97	316.13
Direitos de armazenagem.....	2,816.24	1,325.00
Estradas de rodagem.....	3,923.45	7,534.87
Emolumentos de naturalização.....	52,401.19	67,806.00
Varias.....		82.00

### DESENVOLVIMENTO DAS RELAÇÕES COMMERCIAES COM O BRAZIL.

Afim de gosar da tarifa differencial estabelecida pela nova Lei das Tarifas das Alfandegas do Brazil, o Governo da Republica Argentina está providenciando no sentido de reduzir ou supprimir os direitos de importação sobre o café, herba-matte e fumo de procedencia brasileira. A nova lei do Brazil autoriza o Governo a conceder os seguintes abatimentos nos direitos sobre mercadorias ou productos não indigenas ao paiz: 20 por cento nos direitos sobre productos provenientes de paizes que não cobram direitos de importação sobre productos de procedencia brasileira; 10 por cento nos direitos sobre productos importados de paizes que concedem um abatimento de 50 por cento sobre productos brasileiros, e quando taes productos forem importados em navios brasileiros lhes será concedido um abatimento addicional de 5 por cento.

Os tres artigos mencionados como sendo objecto de legislação argentina, não só figuram entre os principaes artigos de exportação do Brazil, mas tambem constituem um factor importante do commercio argentino. Calcula-se que a perda nas rendas que a Argentina soffrerá como resultado desta legislação, será mais que compensada pelo augmento na exportação de cereaes, farinha de trigo e productos de carne para o Brazil.

Durante os cinco annos que terminaram em 1905, os productos argentinos que entraram no Brazil pagaram direitos de importação na importancia de \$7,863,852 ouro, ao passo que os direitos cobrados sobre productos brasileiros que se importaram na Republica Argentina em igual periodo attingiram a \$6,951,583.

### SERVIÇO POSTAL E TELEGRAPHICO EM 1906.

Os dados estatisticos do movimento postal e telegraphico da Republica Argentina em 1906, mostram que existem na Republica 2,010 agencias de correio, tendo sido creadas durante o anno 86 agencias, e supprimidas 4. Foram distribuidas 535,906,474 cartas, ou mais 35,518,611 cartas que no anno anterior. Foram expedidas cartas registradas por valor de \$4,511,596 papel, e emittidos saques postaes por valor de \$6,035,733.25. Os saques internacionaes que se emittiram durante o anno foram na importancia de \$244,693.44 papel, e os pagos foram na importancia de \$279,848.34. Os vales postaes emittidos importaram em \$770,436 papel. O movimento das encomendas postaes na repartição central foi de 289,171 volumes. O numero dos empregados foi de 8,586.

A extensão total da rede telegraphica em 31 de Dezembro de 1906 era de 53,157 kilometros, abrangendo uma area de 24,356 kilometros. O numero de telegrammas transmittidos foi de 9,413,014.

A renda arrecadada pela Repartição foi de \$9,130,000 (moeda nacional), correspondendo \$7,061,561 ao serviço postal e \$2,068,439 ao serviço telegraphico. Em 1905 a renda proveniente destes serviços importou em \$8,030,852, verificando-se, portanto, um aumento de \$1,099,148 em 1906.

#### INDUSTRIA DE CARNES CONGELADAS EM 1906.

As exportações de carnes congeladas da Republica Argentina realizadas durante o anno de 1906, foram as seguintes: Carneiros e ovelhas congelados, 2,951,812; quartos de boi congelados, 1,576,833, e quartos de boi resfriados, 455,479. Em 1905 foram exportados 3,468,043 carneiros congelados, 1,507,995 quartos de boi congelados e 426,002 quartos de boi resfriados.

Diz-se que a industria de carnes congeladas da Republica Argentina está passando por uma crise e que o povo não se mostra favoravel ao imposto que o Governo da Provincia de Buenos Aires resolveu estabelecer sobre cada rez abatida.

#### MOVIMENTO DE IMMIGRAÇÃO EM 1906.

Segundo os dados estatisticos publicados pelo Director do Serviço de Immigração da Republica Argentina, o numero de immigrants que entraram no paiz durante o anno de 1906, foi o maior jamais registrado. Em 1906 entraram no porto de Buenos Aires 366,309 immigrants e sahiram 164,145, o que deixa um saldo favoravel de 202,164 pessoas.

Os immigrants por nacionalidades foram discriminados assim: Italianos, 127,578; hespanhóes, 79,287; russos, 17,424; syriacos, 7,177; austriacos, 4,277; francezes, 3,698; allemães, 2,178; brittanicos, 1,690; montenegros, 1,081; gregos, 945; portuguezes, 885; brasileiros, 608; suissos, 503, e outras nacionalidades em pequenas quantidades. A Repartição não teve difficuldade em localizar esses immigrants pelas diversas provincias.

#### INDUSTRIA DOS PHOSPHOROS.

Segundo o relatorio do Chefe da Secção de Industrias do Departamento da Agricultura da Republica Argentina, existem nesta Republica dez fabricas de phosphoros, as quaes empregam mais de 3,500 operarios e teem um capital total de cerca de 5,000,000 *pesos*. A renda proveniente do imposto sobre essa industria importa em mais de 2,000,000 *pesos* annualmente, sendo de 2,512,278 *pesos* o producto desse imposto em 1905 e de 2,263,326 *pesos* o producto em 1906.

O effeito que essa industria produz sobre as outras empresas do paiz evidencia-se do facto de que as fabricas de phosphoros da Republica empregam mais de 700 toneladas de estearina por anno; que

gastam mais de 500,000 *pesos* por anno por caixinhas e trabalhos lithographicos, e que empregam algodão nacional para as mechas das "cerillas" ou velinhas de cera.

Esses estabelecimentos pagam direitos de importação de 5 por cento sobre tecidos elasticos, e de 28 por cento e mais sobre productos chimicos, taes como chlorato de potassio, gommaz, colla, etc.

## BOLIVIA.

### RENDAS ADUANEIRAS, SEGUNDO TRIMESTRE DE 1906.

Dados officiaes publicados em Dezembro de 1906, mostram que as rendas arrecadadas pelas alfandegas da Republica durante o segundo trimestre de 1906, importaram em 1,053,628.39 *bolivianos*, assim distribuidos, por alfandegas:

	Bolivianos.
Antofagasta.....	582, 114. 22
Arica.....	14, 705. 65
La Paz e Pelechucho.....	395, 444. 23
Tarija.....	15, 653. 05
Utuni.....	25, 866. 60
Puerto Suarez.....	2, 898. 73
Oruro.....	16, 945. 91
Total.....	1, 053, 628. 39

### IMPORTAÇÃO DE PRATA EM BARRAS EM 1906.

A Casa da Moeda da Republica da Bolivia publicou ultimamente os seguintes dados estatisticos relativos ás importações de prata em barra realizadas em 1906:

Mez.	Quantidade.	Valor.
	<i>Kilogrammas.</i>	<i>Bolivianos.</i>
Janeiro.....	763, 755	34, 487. 73
Fevereiro.....	710, 648	32, 091. 44
Março.....	751, 035	33, 900. 23
Abril.....	385, 030	17, 376. 63
Maió.....	830, 265	37, 491. 34
Junho.....	427, 324	19, 304. 80
Julho.....	627, 065	26, 307. 81
Agosto.....	521, 407	23, 545. 16
Setembro.....	315, 627	14, 259. 04
Outubro.....	613, 646	28, 156. 13
Novembro.....	407, 187	18, 755. 71
Dezembro.....	334, 985	15, 438. 94
Total.....	6, 687, 974	303, 115. 16

### EXPORTAÇÃO DE PRODUCTOS MINERAES PELA ALFANDEGA DE POTOSÍ EM 1906.

A quantidade total de estanho exportada pela alfandega de Potosí no anno de 1906 foi de 132,509.43 quintaes, sendo de 356,276.32 *bolivianos* o producto dos direitos de exportação. As exportações de

prata pagaram direitos na importancia de 1,606.03 *bolivianos*, o que eleva á somma de 357,882.35 *bolivianos* a receita proveniente de productos mineraes.

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## BRAZIL.

### RENTA DAS ALFANDEGAS EM 1906.

A receita das alfandegas da União elevou-se em 1906 á 247,413: 380\$000 reis, sendo em ouro 84,960: 996\$000 reis e em papel 162,452 391\$000 reis.

Durante o anno de 1905, a renda das alfandegas foi de 239,689: 327\$000 reis, a saber; em ouro 53,775: 501\$000 reis e em papel 185,913: 826\$000 reis, tendo no exercicio de 1906 um augmento de 7,724: 059\$000 reis.

A renda da exportação do territorio do Acre foi de 9,177: 815\$000 reis em 1906, e de 8,177: 975\$000 reis em 1905, ou mais 999: 840\$000 reis.

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## CHILE.

### MOVIMENTO DO PORTO DE VALPARAISO EM 1906.

Segundo dados estatisticos o movimento do porto de Valparaiso no Chile durante o anno de 1906 foi o seguinte:

Entraram 1,030 navios a vapor, com 1,728,381 toneladas de carga, e 181 navios a vela, com 251,482 toneladas; total, 1,231 navios, com 1,979,863 toneladas.

Sahiram durante o anno 1,048 navios a vapor, com 1,706,681 toneladas, e 172 navios a vela, com 259,488 toneladas, o que perfaz o total de 1,220 navios, com 1,966,169 toneladas.

### ESTRADA DE FERRO DE SANTIAGO A ARICA.

Um projecto de lei foi apresentado ao Congresso Chileno em Dezembro de 1906 relativo á construcção da Estrada de Ferro Longitudinal de Santiago a Arica. A linha de Santiago a Arica tem uma extensão de mais ou menos 2,353 kilometros, a que se deve juntar os 26 kilometros do ramal que se vae construir de Ligua a Papudo, o que perfaz uma extensão total de 2,379 kilometros. Estão actualmente em tráfego 390 kilometros desta linha, e 149 kilometros estão em via de construcção, restando 1,840 kilometros para serem construidos.

Este projecto de lei consta de seis artigos, e é como se segue:

“ARTIGO 1º. O Presidente da Republica fica por este autorizado a celebrar um contracto, dentro do prazo de tres annos e por uma

somma estipulada, para o estudo, construcção e exploração das vias-ferreas que liguem a cidade de Ligua ao porto de Papudo e ao de Arica. A linha até Copiapo deverá ser em trafego dentro de cinco annos.

“ART. 2º. O custo total destas estradas não deverá exceder de £7,500,000, e será pago com um fundo de amortização cumulativo de não menos de  $\frac{1}{2}$  por cento por anno.

“Emquanto o preço estipulado não fôr pago os contractantes deverão explorar as estradas de ferro por sua conta, devendo as tarifas ser approvadas pelo Governo, e gozando da garantia de juros de 6 por cento ao anno.

“ART. 3º. Os contractantes poderão arrendar as vias-ferreas entre Ligua e Chanaral, pelo prazo concedido para a construcção e exploração das estradas de ferro de que trata o artigo 1 .

“As tarifas deverão ser submettidas á approvação do Governo.

“ART. 4º. O Presidente da Republica fica autorizado para dentro do prazo de um anno celebrar um contracto para a construcção das estradas de ferro de Curico a Llico e de Del Arbol a Pichilem, não devendo exceder de \$7,500,000 o custo da primeira, e de \$2,500,000 o da segunda.

“ART. 5º. Os terrenos privados ou municipaes que fôrem necessarios para a construcção das referidas estradas de ferro, suas estações e dependencias, de accordo com os planos approvados pelo Presidente da Republica, serão declarados de utilidade publica.

“A expropriação será feita de accordo com a lei de 18 de Junho de 1857, e os primeiros passos deverão ser tomados dentro do prazo de cinco annos.

“ART. 6º. Um credito de \$3,000,000 está aberto para occorrer ás despezas com a expropriação de terrenos, inspecção technica e outras despezas das vias ferreas de que tratam os artigos anteriores, e um credito de \$300,000 para o estudo de portos.”

## COLOMBIA.

### ESTRADAS DE FERRO.

Segundo dados estatisticos publicados no “Diario Oficial” de 29 de Agosto de 1906, a extensão das vias-ferreas da Republica foi a seguinte:

	Kilometros.
Antioquia .....	58
Bolivar.....	28
Cartagena.....	105
Cauca.....	37
Cucuta.....	70
La Dorada.....	33

	Kilometros.
Girardot.....	78
Norte.....	50
Sabana.....	40
Santa Marta.....	67
Sul.....	29
Tolima.....	22
Total.....	617

### CONCESSÕES PARA A FABRICAÇÃO DO ALCOOL DESNATURADO.

O Presidente da Republica da Colombia approvou em 27 de Agosto e 22 de Outubro de 1906 dous contractos concedendo o privilegio exclusivo do fabrico e venda de alcool desnaturado para ser empregado como agente productor de luz, de força e de calor, ou para outros fins industriaes.

A primeira concessão foi feita ao Senhor CHARLES J. EDER e é limitada ao Departamento de Cauca, e a outra concessão foi outorgada ao Senhor LEO J. KOPP e outros senhores e abrange o Departamento de Cundinamarca e o Districto Federal.

As duas concessões são pelo prazo de cinco annos contados de 1º de Janeiro de 1907, e o preço maximo do artigo é fixado em 18 centavos ouro por litro.

## CUBA.

### RENDAS ADUANEIRAS ARRECADADAS EM 1906.

Segundo os dados estatisticos ultimamente publicados pelo Departamento da Fazenda da Republica de Cuba, foram arrecadadas pelas diversas alfandegas da Republica durante o anno de 1906, rendas na importancia total de \$25,090,084.05, contra \$25,258,005.44 em 1905, o que accusa uma diminuição de \$69,910.19. O seguinte quadro mostra as rendas, discriminadas por mezes:

Janeiro.....	\$2, 395, 296. 25	Agosto.....	\$2, 159, 197. 54
Fevereiro.....	2, 240, 081. 70	Setembro.....	1, 501, 388. 95
Março.....	2, 462, 204. 54	Outubro.....	1, 720, 145. 71
Abril.....	2, 006, 211. 58	Novembro.....	2, 009, 085. 76
Maió.....	2, 419, 977. 97	Dezembro.....	2, 098, 613. 87
Junho.....	1, 951, 724. 31	Total.....	25, 090, 084. 05
Julho.....	2, 126, 155. 87		

## EQUADOR.

### COMMERCIO EXTERIOR EM 1905.

Segundo dados estatisticos ultimamente publicados, o movimento da importação da Republica do Equador para o anno de 1905 foi por valor de 15,733,891 *sucres*, e o da exportação por valor de 18,565,668 *sucres*.

No anno anterior a importação foi por valor de 15,338,170 *suces*, contra 11,069,814 *suces* em 1903, e a exportação foi por valor de 23,284,193 *suces*, contra 18,626,354 *suces* em 1903.

O augmento havido na importação em 1904, em comparação com a de 1903, deve-se principalmente ás avultadas importações de tecidos de algodão, lã e seda, machinas, ferragens, calçado, productos alimenticios, porcellana e vidro, roupa e velas.

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## ESTADOS UNIDOS.

### COMMERCIO COM OS PAIZES LATINO-AMERICANOS.

#### RELAÇÃO MENSAL DAS IMPORTAÇÕES E EXPORTAÇÕES.

O quadro dado na pagina 649 é extrahido da relação compilada pelo Chefe da Repartição de Estatistica do Departamento do Commercio e Trabalho, mostrando o commercio entre os Estados Unidos e os paizes latino-americanos. A relação corresponde ao mez de Janeiro de 1907, com una relação comparativa para o mez correspondente do anno anterior, assim como para os sete mezes findos em Janeiro de 1907, comparados com egual periodo de 1906. Deve-se explicar que os algarismos das varias alfandegas, mostrando as importações e exportações de um só mes, não se recebem no Departamento do Thesouro até quasi o dia 20 do mez seguinte, e perde-se algum tempo necessariamente em sua compilação e impressão. Por conseguinte, as estatisticas para o mez de Janeiro, por exemplo, não são publicadas até os primeiros dias de Março.

#### COMMERCIO EXTERIOR EM JANEIRO DE 1907.

Os dados estatisticos publicados pela Repartição de Estatistica dos Estados Unidos sobre o commercio exterior no mez de Janeiro e para os primeiros sete mezes de 1907, accusam accrescimos nas importações e exportações de productos manufacturados e materias primas, comparadas com as dos periodos correspondentes do anno anterior. O valor total dos generos importados durante os sete mezes de 1907 foi de \$809,740,176, contra \$695,724,641 em 1906, ao passo que as exportações nos dous periodos em comparação foram por valor de \$1,129,709,062 e \$1,056,624,825, respectivamente. O valor da importação no mez de Janeiro de 1907 foi de \$126,586,934, e o da exportação foi de \$189,306,356, contra \$106,521,526 e \$170,603,053, respectivamente, em egual mez de 1906.



**EXPORTAÇÃO DE ARTIGOS MANUFACTURADOS EM 1906.**

Segundo dados organizados pela Repartição de Estatística, o valor dos productos manufacturados que se exportaram durante o anno de 1906 foi de \$719,000,000 contra \$571,410,497 em 1905. O valor total dos productos exportados durante o exercicio findo em Junho foi de \$2,403,976,551, dos quaes \$1,717,953,382 correspondem a productos nacionaes e \$686,023,169 ás manufacturas.

O seguinte quadro mostra a exportação de productos nacionaes para os diversos paizes durante o exercicio findo, e a relação por cento entre as manufacturas e as exportações totaes:

	Exportação de productos nacionaes.	Exportação de manufacturas.	Porcentagem de manufacturas.
<b>PAIZES.</b>			
Reino Unido.....	\$578,023,505	\$133,459,935	23.09
Allemanha.....	232,403,778	55,632,220	23.93
Canadá.....	146,175,015	90,485,933	61.90
França.....	96,453,755	30,002,357	31.11
Os Paizes Baixos.....	95,197,392	43,431,231	45.62
Mexico.....	57,418,646	40,406,657	70.38
Belgica.....	49,208,063	15,132,479	30.76
Italia.....	47,362,491	12,723,262	26.87
Cuba.....	46,377,277	25,624,220	55.25
Imperio Chinez.....	43,660,764	41,812,222	95.98
Japão.....	37,956,290	21,318,797	56.17
Republica Argentina.....	32,575,959	32,120,383	98.60
Australasia ingleza.....	28,936,236	25,674,635	88.74
Dinamarca.....	22,902,135	3,372,633	14.72
Hespanha.....	19,091,070	2,294,236	12.02
Russia.....	18,756,098	9,188,474	49.00
Austria-Hungria.....	14,764,131	6,356,741	43.06
Brazil.....	14,422,089	11,990,315	83.15
Panamá.....	12,410,168	10,069,715	81.14
Africa britannica.....	11,699,508	8,421,805	71.98
As Antilhas inglezas.....	9,616,665	3,404,307	35.40
Chile.....	8,657,723	7,905,391	85.53
Suecia.....	7,435,051	3,201,778	43.06
Hongkong.....	7,032,833	2,089,184	29.70
Noruega.....	6,012,026	1,324,480	22.03
As Philippinas.....	5,458,867	3,759,688	68.87
<b>GRANDES DIVISÕES.</b>			
Europa.....	1,189,254,885	318,503,047	26.78
America do Norte.....	294,546,176	182,121,776	61.83
Asia.....	104,804,873	78,530,251	74.93
America do Sul.....	74,745,589	64,328,906	86.06
Oceania.....	35,060,348	29,711,707	84.74
Africa.....	19,541,511	12,827,488	65.64
Total geral.....	1,717,953,382	686,023,169	39.93

As exportações de manufacturas realizadas durante o anno de 1906 foram de 41 por cento do total contra 35.73 por cento em 1905.

**MEXICO.****EXPORTAÇÃO DE PRODUCTOS AGRICOLAS EM 1905-6.**

A comparação da estatística da exportação de productos agricolas do Mexico nos exercicios de 1904-5 e 1905-6, mostra differenças para mais e para menos nos seguintes artigos:

Accusaram augmento no anno findo os seguintes productos:

	Pesos.
Café.....	31, 841. 65
Borracha.....	1, 671, 321. 00
Gomma elastica.....	73, 056. 92
Feijão.....	91, 152. 72
Fructas.....	72, 559. 58
Ervilhas hespanholas.....	707, 314. 25
Guayule.....	117, 026. 00
Henequen.....	48, 190. 38
Ixtle.....	172, 175. 33
Baunilha.....	1, 871, 721. 98
Artigos diversos.....	479, 221. 19
Gado.....	122, 517. 00
Couros não curtidos.....	1, 143, 555. 09
Farinha de trigo e massa de caroço de algodão.....	3, 892. 00
Chapéos de palma.....	233, 478. 29
Productos diversos.....	155, 769. 91

Accusaram diminuição em 1905-6 os seguintes productos:

	Pesos.
Divi-divi.....	38, 179. 00
<i>Caballuna</i> .....	107, 774. 00
Madeiras.....	315, 853. 75
Milho.....	217, 986. 50
Pau de amoreira.....	2, 219. 13
Pau campeche.....	156, 128. 71
<i>Zacaton</i> .....	139, 494. 00
Folha de fumo.....	509, 097. 94
Productos animaes diversos.....	47, 465. 97
Assucar.....	5, 043, 210. 76
Corde de henequen.....	41, 770. 00
Fumo manufacturado.....	42, 115. 75

O valor total dos productos agricolas exportados no anno de 1905-6, foi de 78,429,623.33 pesos, contra 78,216,473.34 pesos em 1904-5.

#### MERCADO DO HENEQUEN EM 1906.

A Camara de Commercio de Merida pediu a "Secretaria de Commu-nicações" do Governo do Mexico, que expedisse instrucções aos consules mexicanos, recommendando-lhes que colhessem informações sobre a possibilidade de conquistar novos mercados para a fibra do henequen. O que se quer é obter novos mercados não só para a fibra, mas tambem para as manufacturas desta. As possibilidades da Republica Argentina, Inglaterra e Japão como mercados consumidores já foram estudadas.

Durante o anno de 1906, foram exportados de Progreso 597,966 fardos de henequen, e de Campeche 28,819 fardos, o que perfaz o total de 626,785 fardos. Desta quantidade, 595,024 fardos foram com

destino aos Estados Unidos, e 22,196 fardos com destino a Canadá, sendo o restante distribuido, em proporção decrescente entre Cuba, Inglaterra, Allemanha, Belgica, França, Italia, Hespanha e Austria.

Os cultivadores e fabricantes de henequen não só empregam os processos mais aperfeiçoados em sua preparação, mas também estão estudando cuidadosamente as qualidades de outras fibras, com o fim de aproveitá-las industrialmente.

#### **RENDAS ADUANEIRAS, JANEIRO DE 1907.**

As rendas arrecadadas pelas diversas alfandegas da Republica durante o mez de Janeiro de 1907, foram na importancia total de \$4,552,524.91, correspondendo \$4,446,052.23 aos direitos de importação, e \$106,472.63 aos direitos de exportação.

#### **RENDAS POSTAES EM NOVEMBRO DE 1906.**

Segundo o informe do Director Geral dos Correios, as rendas provenientes do serviço postal da Republica do Mexico no mez de Novembro de 1906, foram na importancia de \$317,008.52, comparadas com \$288,087.16 em igual mez de 1905, o que accusa um augmento de \$26,921.36

As rendas provenientes deste ramo do serviço publico nos cinco mezes que terminaram em Novembro de 1906, foram na importancia de \$1,597,934.86, contra \$1,461,993.74 em igual periodo de 1905, ou seja um augmento de \$135,941.12, ou 9.30 por cento.

#### **DEPOSITO DE AZOUGUE.**

Diz-se que no Estado de Jalisco, Mexico, está situado o maior deposito de azougue no mundo. Em 1905, esta propriedade foi adquirida pelos Srs. LAWSON e PAGE, os quaes installaram grandes fornos para a preparação do mercurio.

“El Economista Mexicano” de 2 de Fevereiro de 1907, commentando sobre o desenvolvimento da industria mineira naquelle paiz, diz que a exploração barata do azougue constitue um dos factores mais importantes no desenvolvimento das minas de ouro e prata pelo processo do cyanureto de potassio.

Os Srs. LAWSON e PAGE já construíram um estabelecimento de extracção pelo processo do cyanureto, e os trituradores e outras machinas necessarias estão já encomendados.

## MINAS DE COBRE.

Segundo dados estatisticos publicados pelo Ministerio de Melhoramentos, existem actualmente na Republica 796 minas de cobre, as quaes são distribuidas pelos diferentes Estados assim:

Jalisco.....	302	Tamaulipas.....	11
Sonora.....	234	Coahuila.....	5
Michoacan.....	95	Oaxaca.....	5
Baixa California.....	65	Puebla.....	5
Chihuahua.....	53	Hidalgo.....	5
Durango.....	51	Guanajuato.....	4
Aguascalientes.....	49	Mexico.....	3
Guerrero.....	44	Nuevo León.....	3
Sinaloa.....	25	Tepic.....	2
Zacatecas.....	14		
San Luis Potosí.....	14	Total.....	796
Colima.....	12		

## NICARAGUA.

## AUGMENTO DO PREÇO DAS TERRAS PUBLICAS.

Um decreto promulgado pelo Presidente da Republica de Nicaragua em 14 de Dezembro de 1906 estabelece um augmento de 50 por cento sobre o preço das terras publicas comò estabelecido pelo decreto de 28 de Julho de 1903.

Eis o texto do decreto:

“O Presidente da Republica, considerando que o preço fixado por lei pelas terras devolutas é muito baixo e por conseguinte não está em proporção com o desenvolvimento que as industrias agricolas, commerciaes e de transportes tem attingido no paiz, nem com as despesas que taes empresas teem occasionado á Administração Publica, decreta:

“ARTIGO 1º. A partir de 1º de Janeiro de 1907, o preço das terras devolutas como fixado pelo decreto de 28 de Julho de 1903, será augmentado de 50 por cento.

“ART. 2º. O pagamento das ditas terras será feito do modo seguinte: Dous terços em moeda corrente e um terço em documentos de credito publico.

“ART. 3º. Todas as terras que até a data não foram pagas no Thesouro Nacional, estão comprehendidas neste decreto.”

Uma emenda feita á Lei de Terras da Republica tambem estabelece que o preço estabelecido por terras vendidas para fins de cultura ou de criação será augmentado. Fica tambem estabelecido que o preço de terras florestaes que produzem madeiras de marcenaria ou de tinturaria, borracha ou outras substancias resinosas, será augmentado de um dollar por hectare.

## PARAGUAY.

### NOVA LEI DO IMPOSTO DO SELLO.

A nova lei do imposto do sello da Republica do Paraguay, promulgada em 8 de Dezembro de 1906, abroga a de 6 de Outubro de 1896, e dispõe que as rendas provenientes desta fonte terão o seguinte destino: 35 por cento para as despesas geraes da Republica; 25 por cento para a construcção de um edificio para o Supremo Tribunal, e 25 por cento para a construcção de edificios para escolas publicas.

### ADIAMENTO DA EXPOSIÇÃO AGRICOLA.

A Exposição Agricola do Paraguay que deve realizar-se em Assumpção, foi adiada até os fins do mez de Março de 1907, em consequencia da situação difficil em que se acham as industrias do paiz, como resultado da invasão dos gafanhotos e a prolongada secca, e a perturbação havida na situação politica do paiz durante o anno de 1906.

Machinas destinadas á exposição serão recebidas até o dia 28 de Fevereiro de 1907. As machinas mais geralmente procuradas nos mercados do Paraguay são as seguintes: machinas para o fabrico de queijo, manteiga e para a preparação do café; descaroçadores de algodão; pequenos moinhos de farinha de trigo; machinas para o fabrico de amido; machinas para fibras; machinas de limpar arroz e serras.

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## SALVADOR.

### SUBVENÇÃO A UMA COMPANHIA DE NAVEGAÇÃO ALLEMÃ.

O "Diario Oficial" da Republica de Salvador, em sua edição de 10 de Janeiro de 1907, publica o texto de um contracto celebrado entre o Governo e a linha de navegação allemã "Kosmos," e approvado pelo Presidente em 8 de Janeiro, em virtude do qual a Companhia recebe uma subvenção de 500 *pesos* por mez.

Pelos termos do contracto, a Companhia obriga-se a fazer duas viagens por mez; a conceder um abatimento de 50 por cento nas tarifas para o transporte do pessoal do exercito e material de guerra entre os portos da Republica, quer em tempo de paz ou de guerra; a transportar gratuitamente o Presidente da Republica e os Secretarios de Estado entre os portos da America Central, Mexico e o Estado da California; a conceder transporte gratuito entre os portos da Republica aos inspectores e empregados das alfandegas.

Este contracto continuará em vigor por um periodo de dous annos, a menos que, quatro mezes antes de terminar o referido prazo, uma das partes contractantes tenha notificado á outra o seu desejo de terminal-o.

### PROPAGANDA DO CAFÉ.

O "Diario Oficial" de 12 de Janeiro de 1907, publica o texto de um decreto Executivo do Governo de Salvador, autorizando o Consul Geral da Republica em San Francisco, a pagar á "Salvador Coffee Company" a somma de \$200, ouro, por mez para fazer a propaganda do café de Salvador.

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## URUGUAY.

### COLHEITA DOS CEREAE E DO LINHO EM 1905-6.

Segundo dados publicados recentemente pelo Departamento da Industria Pastoral e Agricultura sobre a colheita dos cereaes e do linho no anno de 1905-6, a area sob cultivo foi a seguinte: Trigo, 288,468 hectares; milho, 166,361 hectares; outros cereaes, 5,353 hectares, e linho, 18,485 hectares.

A area consagrada ao trigo excedeu á do anno de 1904-5, em 27,000 hectares, ao passo que a area cultivada com milho mostra uma diminuição de mais de 10,000 hectares, e a area consagrada ao linho uma diminuição de 1,600 hectares.

A area consagrada ao cultivo de cevada, aveia, sementes para passaros e centeio, augmentou consideravelmente durante o anno de 1905-6, sendo a maior jamais registrada. O augmento desta area foi de 1,600 hectares, sendo a maior parte cultivada em sementes para passaros.

A area total sob cultivo durante o anno em revista foi de 478,667 hectares, ou mais 18,000 hectares que no anno anterior.

A produção por hectare foi a seguinte: Trigo, 434 kilogrammas; milho, 492 kilogrammas; linho, 583 kilogrammas; aveia, 648 kilogrammas; cevada, 675 kilogrammas; sementes para passaros, 569 kilogrammas.

### DIREITO ADDICIONAL DE IMPORTAÇÃO.

O "Boletim Bi-mensal" da Camara do Commercio de Montevideo, em uma edição recente, publica o texto de uma lei uruguaya, supprimindo os emolumentos cobrados de accordo com a lei de 12 de Maio de 1906, pela legalisação das facturas. Esta lei estabelece um direito addicional de um meio por cento sobre o valor dos artigos importados na Republica, com excepção do gado em pé, artigos destinados a

navios de guerra, artigos em transito, assim como os que entram livres de direitos em virtude de leis espeziaes.

A tabella dos emolumentos consulares foi publicada no **BOLETIM MENSAL**, em sua edição de Novembro de 1906.

## VENEZUELA.

### MOVIMENTO COMMERCIAL EM 1905-6.

Os seguintes dados são extrahidos da “Estatistica Mercantil e Maritima” para o exercicio de 1905-6, publicada recentemente pelo Departamento da Fazenda e Credito Publico de Venezuela:

O commercio exterior da Republica durante o exercicio de 1905-6 foi por valor de 125,934,987.54 *bolivares*. O valor da importação foi de 44,952,867.66 *bolivares*, e o da exportação foi de 80,982,119.88 *bolivares*, verificando-se, por conseguinte, um saldo a favor do paiz de 36,029,252.22 *bolivares*. As importações consistiam de mercadorias diversas, taes como machinas, aparelhos e instrumentos, tecidos, roupa, moveis, bebidas, productos alimenticios, productos chimicos, drogas, remedios, etc. Os generos que tiveram maior sahida foram os seguintes: Café, cacáo, gado, cavallos, mulos, asphalto, maderas, borracha da India, quina, casca de mangueira, chifres, couros, assucar, peixe, madreperola, concha de tartaruga, dividivi, sernamby, algodão, alcatrão, balatá, quartzo, coco, bananas, milho, pennas de garça perolas, ouro, remedios, sarsaparilha, etc. O valor dos principaes artigos exportados foi o seguinte: Café, 37,104,451.75 *bolivares*; cacáo, 14,655,986.45 *bolivares*; gado, 8,992,021 *bolivares*; couros e pelles, 7,558,648.03 *bolivares*; balatá, 3,640,594.25 *bolivares*; ouro, 2,987,313.95 *bolivares*.

As rendas arrecadadas pelas diversas alfandegas da Republica durante o anno em revista foram na importancia de 19,480,312.63 *bolivares*.

Entraram nos diversos portos da Republica durante o anno em revista 675 navios a vapor, de 1,593,515 toneladas, e 291 navios a vela de 26,503 toneladas; sahiram 714 navios a vapor, arqueando 1,206,626 toneladas, e 421 navios a vela, arqueando 30,935 toneladas.

O commercio de cabotagem foi por valor de 116,312,961.68 *bolivares*.

As importações por paizes de origem foram as seguintes:

Paizes de origem.	Valor.	Paizes de origem.	Valor.
	<i>Bolivares.</i>		<i>Bolivares.</i>
Estados Unidos da America.....	13, 585, 469. 04	Belgica.....	112, 875. 00
Grã Bretanha.....	13, 385, 982. 76	Austria-Hungria.....	36, 922. 20
Imperio Allemão.....	8, 882, 396. 37	Cuba.....	20, 814. 40
Os Paizes Baixos.....	3, 094, 862. 48	Ecuador.....	5, 400. 00
França.....	2, 738, 806. 93	Panamá.....	1, 375. 00
Hespanha.....	2, 152, 088. 98		
Italia.....	965, 872. 50	Total.....	44, 962, 867. 66

O seguinte quadro mostra a exportação por paizes de destino:

Paizes de destino.	Valor.	Paizes de destino.	Valor.
	<i>Bolívares.</i>		<i>Bolívares.</i>
Estados Unidos da America.....	25,191,270.22	Austria-Hungria.....	113,556.00
França.....	20,558,671.10	Belgica.....	79,278.00
Os Paizes Baixos e suas possessões	11,827,211.60	Panamá.....	41,838.80
Grã Bretanha e suas possessões...	6,551,466.81	Morocco.....	2,259.00
Cuba.....	8,971,650.00	Costa Rica.....	1,789.00
Imperio Allemão.....	4,310,862.85	Republica Dominicana.....	1,700.00
Hespanha.....	2,882,509.60	Colombia.....	680.00
Italia.....	302,076.90		
Brazil.....	145,300.00	Total.....	80,982,119.88







SEÑOR DR. DON LUIS TOLEDO HERRARTE, THE NEW MINISTER OF GUATEMALA TO THE  
UNITED STATES.

# BULLETIN MENSUEL

DU

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES RÉPUBLIQUES AMÉRICAINES,

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Dans ses efforts pour l'agrandissement et l'extension du travail du Bureau International des Républiques Américaines, le Directeur de cette Institution compte sur la coopération de toutes les personnes qui s'intéressent non seulement à l'accroissement du commerce parmi les Républiques Latines-Américaines, mais aussi au développement de relations diplomatiques intellectuelles et sociales plus suivies. Il espère que la presse et les habitants des Républiques du continent américain aideront le Bureau de tout leur pouvoir pour le progrès du commerce international américain, la bonne entente et la connaissance mutuelle. On recevra avec le plus grand plaisir toute espèce de communications venant de rédacteurs de journaux, d'hommes professionnels, de savants, d'hommes d'affaires et d'autres personnes proéminentes prises dans la vie politique ou dans la vie privée. Si on ne peut suivre à la lettre toutes les idées qui seront suggérées, on en tiendra compte dans la mesure du possible et elles pourront servir de point de départ pour d'autres efforts pouvant donner de bons résultats.

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## NOUVEAU PROGRAMME A EXECUTER AVEC DES RESSOURCES FINANCIÈRES TRÈS RESTREINTES.

Le nouveau programme tracé pour le Bureau par la dernière Conférence Pan-Américaine tenue à Rio de Janeiro, couvre un champ très vaste et sa mise à exécution d'une manière complète demandera beaucoup plus de temps qu'on n'avait d'abord pensé. Il faut que ceux qui s'intéressent à l'accroissement et au progrès du Bureau prennent patience et aussi qu'ils ne s'attendent pas immédiatement à voir de grands résultats. Bien que, dans ce programme, on ait pris

des dispositions pour l'agrandissement et l'extension du travail qui s'y fait et aussi pour l'établissement d'un Bureau de Statistiques, on n'a mentionné dans les prévisions budgétaires annuelles, aucune augmentation permettant d'avoir de nouveaux employés, le personnel du Bureau étant déjà débordé. Au reste, il sera impossible de demander aux différentes Républiques faisant partie du Bureau d'augmenter la somme d'argent destinée au maintien de cette institution avant que le nouveau budget ne soit soumis et approuvé, non seulement par le Conseil d'Administration du Bureau, mais aussi par les Gouvernements respectifs de ses membres et le Congrès. Il faut donc qu'une autre année s'écoule avant de voir l'augmentation des sommes destinées au maintien du Bureau dont le travail devient tous les jours de plus en plus important.

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#### ÉDIFICE PERMANENT POUR LE BUREAU.

On pousse avec la plus grande activité les préparatifs pour la construction d'un bâtiment pour le Bureau, ou Temple de la Paix, ainsi que l'appelle Monsieur CARNEGIE. On a acheté pour cet édifice un des plus beaux emplacements de la ville de Washington, un square contenant cinq acres environ, borné par les rues 17 et 18, B et C et l'Avenue de Virginie; il se trouve à trois squares du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, de la Guerre et de la Marine. Du côté de la 17<sup>e</sup> rue, il est situé en face du parc qui est au-dessous de la Maison Blanche. Du côté de la rue B et de l'Avenue de Virginie, il a pour vis-à-vis le nouveau parc s'étendant le long du Potomac. Bien que cette partie de Washington ne soit pas encore complètement nivelée, d'ici quelques années ce sera un des plus beaux quartiers de la capitale. Le coin sur lequel le bâtiment doit s'élever est considéré comme l'un des plus importants dans le plan BURNHAM, dressé dans le but d'embellir la ville. Quand la construction sera terminée, on aura déjà commencé l'érection de la statue ou du monument en mémoire de LINCOLN, ainsi que le grand pont dont les approches seront dans le voisinage. On pense que les renseignements généraux ayant trait à ce bâtiment, qui doivent être soumis aux architectes pour servir de base au concours pour le dessin, seront prêts avant la publication de ce BULLETIN, mais ce sera trop tard pour les publier.

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#### NOUVEAU MODE DE TRAVAIL DU BUREAU.

Pour montrer les résultats obtenus par la nouvelle méthode que le Bureau a employée dans son travail, le Directeur constate avec plaisir que dans les deux derniers mois, c'est-à-dire, depuis le commencement de sa nouvelle administration, plus d'une douzaine des

principaux manufacturiers et exportateurs américains se sont décidés, sur l'avis du Bureau, à envoyer des représentants dans l'Amérique du Sud pour étudier avec soin le terrain sur lequel on pourrait établir des relations commerciales plus suivies. Plusieurs journaux importants traitant spécialement du commerce, tels que l'"American Exporter," le "Bankers' Magazine," et d'autres, ont l'intention de publier, avec la coopération du Bureau, une série d'articles sur toutes les Républiques Américaines en traitant spécialement des grands avantages qui s'offrent aux capitalistes et des nouveaux débouchés qu'on pourrait ouvrir pour les produits manufacturés provenant des Etats-Unis. La revue mensuelle "Munsey's" publiera prochainement un article préparé par le Bureau sur "La Nouvelle Amérique du Sud" et la "North American Review" a demandé au Bureau de parler *in extenso* du développement intellectuel de l'Amérique Latine que l'on connaît si peu aux Etats-Unis. A ce sujet nous dirons qu'on a décrit dans le dernier numéro du BULLETIN la mission dans l'Amérique du Sud de Monsieur WILLIAM R. SHEPHERD, professeur à l'Université de Colombie. En plus de cet homme distingué, il y a maintenant dans cette partie du monde Monsieur L. S. ROWE, professeur à l'Université de Pennsylvanie, et Monsieur BERNARD MOSES, professeur à l'Université de Californie, pour s'y livrer aux mêmes études et aux mêmes recherches.

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#### CHANGEMENTS DANS LE BULLETIN.

Ceux qui s'intéressent d'une manière toute particulière au BULLETIN MENSUEL remarqueront que le Bureau s'est efforcé de rendre cette publication plus attrayante. On a changé la couverture plus foncée en une couverture plus claire, et on intercale dans ses pages les photographies d'hommes distingués qui sont mêlés aux intérêts pan-américains. Dans ce numéro il y a quelques notes éditoriales qui sont destinées à maintenir le BULLETIN en rapports plus intimes avec ses abonnés et à attirer l'attention de ses lecteurs sur son propre travail. C'est la partie anglaise qui est placée la première de préférence à la partie espagnole, parce qu'en ce moment on a plutôt besoin de faire connaître aux habitants des Etats-Unis qui ne parlent qu'anglais, les conditions et les progrès de leurs républiques-sœurs de l'Amérique latine. La connaissance que le Latino-Américain possède sur les Etats-Unis est bien plus étendue que celle que la moyenne des habitants des Etats-Unis possède sur les pays du Sud.

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#### PROMOTION DU MINISTRE DE L'ÉQUATEUR.

Le Bureau félicite Monsieur LUIS FELIPE CARBO, Ministre de l'Equateur à Washington, sur sa promotion au poste de Ministre des Affaires Etrangères à Quito, mais c'est avec regret qu'il voit son

départ du Comité de Contrôle dont il a été membre actif. Le Bureau félicite aussi l'Honorable WILLIAMS C. FOX, son ancien Directeur, sur son élévation au poste de Ministre des États-Unis près le Gouvernement de l'Equateur. Monsieur FOX et Monsieur CARBO ont quitté Washington ensemble vers le milieu du mois de mars et doivent être arrivés maintenant à leurs nouveaux postes.

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#### NOUVEAUX MEMBRES DU CONSEIL D'ADMINISTRATION.

Le Bureau souhaite la bienvenue à Monsieur ENRIQUE C. CREEL, nouvel Ambassadeur du Mexique, à Monsieur LUÍS MELIAN LAFINUR, Ministre de l'Uruguay, et à Monsieur LUÍS TOLEDO HERRARTE, Ministre du Guatemala, à l'occasion de leur arrivée à Washington et aussi comme membres de son Conseil d'Administration et il espère qu'ils prendront le plus grand intérêt à son travail et à son développement. Tous ces messieurs représentent l'élément le plus distingué du monde politique de leurs pays respectifs.

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#### PARTICIPATION DU BUREAU À L'EXPOSITION DE JAMESTOWN.

On fait des progrès très sensibles dans la préparation des articles et objets qui doivent être envoyés par le Bureau pour figurer à l'Exposition tri-centenaire de Jamestown. Cette préparation est confiée à M. FRANCISCO J. YANES, Secrétaire du Bureau, dont on connaît si bien la capacité et à M. CARLTON FOX, agent spécial.

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#### NOTE ADRESSÉE AUX MEMBRES CORRESPONDANTS.

Le Directeur saisit cette occasion pour prier les membres correspondants du Bureau dans les différentes républiques, d'envoyer le plus tôt possible toutes données nouvelles et intéressantes au sujet de leurs pays respectifs qui sont de nature à intéresser les abonnés du BULLETIN.

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## RÉPUBLIQUE ARGENTINE.

### RÉCOLTE SUCRIÈRE DE 1906.

La production totale du sucre dans la République Argentine pendant l'année finissant le 31 août 1906, a été de 114,500 tonnes, tandis que les prévisions faites en avril 1906 donnaient un minimum de 125,000 tonnes.

Sur ces 144,500 tonnes, les sucreries de Tucuman en ont fabriqué environ 91,500 tonnes et celles de Salta, de Jujuy, de Chaco et de Formosa ont fabriqué la différence, soit 23,000 tonnes.

Cette récolte a suffi pour répondre aux besoins du pays qui en consomme environ 100,000 ou 110,000 tonnes par an.

## BOLIVIE.

### RECETTES DOUANIÈRES SECOND TRIMESTRE DE L'ANNÉE 1906.

Les statistiques officielles publiées en décembre 1906 font ressortir que les bureaux de douane de la République de Bolivie ont encaissé pendant le second trimestre de l'année 1906 la somme de 1,053,628.39 boliviens. Cette somme est répartie comme il suit, parmi les bureaux de douane suivants:

	Boliviens.
Antofagasta.....	582, 114. 22
Arica.....	14, 705. 65
La Paz et Pelechueo.....	395, 444. 23
Tarija.....	15, 653. 05
Uyuni.....	25, 866. 60
Puerto Suarez.....	2, 898. 73
Oruro.....	16, 945. 91
Total.....	1, 053, 628. 39

### IMPORTATION D'ARGENT EN LINGOTS PENDANT L'ANNÉE 1906.

La Monnaie Nationale de la République Bolivienne vient de publier les chiffres suivants ayant trait à l'importation d'argent en lingots pendant l'année 1906:

Mois.	Quantité.	Valeur.
	Kilos.	Boliviens.
Janvier.....	763, 755	34, 487. 73
Février.....	710, 648	32, 091. 44
Mars.....	751, 035	33, 900. 23
Avril.....	385, 030	17, 376. 83
Mai.....	830, 265	37, 491. 34
Juin.....	427, 324	19, 304. 80
Juillet.....	627, 065	28, 307. 81
Août.....	521, 407	23, 545. 16
Septembre.....	315, 627	14, 259. 04
Octobre.....	613, 646	28, 156. 13
Novembre.....	407, 187	18, 755. 71
Décembre.....	324, 955	15, 438. 94
Total.....	6, 687. 974	303, 115. 16

## FRAPPE DE MONNAIE EN 1906.

D'après les statistiques publiées par la Monnaie Nationale de Bolivie on a frappé pendant l'année 1906 des pièces de monnaie s'élevant à une valeur de 316,003 boliviens. Voici la fabrication par mois :

	Boliviens.		Boliviens.
Janvier .....	35, 871	Août.....	1, 087
Février.....	32, 610	Septembre .....	35, 784
Mars.....	860	Octobre.....	23, 914
Avril .....	16, 305	Novembre.....	27, 175
Mai.....	43, 480	Décembre.....	19, 566
Juin .....	30, 436	Total.....	316, 003
Juillet .....	48, 915		

## BRÉSIL.

## MINES DE DIAMANTS DE SALOBRO.

Le Bulletin publié par le Ministère d'Agriculture de Bahia contient dans son numéro de juillet la description et l'historique des mines de diamants de Salobro, dans l'Etat de Bahia.

Ces mines ont été découvertes en 1881. Un professeur de Cannavieiras, qui examinait le terrain à un endroit appelé Salobro, trouva dans le gravier d'un petit affluent du Pardo un certain nombre de diamants d'une couleur peu commune et d'une eau magnifique.

La nouvelle de cette découverte se répandit bientôt, et peu de temps après une ville minière de plusieurs mille âmes sortit de terre comme par enchantement.

Ces mines se trouvent à environ 70 kilomètres de Cannavieiras et à 6 ou 7 kilomètres de Jacarandá, point le plus proche sur la rivière le Pardo. Cette région diffère beaucoup des autres régions du Brésil produisant les diamants, à cause de la proximité de la mer, qui n'est qu'à 60 kilomètres de distance, et de l'absence de collines qui existent toujours là où l'on trouve les diamants. La région est traversée par les rivières le Pardo et la Jequitinhonha. La formation géologique de cette région se compose de plusieurs couches de schistes de pierre à sablon et d'argiles, entre lesquelles il y a une couche épaisse de conglomérat de différentes sortes de roches granitiques et de gneiss. Ces différents terrains, inclinés vers l'est d'une manière sensible, ont plusieurs centaines de mètres d'épaisseur. Dans le lit de Salobro et de ses affluents ce conglomérat paraît à différents endroits, et les mines se trouvent dans le voisinage immédiat de ces affleurements. Donc, d'après l'auteur, il n'y a pas de doute que le diamant se trouve directement dans ce conglomérat. Il est probable que cette formation s'étend sur une superficie considérable de cette zone et il y a tout lieu



de croire qu'on trouvera dans plusieurs de ses affleurements, sinon dans tous, des diamants comme à Salobro.

Toutefois ce dernier district offre encore un champ assez fertile pour l'exploitation minière, et il est sans doute destiné à un brillant avenir.

La production des mines de Salobro depuis 1881 à 1890 a été estimée à environ 54,000 *oitavas*, ou 193,644 grammes (l' *oitava* équivaut à 3,586 grammes). Depuis 1886 il y a eu une diminution dans la production, et cette diminution est due à plusieurs causes, principalement aux difficultés survenues dans les travaux d'exploitation des gisements. La région toute entière est couverte d'une épaisse forêt, et il est d'abord nécessaire de défricher la terre, de creuser ensuite jusqu'à une profondeur de 2 mètres environ avant d'atteindre le gravier producteur de diamants.

Bien que les diamants des mines de Salobro n'aient ni l'éclat ni la dureté de ceux des mines de Diamantinas, on les considère néanmoins comme très beaux et on les vend très chers.

Deux ou trois compagnies françaises et anglaises ont exploité ces mines pendant plusieurs années et en ont retiré de beaux bénéfices.

## CHILI.

### RECETTES DOUANIÈRES EN 1906.

Les recettes douanières encaissées aux différents ports de la République du Chili pour l'année 1906 se sont élevées à \$103,507,555.71 (en monnaie chilienne), contre \$91,321,900.98 en 1905, soit une augmentation de \$12,185,654.73 en faveur de l'année 1906.

Les droits d'exportation en 1906 se sont élevés à \$60,153,596.41, contre \$57,127,954 en 1905, et les droits d'importation pour les deux périodes se sont élevés à \$41,443,545.48 et à \$32,265,679.72, respectivement.

Voici les recettes mensuelles pour les deux années :

	1905.	1906.
Janvier.....	\$8,004,494.00	9,191,353.00
Février.....	7,200,859.00	6,136,190.00
Mars.....	7,060,441.61	8,618,323.59
Avril.....	5,969,326.14	7,018,808.22
Mai.....	5,577,290.47	7,668,383.48
Juin.....	6,030,051.13	7,022,879.33
Juillet.....	7,717,045.77	8,928,493.70
Août.....	6,714,596.00	6,758,133.05
Septembre.....	8,153,669.71	7,077,541.81
Octobre.....	10,426,198.50	11,950,011.67
Novembre.....	9,193,431.50	10,764,975.30
Décembre.....	9,023,311.17	12,099,435.32

Les recettes totales à Valparaiso, port d'entrée principal, pour le mois de décembre 1906 ont été de \$3,008,039.33, contre \$1,712,997.36 en 1905, et celles d'Antofagasta, par lequel on expédie la plus grande

partie des produits destinés à l'étranger, s'élèvent pour le mois de décembre à \$1,004,740.96 en 1906, contre \$454,340.24 en 1905.

#### MOUVEMENT MARITIME DE VALPARAISO EN 1906.

Voici, d'après les statistiques officielles, le mouvement maritime de Valparaíso :

Entrées: Vapeurs, 1,030, jaugeant 1,728,381 tonneaux; voiliers, 181, jaugeant 251,482 tonneaux; total, 1,211 navires, jaugeant 1,979,863 tonneaux.

Sorties: Vapeurs, 1,048, jaugeant 1,706,681 tonneaux; 72 voiliers, jaugeant 259,488 tonneaux; total, 1,220 navires, jaugeant 1,966,169 tonneaux.

#### RÉCOLTES DE BLÉ ET D'ORGE EN 1906.

D'après le Bureau des Statistiques Agricoles du Chili, les récoltes de blé et d'orge pour l'année 1906, comparées à celles des années 1904 et 1905, ont été comme il suit:

[Quintaux métriques.]

	1904.	1905.	1906.
Blé.....	5,454,361.70	4,002,393.15	4,293,497.99
Orge.....	1,134,048.41	1,060,541.64	978,664.32

### COLOMBIE.

#### ARRANGEMENTS FAITS POUR LA DISTILLATION ET LA VENTE DE L'ALCOOL DÉNATURÉ.

Le Président de la République a approuvé, le 27 août et le 22 octobre 1906, les arrangements faits pour le droit exclusif de distiller et de vendre l'alcool dénaturé pour servir à l'éclairage, à la force motrice, au chauffage ou à d'autres emplois industriels. La première autorisation a été donnée à CHARLES J. EDER pour le Département de Cauca seulement; la seconde, à LEO J. KOPP et autres pour le Département de Cundinamarca et le District Fédéral. Ces deux arrangements, qui sont entrés en vigueur le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier, sont faits pour cinq ans, et ils fixent le prix de vente du produit à 18 centavos or le litre.

#### CHEMINS DE FER.

D'après les chiffres publiés dans le "Diario Oficial" du 29 août 1906, voici la longueur des chemins de fer dans la République de Colombie:

	Kilomètres.
Chemin de fer d'Antioquia.....	58
Chemin de fer de Bolivar.....	28
Chemin de fer de Cartagena.....	105
Chemin de fer de Cauca.....	37

	Kilomètres.
Chemin de fer de Cúcuta .....	70
Chemin de fer de La Dorada.....	33
Chemin de fer de Girardot.....	78
Chemin de fer du Nord .....	50
Chemin de fer de Sabana.....	40
Chemin de fer de Santa Marta.....	67
Chemin de fer du Sud .....	29
Chemin de fer de Tolima .....	22
Total.....	617

## CUBA.

## RECETTES DOUANIÈRES POUR L'ANNÉE 1906.

Un rapport publié dernièrement par le Ministère des Finances de la République de Cuba fait voir que les différentes douanes ont encaissé pendant l'année 1906 un impôt total de \$25,090,084.05, contre \$25,258,005.44 en 1905, soit une diminution du \$69,910.19. Le tableau suivant montre les totaux encaissés pendant chacun des mois de l'année dont il est question :

Janvier .....	\$2, 395, 296. 25	Août.....	\$2, 159, 197. 54
Février .....	2, 240, 081. 70	Septembre.....	1, 501, 388. 95
Mars.....	3, 462, 204. 54	Octobre.....	1, 720, 145. 71
Avril.....	2, 006, 211. 58	Novembre.....	2, 009, 085. 76
Mai.....	2, 419, 977. 97	Décembre.....	2, 096, 613. 87
Juin.....	1, 951, 724. 31		
Juillet.....	2, 126, 155. 87	Total.....	25, 090, 084. 05

## COMMERCE DU TABAC EN 1906.

En examinant le mouvement commercial du tabac de Cuba pour l'année 1906, on voit que depuis le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier jusqu'au 31 décembre, Cuba a exporté aux Etats-Unis, en Allemagne, au Canada, dans la République Argentine, en France, en Autriche, en Angleterre, au Chili, en Hollande et Australie, 277,426 balles de tabac en feuilles, formant un poids total de 12,636,836 kilogrammes, contre 317,087 balles d'un poids total de 14,776,139 kilogrammes en 1905, ce qui fait ressortir une diminution de 89,661 balles pesant ensemble 2,139,303 kilogrammes.

Saint-Pierre et Miquelon, le Honduras, Gibraltar, les îles Canaries, les Indes hollandaises, le Danemark, les Antilles anglaises et l'Afrique française qui achetaient autrefois le tabac cubain n'en ont pas importé en 1906. En 1905 ces pays avaient importé 706 balles, formant un poids de 35,385 kilogrammes. En 1906, Cuba a trouvé de nouveaux débouchés dans la République Dominicaine, en Chine et au Brésil, ces

pays ayant importé 111 balles, formant un poids total de 4,875 kilogrammes.

En 1906 Cuba a exporté en Angleterre, aux Etats-Unis, en Allemagne, en France, au Canada, en Belgique, dans l'Afrique anglaise, en Hongrie et en Italie, 256,738,029 cigares, contre 227,028,621 pour l'année précédente, soit une augmentation de 29,709,508 cigares. Les Bermudes, les Açores, l'Océanie française, la Corée et l'Afrique portugaise n'ont pas importé de cigares cubains en 1906, bien que leurs importations en 1905 aient atteint le chiffre de 107,871 cigares. C'est pendant l'année 1906 que la Turquie d'Europe, la Suède, la Trinité, la Colombie anglaise, diverses régions d'Asie, la Chine, la Russie, l'Inde anglaise, la Turquie d'Asie, l'Afrique allemande, la Norvège, l'Equateur et l'Afrique espagnole ont acheté pour la première fois des cigares d'origine cubaine, s'élevant au chiffre de 329,930.

Les expéditions de cigarettes se sont élevées à 15,643,275 paquets, contre 3,814,199 paquets en 1905. Des droits d'importation favorables en Colombie, pays qui est un grand débouché pour les cigarettes, ont donné un grand essor à ce commerce. Le Mexique, le Chili, les Antilles hollandaises, les Canaries, le Vénézuéla, les Antilles anglaises, les Etats-Unis, le Pérou, l'Angleterre, Costa-Rica, Panama et Gibraltar accusent une augmentation sensible dans les importations de cigarettes. On a trouvé de nouveaux débouchés à la Trinité, en Egypte, en Asie, en Australie, au Japon, dans les Indes anglaises et Guayaquil, les ventes dans ces différents pays s'élevant à 36,360 paquets. Auckland, la Roumanie, l'Afrique anglaise et le Danemark n'ont rien acheté en 1906, bien qu'en 1905 ils aient reçu 30,822 paquets de cigarettes.

On a exporté aux Etats-Unis, en Colombie, en France, en Angleterre, au Chili et dans l'Afrique française 169,260 kilogrammes de tabac coupé, contre 119,337 kilogrammes en 1905, soit une augmentation de 49,923 kilogrammes. Parmi les nouveaux pays importateurs on remarque la Bolivie, Panama, diverses parties de l'Afrique, le Mexique, le Salvador et l'Equateur, auxquels on a expédié 3,070 paquets de tabac coupé.

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## ÉQUATEUR.

### COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR EN 1903-5.

D'après les statistiques reçues dernièrement, le commerce extérieur de la République de l'Equateur pendant l'année 1905 s'est élevé à 15,733,891 sucres pour les importations et à 18,565,668 sucres pour les exportations.

Pendant l'année précédente les importations s'élevaient à 15,338,170 sucres, contre 11,069,814 sucres en 1903, et les exportations à 23,284,193 sucres, contre 18,626,354 sucres en 1903.

L'augmentation dans les importations en 1904 sur celles de 1903 est due principalement à l'importation de quantités considérables de tissus de coton, de laine et de soie, de machines, de quincaillerie, de chaussures, de produits alimentaires, de porcelainès et verrerie, de vêtements et de bougies.

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## ÉTATS-UNIS.

### COMMERCE AVEC L'AMÉRIQUE LATINE.

#### IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS.

On trouvera à la page 649 le dernier rapport du commerce entre les Etats-Unis et l'Amérique Latine, extrait de la compilation faite par le Bureau des Statistiques du Ministère du Commerce et du Travail. La rapport a trait au mois de janvier 1907 et donne un tableau comparatif de ce mois avec le mois correspondant de l'année 1906. Il donne aussi un tableau des sept mois finissant au mois de janvier 1907, en les comparant avec la période correspondante de l'année précédente. On sait que les chiffres, des différents bureaux de douane montrant les importations et les exportations pour un mois quelconque ne sont reçus au Ministère des Finances que le 20 du mois suivant, et qu'il faut un certain temps pour les compiler et les faire imprimer, de sorte que les résultats pour le mois de janvier ne peuvent être publiés avant le mois de mars.

#### COMMERCE EXTÉRIEUR EN JANVIER 1907.

Les chiffres publiés par le Bureau des Statistiques des Etats-Unis ayant trait au mois de janvier 1907, ainsi qu'aux sept mois de l'année fiscale, font ressortir des augmentations dans les importations et exportations d'articles fabriqués et de matières brutes pour servir à la fabrication d'articles divers si on les compare aux mêmes périodes de l'année précédente. La valeur des importations pour les sept mois de l'année 1907 s'est élevée à la somme de \$809,740,176, contre \$695,724,641 en 1906; celle des exportations pour les deux périodes s'est élevée à \$1,129,709,062 et à \$1,056,624,825, respectivement. La valeur des importations pour le mois de janvier 1907 s'est élevée à \$126,586,934 et celle des exportations à \$189,306,356, contre \$106,521,526 et \$170,603,053, respectivement, pour le même mois de l'année 1906.

**ACCROISSEMENT DU COMMERCE DES ETATS-UNIS AVEC CUBA.**

Les chiffres fournis par le Bureau des Statistiques montrent que c'est en 1907 que les exportations provenant des Etats-Unis à destination de Cuba ont atteint le chiffre le plus élevé. Les importations par les Etats-Unis de produits cubains accusent une diminution de \$10,000,000 sur celles de l'année 1905, ce qui est dû à la réduction dans le prix du sucre, dont la quantité importée en 1906 a été jusqu'ici la plus considérable. La valeur totale des exportations des Etats-Unis à Cuba en 1906 a été de \$46,491,944 contre \$44,569,812 en 1905.

Les exportations des Etats-Unis à Cuba ont d'abord commencé à dépasser \$20,000,000 par an sous la loi de réciprocité autorisée par l'Acte de 1890, bien que ces chiffres n'aient été atteints avant l'année 1892. Le traité de réciprocité actuel est entré en vigueur en décembre 1903, et en 1904 les exportations totales des Etats-Unis à Cuba se sont élevées à plus de \$32,000,000, en 1905 à \$44,000,000 et en 1906 à plus de \$46,000,000. Quant aux importations faites par les Etats-Unis, elles ont atteint le chiffre de \$95,857,856 en 1905 et ont baissé à \$85,055,295 en 1906. Voici les différentes exportations faites par l'île de Cuba aux Etats-Unis pour les onze premiers mois de l'année 1906: Sucre, \$56,344,473; tabac en feuilles, \$14,098,105; cigares et cigarettes, \$3,938,089; minerais de fer, \$2,145,284; bananes, \$1,202,97, et mélasse, \$625,289. Les importations de Cuba consistent d'articles de fer et d'acier, de farine de blé, de bois de charpente, de charbon, etc.

Les chiffres officiels de Cuba font ressortir que les Etats-Unis ont reçu 86.5 pour cent du total des exportations et ont fourni 45½ pour cent de ses importations.

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## HAÏTI.

**NOUVEAU CHEMIN DE FER AMÉRICAIN.**

D'après M. J. W. WOËL, agent consulaire à Gonaïves, l'adjudication pour la construction d'un chemin de fer de Gonaïves à Hirche avec embranchement allant à Gros Morne en est la plus importante qui ait été accordée jusqu'ici à des étrangers par le Gouvernement d'Haïti.

La longueur totale de la ligne sera d'environ 100 milles. La compagnie qui se compose principalement d'Américains a aussi obtenu une concession de terrain d'un kilomètre et demie de chaque côté de la ligne afin d'y couper le bois nécessaire pour faire les traverses et se procurer du bois de charpente. Ce droit n'existera pour les conces-

sionnaires qu'en tant que la ligne passera sur les propriétés du Gouvernement. La compagnie a aussi le droit de construire des lignes téléphoniques et télégraphiques, ainsi qu'un wharf à Gonaïves et d'établir un service de vapeurs pour faire le commerce du cabotage autour de l'île seulement. Afin d'encourager l'entreprise le Gouvernement a garanti pour une période de cinquante ans un intérêt de 6 pour cent sur les dépenses nécessaires à la construction de la ligne à raison de \$24,200 par mille.

#### NATURE DES IMPORTATIONS PROVENANT DES ETATS-UNIS.

M. L. W. LIVINGSTON, consul des Etats-Unis à Cap Haïtien, écrit que presque toutes les importations faites dans la République d'Haïti viennent des Etats-Unis, d'Angleterre, de France et d'Allemagne dans l'ordre indiqué.

La majeure partie des importations provenant des Etats-Unis consiste en denrées alimentaires, pétrole, tabac, produits pharmaceutiques, tissus de coton, cuirs, voitures, chaussures, machines, etc. L'Angleterre fournit les tissus de coton et de laine, l'alpaca, la faïence, les matériaux pour couvrir les maisons et d'autres articles. C'est la France qui expédie le plus d'espèces de marchandises.

On exporte beaucoup de bois de campêche et une très grande partie de ce produit est expédiée aux Etats-Unis.

On expédie au Hâvre, France, la plus grande partie du café et du cacao et de là, on en réexpédie une grande quantité en Allemagne. Après la ratification du traité de réciprocité entre la France et Haïti, l'Allemagne a frappé le café haïtien du droit maximum du tarif, ce qui en empêche l'exportation dans le pays précité.

#### COMMERCE DE PORT DE PAIX.

M. CARL ABEGG, agent consulaire, écrit de Port-de-Paix que les importations ont augmenté légèrement, mais ne se composent, sauf quelques exceptions, que d'articles de qualité très ordinaire. L'Angleterre fournit les tissus de coton, les indiennes, les sacs à café, le fer galvanisé et les bières. L'Allemagne envoie les allumettes, la poterie en fonte, les chapeaux, le vinaigre, les eaux minérales et la bière en bouteilles. La France exporte les vins, l'huile d'olive, la parfumerie, le papier à cigarettes et le tabac, les chapeaux pour femmes, etc. Le total de ces importations s'élève à un dixième de celles qui proviennent des Etats-Unis. Parmi les articles importés des Etats-Unis, il y avait une charrue, la première qu'on ait vu dans le pays. Les exportations consistent en bois de cèdre, *lignum-vitæ* et sisal.

Une compagnie belge a loué l'île de Tortugua pour y établir des plantations, la compagnie a l'autorisation de couper le bois qui se trouve dans l'île.

## HONDURAS.

## MESSAGE PRÉSIDENTIEL.

Le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier, le général don MANUEL BONILLA, Président de la République du Honduras, a rendu compte dans son message annuel au Congrès des principaux actes de son administration pendant l'année 1906.

Le Gouvernement, dit le message, a maintenu dans toute leur cordialité les rapports qui unissent le Honduras aux autres nations et s'est particulièrement efforcé de resserrer les liens d'amitié avec les républiques-sœurs du Centre-Amérique.

Le différend de limites avec le Nicaragua a été solutionné par un jugement arbitral de S. M. le roi d'Espagne, en date du 24 décembre dernier. La nouvelle frontière entre le Honduras et le Nicaragua à partir de Testecacinta, suit une ligne qui relie ce point à celui formé par le confluent des flueves Guineo et Poteca, à partir duquel elle se confond avec cette dernière rivière et la rivière Segovia, jusqu'à son embouchure dans l'Atlantique au cap Gracias-à-Dios. A ce sujet, le général BONILLA rappelle qu'à la nouvelle du jugement, il reçut du Président de Nicaragua un télégramme de félicitations dans lequel il voit une preuve manifeste de haute courtoisie et de confraternité centro-américaine.

Le message entre ensuite dans le détail des actes d'administration proprement dits. Il mentionne les améliorations apportées à certains établissements publics, tels que l'Hôpital général et l'Imprimerie nationale; il rappelle les opérations de recensement qui ont permis de constater au Honduras une population de 500,114 habitants en augmentation sur les cens antérieurs de 1881 et 1897. Pendant l'année qui vient de finir, d'importants travaux d'assainissement ont été exécutés à puerto-Cortès et à San Pedro Sula où la fièvre jaune faisait de grands ravages. Grâce aux mesures prises, cette épidémie a disparu de ces deux villes.

Le réseau des voies publiques a été notablement accru et amélioré et la capitale se trouve être aujourd'hui reliée au Pacifique par une route accessible aux automobiles. Les travaux du chemin de fer du nord sont régulièrement poursuivis, l'entreprise se maintient à l'aide de ses propres éléments qui sont chaque jour augmentés et améliorés. Des contrats ont été passés pour la construction d'un môle à Tela et d'un chemin de fer reliant ce port au fleuve Comayagua. En 1906, il a été construit 102 milles de lignes télégraphiques, ce qui porte le réseau télégraphique de la République à 3,363 milles desservis par 181 bureaux.

Pour l'exercice 1906, les recettes générales de l'Etat se sont élevées à \$4,004,497.28 et les dépenses à \$3,294,947.



La dette intérieure s'élevait au 31 décembre 1906 à \$3,125,992.76, en 1906 elle a été amortie de \$345,362.91.

Il résulte de ces chiffres qu'en dépit d'une situation générale délicate, l'état des finances honduriennes est relativement florissant.

## MEXIQUE.

### MINES DE CUIVRE.

Après l'argent, c'est le cuivre qui est le plus important minéral du Mexique, surtout si l'on y comprend les dernières découvertes. Le Mexique fournit 11 pour cent de la production mondiale du cuivre, ne cédant le pas qu'aux Etats-Unis.

D'après les statistiques publiées par le Ministère des Améliorations, il y a dans la République 796 mines de cuivre distribuées comme il suit parmi les différents Etats et Territoires :

Jalisco.....	302	Tamaulipas.....	11
Sonora.....	234	Coahuila.....	5
Michoacan.....	95	Oaxaca.....	5
Lower California.....	65	Puebla.....	5
Chihuahua.....	53	Hidalgo.....	5
Durango.....	51	Guanajuato.....	4
Aguascalientes.....	49	Mexico.....	3
Guerrero.....	44	Nuevo León.....	3
Sinaloa.....	25	Tepic.....	2
Zacatecas.....	14		
San Luis Potosí.....	14	Total.....	796
Colima.....	12		

## SALVADOR.

### SUBVENTION ACCORDÉE À LA CAMPAGNE CAFÉIÈRE DU SALVADOR.

Le "*Diario Oficial*" du 12 janvier 1907, publie un décret du 11 janvier autorisant le consul général de la République à payer à la compagnie caféière du Salvador, la somme de 250 dollars en or américain, afin de mieux faire apprécier la qualité du café du Salvador.

### SUBVENTION ACCORDÉE À UNE COMPAGNIE DE BATEAUX À VAPEUR.

Le "*Diario Oficial*" du 10 janvier 1907 publie le texte d'un arrangement fait entre le Gouvernement et la ligne de navigation allemande "*Kosmos*." Cet arrangement a été approuvé le 8 janvier 1907 par le Président de la République.

D'après les termes de l'arrangement les vapeurs de la compagnie s'engagent à faire escale aux ports du Salvador deux fois par mois au moins. De plus, la compagnie fera une réduction de 50 pour cent dans le tarif des prix de transport des troupes et du matériel de guerre entre les ports de la République en temps de paix ou de guerre. Elle s'engage aussi à transporter à titre gracieux le Président de la République et les Secrétaires d'Etat entre les ports de l'Amérique Centrale, du Mexique et de la Californie et les chefs et administrateurs des douanes entre les ports de la République.

Une subvention mensuelle de \$500 argent est accordée à la compagnie pour le service. L'arrangement est fait pour deux ans et peut durer deux années de plus à moins que l'une des parties contractantes ne prévienne quatre mois en avance de son intention de cesser.

## URUGUAY.

### RÉCOLTES DE CÉRÉALES ET DE LIN EN 1905-6.

Le Ministère de l'Agriculture de la République de l'Uruguay a publié dernièrement les statistiques relatives à la récolte de céréales et de lin pour l'année agricole 1905-6. D'après ces données, voici le nom des grains et graines et le nombre d'hectares ensemencés: Blé, 288,468 hectares; maïs, 166,361 hectares; autres céréales et lin, 18,485 hectares.

La superficie consacrée au blé a augmenté de plus de 27,000 hectares sur celle de l'année 1904-5, mais la superficie cultivée en maïs accuse une diminution de plus de 10,000 hectares si on la compare à l'année précédente, et la superficie consacrée au lin accuse une diminution de 1,600 hectares.

Les céréales qu'on cultive en dehors du blé et du maïs, telles que l'orge, l'avoine, les graines pour les oiseaux et le seigle n'occupaient qu'une petite superficie de terre, mais en 1905-6 elles ont pris beaucoup plus d'importance.

L'augmentation depuis 1904-5 a été de 1,600 hectares, consacrés principalement à la culture des graines pour la nourriture des oiseaux.

Le total de la superficie ensemencée dans l'année dont il est question a été de 478,667 hectares, soit 18,000 hectares de plus que dans l'année précédente.

Voici la production moyenne par hectare: Blé, 434 kilogrammes; maïs, 492 kilogrammes; lin, 383 kilogrammes; avoine, 648 kilogrammes; orge, 675 kilogrammes; graines pour oiseaux, 569 kilogrammes.

## VÉNÉZUÉLA.

## MOUVEMENT COMMERCIAL PENDANT L'ANNÉE 1905-6.

Le Ministère des Finances et du Crédit Public du Vénézuéla a publié à la fin de l'année 1906 les statistiques commerciales et maritimes pour l'année 1905-6. En voici un extrait :

La valeur totale du commerce extérieur pendant l'année 1905-6 s'est élevée à 125,934,987.54 bolivars, dont 44,952,867.66 bolivars pour les importations et 80,982,119 bolivars pour les exportations, soit une différence de 36,029,252.22 bolivars en faveur de ces dernières.

Les importations se composaient de toutes sortes de marchandises, telles que machines, appareils, instruments, outils, tissus en pièces, vêtements, meubles, boissons, denrées alimentaires, produits chimiques et pharmaceutiques, etc. La majeure partie des exportations se composait des produits indigènes suivants: Café, cacao, bestiaux, chevaux, mulets, asphalte, bois de charpente, caoutchouc, écorce de cinchona, manglier, cornes, cuirs, sucre, poisson, nacre, écaille de tortue, dividivi, sernambi, coton, goudron, balata, quartz, noix de coco, bananes, maïs, plumes de hérons, perles, or, médicaments, salsepareille, etc.

Voici les principaux articles d'exportation: Café, 37,104,451.75 bolivars; cacao, 14,655,986.45 bolivars; bestiaux, 8,992,021 bolivars; cuirs et peaux, 7,558,648.03 bolivars; balata, 3,640,594.25 bolivars; or, 2,987,313.95 bolivars.

Pendant l'année dont il est question, les différents bureaux de douane ont encaissé des droits s'élevant à la somme de 19,480,312.63 bolivars.

Pendant cette même année fiscale il est entré dans les différents ports du pays 675 vapeurs, jaugeant 1,593,515 tonneaux, et 291 voiliers, jaugeant 26,503 tonneaux, et il en est sorti 714 vapeurs, jaugeant 1,206,626 tonneaux, et 421 voiliers, jaugeant 30,935 tonneaux.

Le commerce du cabotage entre les ports du Vénézuéla pendant l'année s'est élevé à 116,312,961.68 bolivars.

Le tableau suivant montre les pays d'origine des importations pour l'année 1905-6, ainsi que leurs valeurs respectives.

Pays d'origine.	Valeur.
	<i>Bolivars.</i>
Etats-Unis d'Amérique.....	13,585,469.04
Angleterre.....	13,385,982.76
Allemagne.....	8,852,398.37
Pays-Bas.....	3,094,862.48
France.....	2,738,806.93
Espagne.....	2,152,088.98
Italie.....	965,872.50
Belgique.....	112,875.00
Autriche-Hongrie.....	36,922.20
Cuba.....	29,814.40
Equateur.....	5,400.00
Panama.....	1,375.00
Total.....	44,952,867.66

Voici les pays de destination des exportations:

Pays de destination.	Valeur.
	<i>Bolivars.</i>
Etats-Unis d'Amérique.....	25,191,270.22
France.....	20,558,671.10
Pays-Bas et colonies.....	11,827,211.60
Angleterre et colonies.....	6,551,466.81
Cuba.....	8,971,650.00
Allemagne.....	4,310,862.85
Espagne.....	2,882,509.60
Italie.....	302,076.90
Brésil.....	145,300.00
Autriche-Hongrie.....	113,556.00
Belgique.....	79,278.00
Panama.....	41,838.80
Maroc.....	2,259.00
Costa-Rica.....	1,789.00
République Dominicaine.....	1,700.00
Colombie.....	680.00
Total.....	80,982,119.88

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Anales del Museo Nacional de México. Mexico. Monthly.

Boletín de Estadística. Merida. Semimonthly.

Boletín del Instituto Científico y Literario. Toluca. Monthly.

Boletín Oficial del Distrito sur de la Baja California. La Paz. Weekly.

Boletín de la Secretaría de Fomento, colonización é industria. Mexico. Monthly.

Boletín Oficial de la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores. Mexico. Monthly.

Diario Oficial. Mexico. Daily.

El Economista Mexicano. Mexico. Weekly.

\*El Estado de Colima. Colima. Weekly.

El Hacendado Mexicano. Mexico. Monthly.

Mexican Herald. Mexico. Daily. (Filed for one year.)

Mexican Investor. Mexico. Weekly.

Mexican Journal of Commerce. Mexico City. Monthly.

Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Guerrero. Chilpancingo, Mexico. Weekly.

Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Michoacán de Ocampo. Morelia. Mexico. Semiweekly.

\*Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Oaxaca. Oaxaca de Juarez, Mexico. Semiweekly.

Periódico Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Tabasco. San Juan Bautista, Mexico. Semiweekly.

El Republicano. Aguascalientes. Weekly.

Semana Mercantil. Mexico. Weekly.

## NICARAGUA.

The American. Bluefields. Weekly.

El Comercio. Managua. Daily.

Diario Oficial. Managua. Daily.

## PANAMA.

Gaceta Oficial. Panama. Daily.

Star and Herald. Panama. Weekly.

\*La República. Panama. Weekly.

Registro Judicial, Órgano del Poder Judicial de la República. Panama. Irregular.

## PARAGUAY.

\*Boletín Quincenal de la Cámara de Comercio de la Asunción. Asuncion. Semi-monthly.

Diario Oficial. Asuncion. Daily.

Paraguay Rundschau. Asuncion. Weekly.

\*Revista del Instituto Paraguayo. Asuncion. Monthly.

Revue Commerciale. Assumption. Semimonthly.

## PERU.

Auxiliar del Comercio. Callao. Biweekly.

Boletín de Minas, Industrias y Construcciones. Lima. Monthly.

Boletín del Ministerio de Fomento. Dirección de Fomento. Lima. Monthly.  
 ——— Dirección de Obras Públicas. Lima. Monthly.  
 Boletín de la Sociedad Geográfica de Lima. Lima. Quarterly.  
 Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura. Lima. Monthly.  
 Boletín de la Sociedad Nacional de Minería. Lima. Monthly.  
 \*El Economista. Lima. Weekly.  
 \*El Peruano. (Diario Oficial.) Lima. Daily.  
 Padrón General de Minas. Lima. Semiannual.  
 Revista de Ciencias. Lima. Monthly.  
 Revista Pan-Americana. Lima. Monthly.

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Boletín de la Cámara de Comercio Filipina. Manila. Monthly.  
 El Mercantil. Manila. Daily.  
 Official Gazette. Manila. Weekly. (Also issued in Spanish.)

## PORTO RICO.

La Correspondencia de Puerto Rico. San Juan. Daily.

## EL SALVADOR.

Anales del Museo Nacional. San Salvador. Monthly.  
 Boletín de Agricultura. San Salvador. Semimonthly.  
 Boletín de la Dirección General de Estadística. San Salvador. Irregular.  
 Diario del Salvador. San Salvador. Daily.  
 Diario Oficial. San Salvador. Daily.  
 \*Revista de Derecho y Jurisprudencia. San Salvador. Monthly.

## UNITED STATES.

American Druggist. New York. Semimonthly.  
 American Exporter. New York. Semimonthly. (Alternate Spanish and English editions.)  
 American Historical Review. New York. Quarterly.  
 American Made Goods. New York. Quarterly.  
 American Review of Reviews. New York. Monthly.  
 Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Philadelphia. Bimonthly.  
 El Boletín Comercial. St. Louis. Monthly.  
 Bookman (The). New York. Monthly.  
 Bulletin of the American Geographical Society. New York.  
 Bulletin of Books added to the Public Library of the City of Boston. Boston. Monthly.  
 Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia. Philadelphia. Monthly.  
 Bulletin of the New York Public Library. Monthly.  
 Century Magazine. New York. Monthly.  
 El Comercio. New York. Monthly.  
 Current Literature. New York. Monthly.  
 Dun's Review. New York. Weekly.  
 Dun's Review. International edition. New York. Monthly.  
 Engineering Magazine. New York. Monthly.  
 Engineering and Mining Journal. New York. Weekly.  
 Engineering News. New York. Weekly.  
 Export Implement Age. Philadelphia. Monthly.  
 Exporters and Importers Journal. New York. Monthly.

Field Columbian Museum Publications. Chicago.  
 Forum (The). New York. Quarterly.  
 Independent (The). New York. Weekly.  
 India Rubber World. New York. Monthly.  
 International Buyer. New York. Semimonthly. (Alternate Spanish and English editions.)  
 Journal of Geography. New York. Monthly.  
 Library Journal. New York. Monthly.  
 Literary Digest. New York. Weekly.  
 \*Mexican Industrial Review. Chicago. Monthly.  
 Mines and Minerals. Scranton, Pa. Monthly.  
 Mining Magazine. New York. Monthly.  
 Mining World. Chicago. Weekly.  
 Modern Mexico. St. Louis. Monthly.  
 Monthly Consular and Trade Reports. (Department of Commerce and Labor.) Washington. Monthly.  
 National Geographic Magazine. New York. Monthly.  
 North American Review. New York. Monthly.  
 Las Novedades. New York. Weekly.  
 Outlook (The). New York. Weekly.  
 Pan-American Review. New York. Monthly.  
 Patent and Trade Mark Review. New York. Monthly.  
 Records of the Past. Washington, D. C. Monthly.  
 Scientific American. New York. Weekly.  
 Scientific American. Export Edition. New York. Monthly.  
 Sister Republics. Denver, Colo. Monthly.  
 Tea and Coffee Trade Journal. New York. Monthly.  
 Technical World (The). Chicago. Monthly.  
 United States Tobacco Journal. New York. Weekly.  
 World To-day (The). Chicago. Monthly.  
 World's Work. New York. Monthly.

## URUGUAY.

Anales del Departamento de Ganadería y Agricultura. Montevideo. Monthly.  
 \*Montevideo Times. Montevideo. Daily.  
 Revista de la Asociación Rural del Uruguay. Montevideo. Monthly.  
 Revista de la Unión Industrial Uruguaya. Montevideo. Semimonthly.

## VENEZUELA.

Boletín de Estadística. Caracas. Monthly.  
 El Fonógrafo. Maracaibo. Daily.  
 El Heraldo Industrial. Caracas. Semimonthly.  
 Gaceta Oficial. Caracas. Daily.  
 \*Venezuelan Herald. Caracas.

# HONORARY CORRESPONDING MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

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	Firmino da Silva .....	Florianopolis.
Chile.....	Señor Don Moisés Vargas .....	Santiago.
Colombia.....	Señor Don Rufino Gutiérrez.....	Bogotá.
Costa Rica .....	Señor Don Manuel Aragón .....	San José.
Cuba .....	Señor Don Antonio S. de Bustamante .....	Havana.
	Señor Don Lincoln de Zayas.....	Havana.
Dominican Republic.	Señor Don José Gabriel García <sup>b</sup> .....	Santo Domingo.
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	Señor Don Luis Alberto Carbo .....	Guayaquil.
Guatemala.....	Señor Don Antonio Batres Jáuregui.....	Guatemala City.
	Señor Don Rafael Montúfar .....	Guatemala City.
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Honduras .....	Señor Don E. Constantino Fiallos .....	Tegucigalpa.
Mexico.....	Señor Don Francisco L. de la Barra.....	City of Mexico.
	Señor Don Antonio García Cubas .....	City of Mexico.
	Señor Don Fernando Ferrari Pérez .....	City of Mexico.
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Paraguay .....	Señor Don José S. Decoud .....	Asunción.
Panama .....	Señor Don Samuel Lewis.....	Panama.
	Señor Don Ramón M. Valdés.....	Panama.
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Uruguay.....	Señor Don José I. Schiffiano .....	Montevidec.
Venezuela .....	Señor General Don Manuel Landaeta Rosales.	Caracas.
	Señor Don Francisco de Paula Alamo.....	Caracas.

<sup>a</sup> Honorary corresponding member of the Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain.<sup>b</sup> Corresponding member of the Academia Nacional de la Historia de Venezuela

# LATIN-AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES IN THE UNITED STATES.

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Nicaragua .....	Señor Don LUIS F. COREA, Office of Legation, 2003 O street, Washington, D. C.
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Salvador .....	Señor Dr. Don JOSÉ ROSA PACAS, Absent.
Uruguay .....	Señor Dr. Don LUIS MELIAN LAFINUR, Office of Legation, 1416 Twenty-first street, Washington, D. C.

## MINISTER RESIDENT.

Dominican Republic .....	Señor Don EMILIO C. JOUBERT, "The Shoreham," Washington, D. C.
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## CHARGÉS D'AFFAIRES.

Chile .....	Señor Don ALBERTO YOACHAM, Office of Legation, "The Rochambeau," Washington, D. C.
Honduras .....	Señor Dr. SALVADOR CÓRDOVA, Office of Legation, care of Consulate-General of Honduras, New York City.
Venezuela .....	Señor Dr. RAFAEL GARBIRAS GUZMAN, "The Rochambeau," Washington, D. C.

## UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

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### AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

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Mexico .....	DAVID E. THOMPSON, Mexico.

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Bolivia .....	WILLIAM B. SORSBY, La Paz.
Chile .....	JOHN HICKS, Santiago.
Colombia .....	THOMAS C. DAWSON, Bogotá.
Costa Rica .....	WILLIAM L. MERRY, San José.
Cuba .....	EDWIN V. MORGAN, Havana.
Ecuador .....	WILLIAMS C. FOX, Quito.
Guatemala .....	JOSEPH W. J. LEE, Guatemala City.
Haiti .....	HENRY W. FURNISS, Port au Prince.
Honduras .....	(See Guatemala.)
Nicaragua .....	(See Costa Rica.)
Panama .....	HERBERT G. SQUIERS, Panama.
Paraguay .....	(See Uruguay.)
Peru .....	LESLIE COMBS, Lima.
Salvador .....	(See Costa Rica.)
Uruguay .....	EDWARD C. O'BRIEN, Montevideo.
Venezuela .....	W. W. RUSSELL, Caracas.

### MINISTER RESIDENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL.

Dominican Republic .....	FENTON R. MCCREERY, Santo Domingo.
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## RATES OF POSTAGE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES.

The rates of postage from the United States to all foreign countries and colonies (except Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) are as follows:

	Cents.
Letters, per 15 grams ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce).....	5
Single postal cards, each .....	2
Double postal cards, each.....	4
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces.....	1
Commercial papers.....	5
{ Packets not in excess of 10 ounces.....	1
{ Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.....	2
Samples of merchandise.....	1
{ Packets not in excess of 4 ounces.....	8
{ Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof.....	8
Registration fee on letters and other articles.....	8

Ordinary letters for any foreign country (except Canada, Mexico, and Cuba) must be forwarded, whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid, at least partially.

Matter mailed in the United States addressed to Mexico is subject to the same postage rates and conditions as it would be if it were addressed for delivery in the United States, except that articles of miscellaneous merchandise (fourth-class matter) not sent as *bona fide* trade samples should be sent by "Parcels Post;" and that the following articles are *absolutely excluded* from the mails without regard to the amount of postage prepaid or the manner in which they are wrapped:

All sealed packages, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form; *all* packages (including packages of second-class matter) which weigh more than 4 pounds 6 ounces, except such as are sent by "Parcels Post;" publications which violate any copyright law of Mexico.

Single volumes of printed books in *unsealed packages* are transmissible to Mexico in the regular mails without limit as to weight.

Unsealed packages of mailable merchandise may be sent by "Parcels Post" to Bolivia, British Guiana, British Honduras, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Salvador, and Venezuela, at the rates named on page xv.

### PROHIBITED ARTICLES TO ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Poisons, explosives, and inflammable articles, live or dead animals, insects (especially the Colorado beetle), reptiles, fruits or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, and substances exhaling a bad odor, excluded from transmission in domestic mails as being in themselves, either from their form or nature, liable to destroy, deface, or otherwise injure the contents of the mail bags, or the persons of those engaged in the postal service; also obscene, lewd, or lascivious books, pamphlets, etc., and letters and circulars concerning lotteries, so-called gift concerts, etc. (also excluded from domestic mails); postal cards or letters addressed to go around the world; letters or packages (except those to Mexico) containing gold or silver substances, jewelry or precious articles; any packet whatever containing articles liable to customs duties in the countries addressed (except Cuba and Mexico); articles other than letters which are not prepaid at least partly; articles other than letters or postal cards containing writing in the nature of personal correspondence, unless fully prepaid at the rate of letter postage; articles of a nature likely to soil or injure the correspondence; packets of commercial papers and prints of all kinds, the weight of which exceeds 2 kilograms (4 pounds 6 ounces), or the size 18 inches in any direction, except *rolls* of prints, which may measure 30 inches in length by 4 inches in diameter; postal cards not of United States origin, and United States postal cards of the largest ("C") size (except as letters), and except also the reply halves of double postal cards received from foreign countries.

There is, moreover, reserved to the Government of every country of the Postal Union the right to refuse to convey over its territory, or to deliver, as well, articles liable to the reduced rate in regard to which the laws, ordinances, or decrees which regulate the conditions of their publication or of their circulation in that country have not been complied with.

Full and complete information relative to all regulations can be obtained from the United States Postal Guide.



# FOREIGN MAILS.

TABLE SHOWING THE RATES OF POSTAGE CHARGED IN LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES ON ARTICLES SENT BY MAIL TO THE UNITED STATES.

Countries.	Letters, per 15 grams, equal to one-half ounce.		Single postal cards, each. <sup>a</sup>		Other articles, per 50 grams, equal to 2 ounces.		Charge for registration.	Charge for return receipt.
	Currency of country.	Centimes.	Currency of country.	Centimes.	Currency of country.	Centimes.		
Argentine Republic.....	15 centavos.....	35	6 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	10	24 centavos.....	12 centavos.
Bolivia via Panama.....	22 centavos.....	55	8 centavos.....	20	6 centavos.....	15	20 centavos.....	10 centavos.
Bolivia via other routes.....	20 centavos.....	50	6 centavos.....	15	4 centavos.....	10	400 reis.....	200 reis.
Brazil.....	300 reis.....	35	100 reis.....	10	50 reis.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Chile.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Colombia.....	20 centavos.....	50	4 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centimos.....	5 centimos.
Costa Rica.....	10 centimos.....	25	3 centimos.....	7½	2 centimos.....	5	10 centimos.....	5 centavos.
Cuba <sup>b</sup> .....	10 centavos.....	25	3 centavos.....	10	2 centavos.....	5	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo).....	10 centavos.....	50	2 centavos.....	10	1 penny.....	10	2 pence.....	2½ pence.
Ecuador.....	4 pence.....	40	1 penny.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Falkland Islands.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centimes de	10	2 centimes de	5 centimes de
Guatemala.....	10 centimes de	50	3 centimes de	15	2 centimes de	10	2 centimes de	5 centimes de
Haiti.....	gourde.....	50	gourde.....	15	gourde.....	10	gourde.....	5 gourde.
Honduras.....	15 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Honduras, British.....	5 cents.....	25	2 cents.....	10	2 cents.....	10	10 cents.....	6 cents.
Mexico.....	5 centavos.....	50	5 centavos.....	15	1 centavo.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Nicaragua.....	15 centavos.....	50	5 centavos.....	15	5 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	10 centavos.
Paraguay.....	60 centavos.....	50	8 centavos.....	15	8 centavos.....	10	40 centavos.....	20 centavos.
Peru via San Francisco.....	20 centavos.....	50	6 centavos.....	15	4 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Peru via Panama.....	22 centavos.....	55	8 centavos.....	20	6 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Porto Rico <sup>b</sup> .....	11 centavos.....	55	3 centavos.....	15	3 centavos.....	15	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Salvador via Panama.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Salvador via other routes.....	10 centavos.....	50	3 centavos.....	15	2 centavos.....	10	10 centavos.....	5 centavos.
Uruguay.....	10 centavos.....	50	15 centimos.....	15	10 centimos.....	10	50 centimos.....	25 centimos.
Venezuela.....	50 centimos.....	25	2 cents.....	10	1 cent.....	5	10 cents Dutch.....	10 cents Dutch.
British Guiana.....	5 cents.....	50	7½ cents Dutch.....	15	5 cents Dutch.....	10	10 cents Dutch.....	10 centimes.
Dutch Guiana.....	25 cents Dutch.....	50	10 centimes.....	15	5 centimes.....	10	25 centimes.....	10 centimes.
French Guiana.....	25 centimes.....	50	10 centimes.....	15	5 centimes.....	10	25 centimes.....	10 centimes.

<sup>a</sup>The rate for a reply-paid (double) card is double the rate named in this column.

<sup>b</sup>United States domestic rates and conditions.

## PARCELS-POST REGULATIONS.

TABLE SHOWING THE LATIN-AMERICAN COUNTRIES TO WHICH PARCELS MAY BE SENT FROM THE UNITED STATES; THE DIMENSIONS, WEIGHT, AND RATES OF POSTAGE APPLICABLE TO PARCELS, AND THE EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES WHICH MAY DISPATCH AND RECEIVE PARCELS-POST MAILS.

COUNTRIES.	ALLOWABLE DIMENSIONS AND WEIGHTS OF PARCELS.				POSTAGE.		EXCHANGE POST-OFFICES.	
	Greatest length.	Greatest length and girth combined.	Greatest girth.	Greatest weight.	For a parcel not exceeding 1 pound.	For every additional pound or fraction of a pound.	UNITED STATES.	LATIN AMERICA.
	<i>Fl. in.</i>	<i>Fl.</i>	<i>Fl.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>		
Bolivia .....	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	La Paz.
Chile .....	3 6	6	.....	11	20	20	New York and San Francisco.	Valparaiso.
Colombia .....	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails between the two countries.	
Costa Rica .....	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12		
Guatemala .....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Guatemala City, Retalhuleu, and Puerto Barrios.
Guiana, British .....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Honduras .....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Tegucigalpa, Puerto Cortez, Amapala, and Trujillo.
Honduras, British .....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New Orleans .....	Belize.
Mexico .....	2 0	.....	4	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	
Nicaragua .....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York, New Orleans, and San Francisco.	Bluefields, San Juan del Norte, and Corinto.
Salvador .....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	New York and San Francisco.	San Salvador.
Venezuela .....	3 6	6	.....	11	12	12	All offices authorized to exchange mails.	

## UNITED STATES CONSULATES IN LATIN AMERICA.

Frequent application is made to the Bureau for the address of United States Consuls in the South and Central American Republics. Those desiring to correspond with any Consul can do so by addressing "The United States Consulate" at the point named. Letters thus addressed must be delivered to the proper person. It must be understood, however, that it is not the duty of Consuls to devote their time to private business, and that all such letters may properly be treated as personal, and any labor involved may be subject to charge therefor.

The following is a list of United States Consulates in the different Republics (consular agencies are given in *italics*):

<p>ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—  <i>Bahia Blanca.</i>  Buenos Ayres.  <i>Cordoba.</i>  Rosario.</p> <p>BRAZIL—  <i>Aracaju.</i>  Bahia.  <i>Ceara.</i>  <i>Maceio.</i>  <i>Manaos.</i>  <i>Maranhão.</i>  <i>Natal.</i>  Para.  Pernambuco.  Rio de Janeiro.  <i>Rio Grande do Sul.</i>  Santos.  Victoria.</p> <p>CHILE—  <i>Antofagasta.</i>  Arica.  Caldera.  Coquimbo.  Coronel.  Iquique.  <i>Punta Arenas.</i>  <i>Talcahuano.</i>  Valdivia.  Valparaíso.</p> <p>COLOMBIA—  Barranquilla.  Bogotá.  <i>Bucaramanga.</i>  Cali.  Cartagena.  Cucuta.  Honda.  Santa Marta.  Quibdo.</p> <p>COSTA RICA—  Puerto Limon.  <i>Punta Arenas.</i>  San José.</p> <p>CUBA—  <i>Banes.</i>  <i>Baracoa.</i>  <i>Caibarien.</i>  <i>Cardenas.</i>  Cienfuegos.  Habana.  <i>Manzanillo.</i>  <i>Matanzas.</i>  <i>Nuevitás.</i>  <i>Sagua la Grande.</i>  <i>Santa Clara.</i>  Santiago.</p> <p>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—  <i>Azua.</i>  Macoris.  <i>Monte Christi.</i>  <i>Puerto Plata.</i></p>	<p>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—Cont'd.  <i>Samana.</i>  <i>Sanchez.</i>  Santo Domingo.</p> <p>ECUADOR—  <i>Bahia de Caraquez.</i>  <i>Esmeraldas.</i>  Guayaquil.  Manta.</p> <p>GUATEMALA—  <i>Champerico.</i>  Guatemala.  Livingston.  Ocos.  <i>San José de Guatemala.</i></p> <p>HAITI—  <i>Aux Cayes.</i>  Cape Haitien.  Gonaïves.  Jacmel.  Jeremie.  <i>Miragoane.</i>  <i>Petit Godve.</i>  Port au Prince.  <i>Port de Paix.</i>  St. Marc.</p> <p>HONDURAS—  Anapala.  Bonacca.  Ceiba.  Puerto Cortes.  San Juancito.  <i>San Pedro Sula.</i>  Tegucigalpa.  Tela.  Truxillo.  Ruatan.  Utilia.</p> <p>MEXICO—  Acapulco.  Aguascalientes.  Alamos.  Campeche.  Cananea.  Chihuahua.  Ciudad Juarez.  Ciudad Porfirio Diaz.  Coatzacoalcos.  Durango.  Ensenada.  Frontera.  Guadalajara.  Guanajuato.  Guaymas.  Hermosillo.  Jalapa.  <i>Laguna de Terminos.</i>  La Paz.  Manzanillo.  Matamoras.  Mazatlan.  Mexico.</p>	<p>MEXICO—Continued.  Monterey.  Nogales.  Nuevo Laredo.  Oaxaca.  Parral.  Progreso.  Puebla.  Saltillo.  <i>San Luis Potosi.</i>  <i>Sierra Mojada.</i>  Tampico.  <i>Tlaxotalpan.</i>  <i>Topolobampo.</i>  Torreon.  Tuxpán, Vera Cruz.  Veracruz.  Victoria.  Zacatecas.</p> <p>NICARAGUA—  <i>Bluefields.</i>  Cape Gracias á Dios.  Corinto.  Managua.  <i>Matagalpa.</i>  San Juan del Norte.  <i>San Juan del Sur.</i></p> <p>PANAMA—  <i>Bocas del Toro.</i>  Colon.  David.  Panama.  Santiago.</p> <p>PARAGUAY—  Asunción.</p> <p>PERU—  Callao.  Chimbote.  Eten.  Iquitos.  Mollendo.  Paita.  Salaverry.</p> <p>SALVADOR—  <i>Acajutla.</i>  <i>La Libertad.</i>  <i>La Unión.</i>  San Salvador.</p> <p>URUGUAY—  Montevideo.</p> <p>VENEZUELA—  <i>Barcelona.</i>  Caracas.  Carupano.  <i>Ciudad Bolívar.</i>  Coro.  La Guayra.  Maracaibo.  Puerto Cabello.  Tovar.  Valera.</p>
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# CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS IN THE UNITED STATES.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.		COSTA RICA.	
Alabama.....	Mobile.	Alabama.....	Mobile.
California.....	San Francisco.	California.....	San Francisco.
District of Columbia.....	Washington.	Canal Zone.....	Colon.
Florida.....	Fernandina.		Panama.
	Pensacola.		Denver.
Georgia.....	Savannah.	Colorado.....	Chicago.
Illinois.....	Chicago.	Illinois.....	New Orleans.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.	Louisiana.....	Baltimore.
Maine.....	Portland.	Maryland.....	Boston.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.	Massachusetts.....	St. Louis.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.	Missouri.....	New York City.
Mississippi.....	Gulf Port and Ship Island.	New York.....	Portland.
	Pascagoula.	Oregon.....	Philadelphia.
	St. Louis.	Pennsylvania.....	San Juan.
Missouri.....	New York City.	Porto Rico.....	Galveston.
New York.....	Philadelphia.	Texas.....	Norfolk.
Pennsylvania.....	Manila.	Virginia.....	
Philippine Islands.....	Norfolk.		
Virginia.....			
BOLIVIA.		CUBA.	
California.....	San Diego.	Alabama.....	Mobile.
	San Francisco.	California.....	Los Angeles.
	Chicago.	Florida.....	Fernandina.
Illinoi.....	Baltimore.		Jacksonville.
Maryland.....	Kansas City.		Key West.
Missouri.....	New York City.		Pensacola.
New York.....	Philadelphia.		Tampa.
Pennsylvania.....		Georgia.....	Brunswick.
			Savannah.
BRAZIL.		Illinois.....	Chicago.
Alabama.....	Mobile.	Kentucky.....	Louisville.
California.....	San Francisco.	Louisiana.....	New Orleans.
Florida.....	Fernandina.	Maine.....	Portland.
	Pensacola.	Maryland.....	Baltimore.
Georgia.....	Brunswick.	Massachusetts.....	Boston.
	Savannah.	Michigan.....	Detroit.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.	Mississippi.....	Gulfport.
Maine.....	Calais.	Missouri.....	St. Louis.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.	New York.....	New York City.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.	Ohio.....	Cincinnati.
Mississippi.....	Gulfport.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
	Pascagoula.	Porto Rico.....	Arecibo.
Missouri.....	St. Louis.		Mayagüez.
New York.....	New York City.		Ponce.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.	Texas.....	San Juan.
Porto Rico.....	San Juan.	Virginia.....	Galveston.
Virginia.....	Norfolk.		Newport News.
	Richmond.		Norfolk.
CHILE.		DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.	
California.....	San Francisco.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
Canal Zone.....	Panama.	Maryland.....	Baltimore.
Georgia.....	Savannah.	Massachusetts.....	Boston.
Hawaii.....	Honolulu.	New York.....	New York City.
Illinois.....	Chicago.	North Carolina.....	Wilmington.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.	Porto Rico.....	Aguadilla.
New York.....	New York City.		Arecibo.
Oregon.....	Portland.		Humacao.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.		Mayagüez.
Philippine Islands.....	Manila.		Ponce.
Porto Rico.....	San Juan.		San Juan.
Washington.....	Port Townsend.		Vieques.
	Tacoma.		
COLOMBIA.		ECUADOR.	
Alabama.....	Mobile.	California.....	Los Angeles.
California.....	San Francisco.		San Francisco.
Connecticut.....	New Haven.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
Florida.....	Tampa.	Louisiana.....	New Orleans.
Illinois.....	Chicago.	Massachusetts.....	Boston.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.	New York.....	New York City.
Maryland.....	Baltimore.	Ohio.....	Cincinnati.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
Michigan.....	Detroit.	Philippine Islands.....	Manila.
Missouri.....	St. Louis.	South Carolina.....	Charleston.
New York.....	New York City.	Virginia.....	Norfolk.
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.		
Porto Rico.....	San Juan.		
Virginia.....	Norfolk.		
		GUATEMALA.	
		Alabama.....	Mobile.
		California.....	San Diego.
			San Francisco.
		Florida.....	Pensacola.
		Illinois.....	Chicago.

[illegible]

## CONSULATES OF THE LATIN-AMERICAN REPUBLICS—Continued.

SALVADOR.		URUGUAY—Continued.	
California.....	San Diego.	Mississippi.....	Pascagoula.
	San Francisco.	Missouri.....	St. Louis.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.	New York.....	New York City.
Massachusetts.....	Boston.	Ohio.....	Cincinnati.
Missouri.....	St. Louis.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
New York.....	New York City.	Philippine Islands.....	Manila.
		South Carolina.....	Charleston.
		Texas.....	Galveston.
URUGUAY.		Virginia.....	Port Arthur and Sabine Pass.
Alabama.....	Mobile.		Norfolk.
California.....	San Francisco.		Richmond.
Florida.....	Apalachicola.	VENEZUELA.	
	Fernandina.	California.....	San Francisco.
	Jacksonville.	Illinois.....	Chicago.
	Pensacola.	Louisiana.....	New Orleans.
	St. Augustine.	New York.....	New York City.
Georgia.....	Brunswick.	Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.
	Savannah.	Philippine Islands.....	Cebu.
Illinois.....	Chicago.	Porto Rico.....	Arecibo.
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.		Mayagüez.
Maine.....	Bangor.		Ponce.
	Calais.		San Juan.
	Portland.		
Maryland.....	Baltimore.		
Massachusetts.....	Boston.		

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The following table gives the chief weights and measures in commercial use in Mexico and the Republics of Central and South America, and their equivalents in the United States:

Denomination.	Where used.	United States equivalents.
Are .....	Metric .....	0.02471 acre.
Arobe .....	Paraguay .....	25 pounds.
Arroba (dry) .....	Argentine Republic .....	25.3171 pounds.
Do .....	Brazil .....	32.38 pounds.
Do .....	Cuba .....	25.3664 pounds.
Do .....	Venezuela .....	25.4024 pounds.
Arroba (liquid) .....	Cuba and Venezuela .....	4.263 gallons.
Barril .....	Argentine Republic and Mexico .....	20.0787 gallons.
Carga .....	Mexico and Salvador .....	300 pounds.
Centaro .....	Central America .....	4.2631 gallons.
Cuadra .....	Argentine Republic .....	4.2 acres.
Do .....	Paraguay .....	78.9 yards.
Do .....	Paraguay (square) .....	8.077 square feet.
Do .....	Uruguay .....	2 acres (nearly).
Cubic meter .....	Metric .....	35.3 cubic feet.
Fanega (dry) .....	Central America .....	1.5745 bushels.
Do .....	Chile .....	2.575 bushels.
Do .....	Cuba .....	1.599 bushels.
Do .....	Mexico .....	1.54728 bushels.
Do .....	Uruguay (double) .....	7.776 bushels.
Do .....	Uruguay (single) .....	3.888 bushels.
Do .....	Venezuela .....	1.599 bushels.
Frasco .....	Argentine Republic .....	2.5096 quarts.
Do .....	Mexico .....	2.5 quarts.
Gram .....	Metric .....	15.432 grains.
Hectare .....	do .....	2.471 acres.
Hectoliter (dry) .....	do .....	2.838 bushels.
Hectoliter (liquid) .....	do .....	26.417 gallons.
Kilogram (kilo) .....	do .....	2.2046 pounds.
Kilometer .....	do .....	0.621376 mile.
League (land) .....	Paraguay .....	4.633 acres.
Libra .....	Argentine Republic .....	1.0127 pounds.
Do .....	Central America .....	1.043 pounds.
Do .....	Chile .....	1.014 pounds.
Do .....	Cuba .....	1.0161 pounds.
Do .....	Mexico .....	1.01465 pounds.
Do .....	Peru .....	1.0143 pounds.
Do .....	Uruguay .....	1.0143 pounds.
Do .....	Venezuela .....	1.0161 pounds.
Liter .....	Metric .....	1.0567 quarts.
Livre .....	Guiana .....	1.0791 pounds.
Manzana .....	Costa Rica .....	1.73 acres.
Marc .....	Bolivia .....	0.507 pound.
Meter .....	Metric .....	39.37 inches.
Pie. ....	Argentine Republic .....	0.9478 foot.
Quintal .....	do .....	101.42 pounds.
Do .....	Brazil .....	130.06 pounds.
Do .....	Chile, Mexico, and Peru .....	101.61 pounds.
Do .....	Paraguay .....	100 pounds.
Quintal (metric) .....	Metric .....	220.46 pounds.
Suerte .....	Uruguay .....	2,700 cuadras. (See Cu-
		adra.)
Vara .....	Argentine Republic .....	34.1208 inches.
Do .....	Central America .....	33.874 inches.
Do .....	Chile and Peru .....	33.367 inches.
Do .....	Cuba .....	33.384 inches.
Do .....	Mexico .....	33 inches.
Do .....	Paraguay .....	34 inches.
Do .....	Venezuela .....	33.384 inches.

## METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

## METRIC WEIGHTS.

Milligram ( $1/1000$  gram) equals 0.0154 grain.  
Centigram ( $1/100$  gram) equals 0.1543 grain.  
Decigram ( $1/10$  gram) equals 1.5432 grains.  
Gram equals 15.432 grains.  
Decagram (10 grams) equals 0.3527 ounce.  
Hectogram (100 grams) equals 3.5274 ounces.  
Kilogram (1,000 grams) equals 2.2046 pounds.  
Myriagram (10,000 grams) equals 22.046 pounds.  
Quintal (100,000 grams) equals 220.46 pounds.  
Millier or tonneau—ton (1,000,000 grams) equals 2,204.6 pounds.

## METRIC DRY MEASURE.

Milliliter ( $1/1000$  liter) equals 0.061 cubic inch.  
Centiliter ( $1/100$  liter) equals 0.6102 cubic inch.  
Deciliter ( $1/10$  liter) equals 6.1022 cubic inches.  
Liter equals 0.908 quart.  
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 9.08 quarts.  
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 2.838 bushels.  
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 1.308 cubic yards.

## METRIC LIQUID MEASURE.

Milliliter ( $1/1000$  liter) equals 0.27 fluid dram.  
Centiliter ( $1/100$  liter) equals 0.338 fluid ounce.  
Deciliter ( $1/10$  liter) equals 0.845 gill.  
Liter equals 1.0567 quarts.  
Decaliter (10 liters) equals 2.6417 gallons.  
Hectoliter (100 liters) equals 26.417 gallons.  
Kiloliter (1,000 liters) equals 264.17 gallons.

## METRIC MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Millimeter ( $1/1000$  meter) equals 0.0394 inch.  
Centimeter ( $1/100$  meter) equals 0.3937 inch.  
Decimeter ( $1/10$  meter) equals 3.937 inches.  
Meter equals 39.37 inches.  
Decameter (10 meters) equals 393.7 inches.  
Hectometer (100 meters) equals 328 feet 1 inch.  
Kilometer (1,000 meters) equals 0.62137 mile (3,280 feet 10 inches).  
Myriameter (10,000 meters) equals 6.2137 miles.

## METRIC SURFACE MEASURE.

Centare (1 square meter) equals 1,550 square inches.  
Are (100 square meters) equals 119.6 square yards.  
Hectare (10,000 square meters) equals 2.471 acres.



## PRICE LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

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Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of State submitting the report, with accompanying papers, of the delegates of the United States to the Second International Conference of American States, held at the City of Mexico from October 22, 1901, to January 22, 1902. Washington, 1902. 243 pages. 8°. (57th Congress, 1st session, Senate Doc. No. 330.)

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the proceedings of the International Congress for the study of the production and consumption of coffee, etc. Washington, 1903. 312 pages. 8° (paper). (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 35.)

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report by the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, relative to the proceedings of the First Customs Congress of the American Republics, held at New York in January, 1903. Washington, 1903. 195 pages. 8° (paper). (57th Congress, 2d session, Senate Doc. No. 180.)

NOTE.—Senate documents, listed above, containing reports of the various International American Congresses, may also be obtained through members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

Brazil at St. Louis Exposition. St. Louis, 1904. 160 pages. 8° (paper).

Chile—A short description of the Republic according to official data. Leipzig, 1901. 106 pages. Map and 37 illustrations. 8° (cloth).

Chile—Breve descripción de la República escrita según datos oficiales. Leipzig, 1901. 106 páginas. Mapa y 36 grabados. 8° (en tela).

Chile at Pan-American Exposition. Buffalo, 1901. 252 pages (paper).

Guatemala—The Country of the future. By Charles M. Pepper. Washington, 1906. 80 pages. 8° (paper).

# VALUE OF LATIN-AMERICAN COINS.

The following table shows the value, in United States gold, of coins representing the monetary units of the Central and South American Republics and Mexico, estimated quarterly by the Director of the United States Mint, in pursuance of act of Congress:

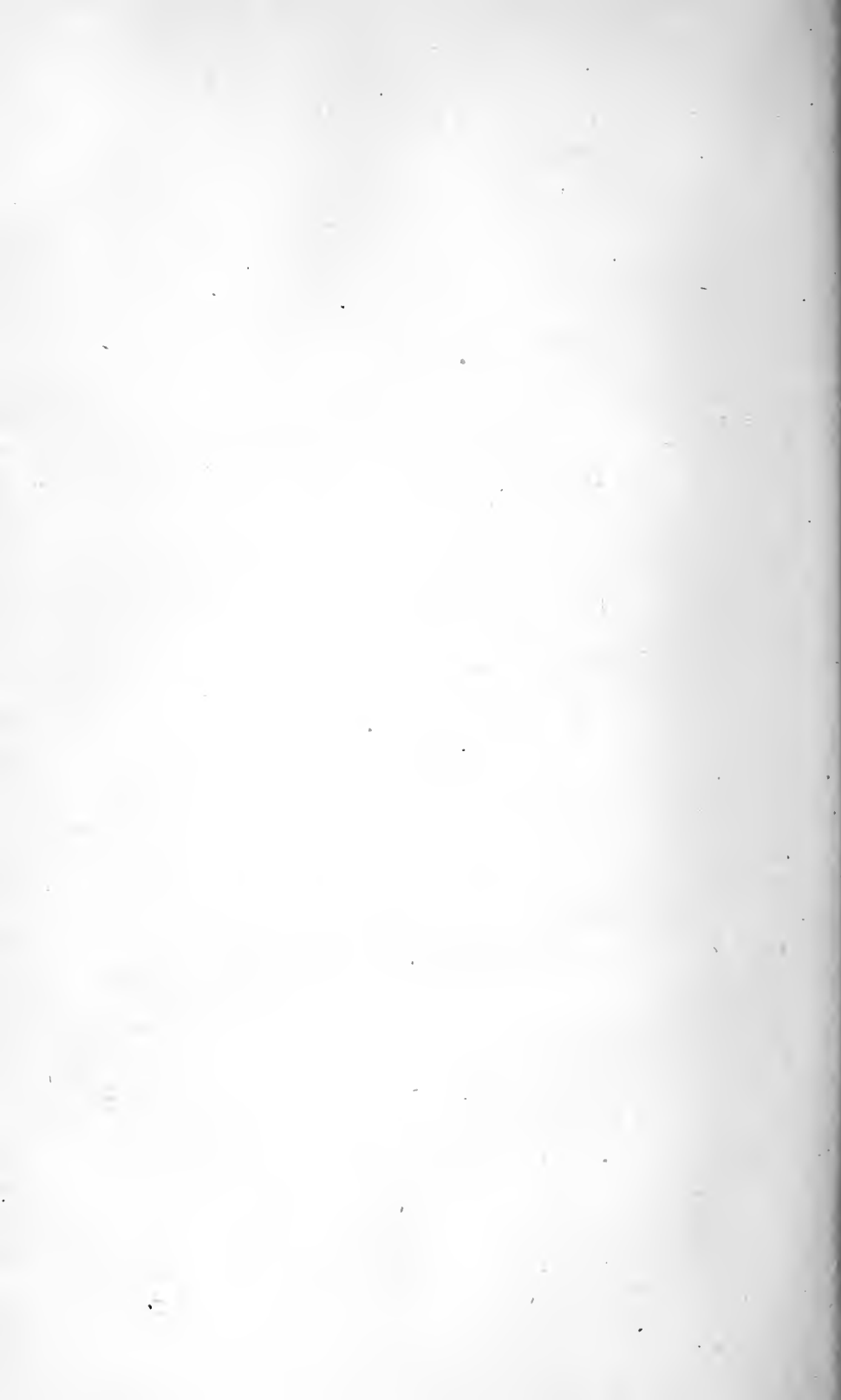
ESTIMATE JANUARY 1, 1907.

Countries.	Standard.	Unit.	Value in U. S. gold or silver.	Coins.
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.	Gold ....	Peso ....	\$0.965	Gold—Argentine (\$4.824) and $\frac{1}{2}$ Argentine. Silver—Peso and divisions.
BOLIVIA * .....	Silver ...	Boliviano	.510	Silver—Boliviano and divisions.
BRAZIL .....	Gold ....	Milreis ..	.546	Gold—5, 10, and 20 milreis. Silver— $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1, and 2 milreis.
CENTRAL AMERICAN STATES—				
Costa Rica .....	Gold ....	Colon ....	.465	Gold—2, 5, 10, and 20 colons (\$9.307). Silver—5, 10, 25, and 50 centimos.
Guatemala .....	Silver ...	Peso ....	.510	Silver—Peso and divisions.
Honduras .....				
Nicaragua .....				
Salvador .....				
CHILE .....	Gold ....	Peso ....	.365	Gold—Escudo (\$1.825), doubloon (\$3.650), and condor (\$7.300). Silver—Peso and divisions.
COLOMBIA .....	Gold ....	Dollar ...	1.000	Gold—Condor (\$9.647) and double condor. Silver—Peso.
ECUADOR .....	Gold ....	Sucre ....	.487	Gold—10 sucres (\$4.8665). Silver—Sucre and divisions.
HAITI .....	Gold ....	Gourde ..	.965	Gold—1, 2, 5, and 10 gourdes. Silver—Gourde and divisions.
MEXICO .....	Gold ....	Peso <sup>a</sup> ...	.498	Gold—5 and 10 pesos. Silver—Dollar <sup>b</sup> (or peso) and divisions.
PANAMA .....	Gold ....	Balboa ..	1.000	Gold—1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 5, 10, and 20 balboas. Silver—Peso and divisions.
PERU .....	Gold ....	Libra ....	4.866 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gold— $\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 libra. Silver—Sol and divisions.
URUGUAY .....	Gold ....	Peso ....	1.034	Gold—Peso. Silver—Peso and divisions.
VENEZUELA .....	Gold ....	Bolivar ..	.193	Gold—5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars. Silver—5 bolivars.

<sup>a</sup> 75 centigrams fine gold.

<sup>b</sup> Value in Mexico, 0.498.

\*[By the new Bolivian law enacted September 14, 1906, the gold peso of one-fifth of a pound sterling (1.5976 grams, 916 $\frac{2}{3}$  fine) is made the unit of value.—EDITOR.]



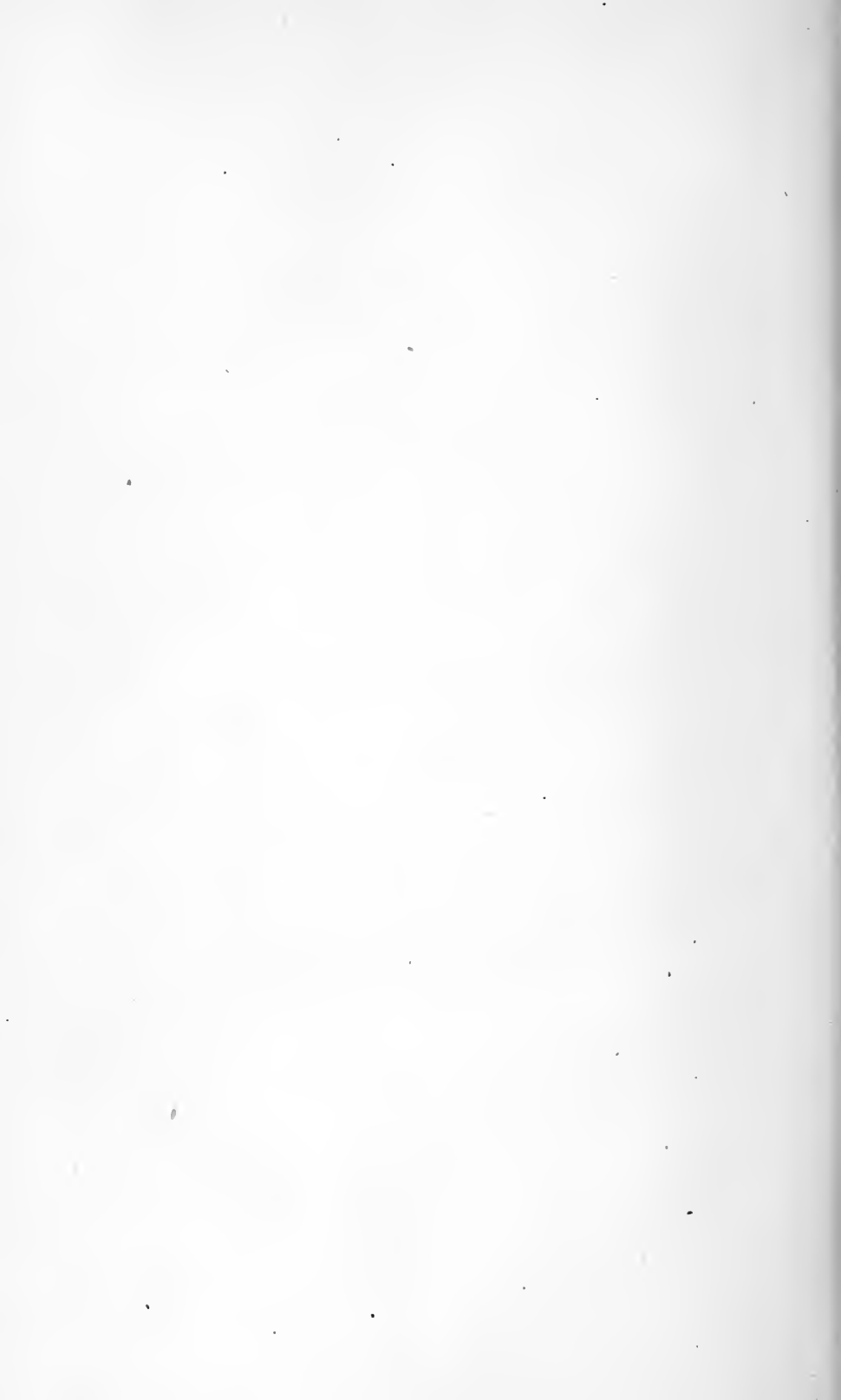
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## MAPS.

- ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. Mapa parcial de la República Argentina, Chile y Bolivia, en la parte que se relaciona con los tratados de límites y protocolos existentes entre estos países, estableciendo la diferencia entre la línea de las altas cumbres y la del divorcia-aquarum. Tomado del mapa general que se edita dedicado á la Guardia Nacional de la República. Por Manuel Cruz. Dibujado por Carlos Pardo. Conteniendo los tratados y protocolos y población de la República Argentina con arreglo al censo de 1895. Buenos Aires, José Ruland, 1896. Scale 1:5,750,000. 6 x 30 inches.
- BRAZIL. Carta do Estado do Rio Grande do Norte. Organizada pela Comissão de Estados e Construções de Obras no Rio Grande do Norte . . . 1903. Scale 1:500,000. Size 24 x 40½ inches.
- CHILE. Bahía Allen Gardiner . . . 1901. Valparaíso, Oficina Hidrográfica, julio de 1906. Escala 1:25,000. 18½ x 16½ inches.
- Fitzroy Channel. From a Chilean survey in 1902. Washington, U. S. Hydrographic Office, June, 1906. 23 x 37½ inches.

- CHILE. Port Barrow, Cockburn Channel. From Chilian surveys in 1901 and 1903. Washington, U. S. Hydrographic Office, June, 1906. 8 x 9½ inches.
- Port Sofia, Cockburn Channel. From Chilian surveys in 1901 and 1903. Washington, U. S. Hydrographic Office, June, 1906. 8 x 9½ inches.
- Puertos de las islas Guaitecas . . . 1904. Escala 1:20,000. Valparaiso, Oficina Hidrográfica, marzo 1906. (4 small maps on 1 sheet.) 27½ x 22½ inches. (Puerto Low, Puerto Rhone, Puerto Barrientos, Melinca.)
- Sholl Bay. From Chilian surveys in 1901 and 1903. Washington, U. S. Hydrographic Office, June, 1906. 11 x 15½ inches.
- Port Taltal. From a Chilean survey in 1903. Washington, U. S. Hydrographic Office, August, 1906. 18½ by 14½ inches.
- CUBA. Habana to Port Mariel. Compiled from the latest information. Washington, U. S. Hydrographic Office, February, 1906. 26 x 37 inches.
- Port Mariel to Gobernadora Point. Compiled from the latest information. Washington, Hydrographic Office, February, 1906. 26 x 37 inches.
- DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Cape Engaño to Cape Samaná. From a survey in 1905 . . . Washington, U. S. Hydrographic Office, February, 1906. 25½ x 38 inches.
- Cape Samaná to Cape Viejo Frances. From a survey in 1905 . . . Washington, U. S. Hydrographic Office, February, 1906. 23 x 36 inches.
- Manzanillo Bay and approaches. From surveys in 1905 . . . Washington, U. S. Hydrographic Office, February, 1906. 28¾ x 42¾ inches.
- Mapa de la isla de Santo Domingo y Haití por el General Casimiro N. de Moya. Oficialmente adoptado por resolución del Congreso Nacional Dominicano fecha 18 mayo de 1905. Chicago, Rand, McNally & Co., 1906. Scale 1:400,000'. 65 x 37½ inches. (Contains small maps of the cities of Santo Domingo and Port-au-Prince.)
- HAITI. Jeremie Bay. From an examination in 1904 by the officers of the U. S. S. *Newark* and U. S. S. *Denver*. Washington, U. S. Hydrographic Office, August, 1906. 18½ by 13½ inches.
- MEXICO. Carta general de la República Mexicana, formada en la Secretaría de Fomento, con mejoramiento de datos, por disposición del Secretario del Ramo. Ingeniero Manuel Fernández Leal, 1899. Scale 1:2,000,000. 4 sheets, each 22½ x 33½ inches.
- Carta topográfica general de los alrededores de Puebla. Formada por la comisión geográfico-exploradora. Edición de 1884. 3ª serie, letra A-P. Scale 1:50,000. Size 19½ x 25½ inches.
- Port Morelos (Yucatan). From a Mexican Government survey published in 1905. Washington, U. S. Hydrographic Office, Aug., 1906. 13½ by 16½ inches.
- NICARAGUA. Mapa de la República de Nicaragua revisado, levantado por orden de su Exa. el Presidente de la República . . . Por Maximiliano v. Sonnenstern . . . 1895. In 4 sheets, each 29 x 29 inches.
- PANAMA. Map of the Republic of Panama, prepared in the War Department, Office of Chief of Staff, Second (Military Information) Division, General Staff, U. S. A., January, 1904. Size 22½ x 44 inches.
- PARAGUAY. Mapa de la República del Paraguay levantado por Félix Daumas Ladouce. 1906. Escala 1:1,200,000. Buenos Aires, Compañía Sud-Americana de Billetes de Banco. 29 by 41½ inches.
- Plano de Asunción. 8¼ by 5¼ inches. (On verso, "Ley de inmigración.")

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